Administration Reports
Jafarabad, 1902-03
Jasdan 1904-05 & 1908-09
Jodhpur 1889-90 & 1891-92
Kotda Sangani, 1904-05,
1907-08 and 1908-09

00134815

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

1940

Jafarabad 1902-03

134815

Jasdan 1904-05 & 1908-09

Jodhpur 1889-90 & 1891-92

Kotda Sangani. 1904-05, 1907-08 and 1908-09

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

48/1/1

00134815

Annual Administration Report

of the

JAFARABAD STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 56 of 1903.

Jafarabad Mamlatdar's Office

Dated Jafrabad 9th April 1903.

From

Chintaman R. Sukhathaneker Esqr

Mamlatdar of Jafarabad

To

Captain J. R. B. G. Carter Esqr.

Political Agent, Sorath Prant.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report of the Jafarabad State for the year ended 31st March 1903.

Chapter I

Political

The State pays no tribute either in men or in money to the British or any other Government. It receives from the Junagadh State a yearly tribute of 360 Rials.

2. The relations of the Durbar with the British Government remained as cordial as they ever had been. Public tranquility remained undisturbed and the State enjoyed perfect peace.

3. The year under review has been singularly memorable on account of the celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, which took place on the 9th day of August 1902. In view of the irreparable injury suffered by the trees throughout Kathiawar, during the drought and famine of the last three years the proposal of planting trees recommended in the Kathiawar Political Agent's Memo No. 3270 of the 31st May 1902, as one which was peculiarly appropriate to the circumstances of this province, was carried out by planting trees by the sides of high roads, on the banks of tanks, in the vicinity of wells, in the compounds of public buildings and in fields suitable for the growth of fruit trees throughout this Taluka. There were also celebrations and rejoicings throughout this Taluka on the solemn and auspicious event of the Coronation Durbar which took place at Delhi on the 1st day of January 1903. The rejoicings were general and the poor took part in them ; and by the entertainment of school children

and illuminations of public buildings and other rejoicings of the kind the auspicious event was impressed on the minds of the younger members of the different communities throughout this Taluka. The Nawab Saheb of Janjira Sir Sidi Ahmadkhan Sidi Ibrahim Khan K. C. I. E. had been present in person at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st day of January, 1903 where His Highness received the honour of two guns more than the salute of guns His Highness already had.

4. You visited this place on the 10th of March last.

5. The Sessions Judge of Jafarabad visited this place in the month of September last to try and ~~to~~ dispose of a Sessions case committed to him under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code by the First Class Magistrate of this Taluka.

6. W. H. Wadham Esqr. Assistant Collector of salt Revenue in charge C. G. S. Bombay visited this place in the month of December last and inspected the Light House of this place. He appeared to be satisfied with the arrangement and management of the Light House and his suggestions were carefully attended to.

Changes in the Administration.

7. The personnel of the administration remained unchanged during the year under review.

Giras disputes.

8. During the year under review there was no Giras case for disposal.

Chapter II

Legislation.

9. During the year under review no new enactment was passed and brought into force in this Taluka.

Police.

10. The total strength of the Police force during the year under review was the same as in the preceding year viz. 28. The details of the composition of the force are as follows :—

Rank	No.
Chief Constable...	1
Head Constables	3
Constables	24
Total	28

11. Out of these four constables have been specially maintained for the past ten years to keep a strict and careful look out in finding out the Miana outlaws or dacoits that may happen to pass through the jurisdiction of this State.

12. Regular instructions in Drill and Firing Exercises were given to the police force by a trained Head Constable.

13. Out of the 28 officers and men employed in the Police force 21 were Mahomedans and 7 Hindus. Of these 13 or 46·4 per cent were returned as able to read and write and the rest as under instruction.

14 During the year under report only one person was departmentally fined for irregularity.

15. At the commencement of the year there were four pending cases of cognizable offences being the balance of the preceding year. 41 new cognizable offences were reported during the year under report.

16 Out of the total number of 45 cases for investigation before the Police during the year under review 8 were struck off the crime register by orders of the Magistrates, 28 were sent for trial and 9 remained pending when the year closed. Out of the 28 cases sent for trial conviction was obtained in 23 cases; and in 3 cases the accused were discharged and in 2 cases the accused were acquitted.

17. In connection with the above mentioned cognizable cases 53 persons were arrested by the Police and out of these 53 persons 52 were committed for trial and one was discharged by the Police for want of evidence. No person remained pending investigation by the Police at the close of the year. Out of 52 persons committed for trial during the year and the two persons which had remained pending trial before the Second Class Magistrate at the close of the preceding year, 33 were convicted, 14 were discharged and 6 were acquitted by Magistrates and 1 who was committed to the Court of Sessions by the First Class Magistrate was acquitted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons actually tried and disposed of during the year was 61·1 against 82·9 in the preceding year.

18. The alleged value of stolen property reported during the year was Rs. 738-14-0 against Rs. 537-14-5 in the preceding year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 422-3-6 during the year under report against Rs. 347-0-8 in the preceding year. The recoveries during the year were 57·1 against 64·6 in the preceding year

Village Police.

19. There are no village Police in this State.

Criminal Justice.

20. The following Courts were at work during the year under review :—

1. First Class Magistrate's Court.
1. Second Class Magistrate's Court.

21. There was a pending balance of 2 criminal cases before the Courts at the commencement of the year. The total number of new cases brought to trial was 59 against 63 in the preceding year. Out of the 61 cases for disposal before the Courts 60 were disposed of and one remained pending at the close of the year. One case which has remained pending was filed on the 22nd ultimo and it is under trial in the Court of the First Class Magistrate.

22. The total number of accused persons dealt with by the Courts was 120 against 141 in the preceding year. Out of the 120 offenders 2 who were pending trial at the close of the preceding year were already before the Court at the commencement of the year under report ; 50 were arrested by the Police ; 28 were produced upon warrants ; 33 appeared by summonses, 5 appeared voluntarily and 2 were delivered over to this State by the Junagadh State in compliance with the extradition demands made for the offenders by this State. Of the total number of persons for trial before the criminal Courts 63 were discharged ; 11 were acquitted ; 44 were convicted, 1 was committed to the Sessions Court and 1 has remained pending at the close of the year.

23. Out of the persons convicted by Magistrates 10 were fined ; 1 was sentenced to simple imprisonment ; 7 were sentenced to simple imprisonment and fine ; 10 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 16 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and fine.

24. One case involving one accused person was tried by the Court of Sessions for offence under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code and the offender was acquitted.

Extradition.

25. During the year under review 2 accused persons were delivered over to us by the Junagadh State and one accused was delivered over by the Bhawanagar State. Under the extradition rules in force here one offender was delivered over by this State to the Junagadh State ; one was delivered over to the Dedan Thandar ; one was delivered over to the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay ; one was delivered over to the Surat Police and 9 were delivered over to the Thana Police.

Prison

26. There is one jail at Jafarabad under the superintendence of the medical officer. The jail building contains nine cells and two cook rooms. The cells are always kept perfectly clean.

27. At the commencement of the year there were 8 persons in the jail undergoing sentence of imprisonment ; 37 new admissions were made during the year under report. The total number of convicts in the jail was thus 45 against 62 in the preceding year. Of these 36 were released before the year

closed and 9 remained under confinement when the year closed. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 12·4 against 18·8 in the preceding year.

28. The number of persons admitted into the jail upon second conviction was 4 during the year under report against 7 in the preceding year. The percentage of convicted persons to the free population of the Taluka was ·30.

29. Of the prisoners admitted into the jail there were :--

	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	26 ...	4 ...	30
Mahomedans	5 ...	2 ...	7
			37

30. The prisoners released during the year were discharged on the expiry of their sentences. The details concerning the sentences which the prisoners remaining in the jail at the close of the year, were undergoing are as follows :--

No. of prisoners	Term of imprisonment.
4	For life.
1	One year and 9 months.
1	Six months.
2	Four months.
1	Two months and a half.
9	

31. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. No death occurred amongst them.

32. Attention was paid to jail discipline. Only one prisoner was punished for breach of jail discipline. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good.

33. The prisoners were generally employed in the jail on weaving carpets and cotton tape and in the jail garden on vegetable plantations and also on road works near the town. The proceeds of the convict's labour ~~was~~ were Rs. 48-0-9 against ~~Rs~~. 96-9-0 in the preceding year.

34. The total cost of maintenance and control amounted to ~~Rs~~.651-7-10 against ~~Rs~~. 1240-13-10 in the preceding year.

35. Quarterly meetings were regularly held. The provisions of the Prison Act and the Jail Manual were duly observed during the year under report.

36. The jail is a compact and secure building with necessary cells kitchens and office.

Lock-up

37. There is no separate lock-up for under trial prisoners. All the under trial prisoners are kept under custody in the Jafarabad jail. During the year under report 45 under trial prisoners were admitted and there were 3 prisoners under trial of the preceding year. Out of these 48 under trial prisoners 28 were convictad and sentenced ; 6 were discharged ; 13 were delivered over in compliance with the extradition demands made with respect to them and one remained pending at the close of the year.

38. The average duration of detention in custody of under trial prisoners during the year was 24·8.

39. The total cost of maintenance of the under trial prisoners during the year was Rs. 64-13-4.

Civil Justice.

40. For the administration of Civil Justice the following Courts were at work during the year under report.

1. The Mamlatdar's Court.
2. The Madatnis Kamdar's Court.

41. Suits of the value of Rs 3000 and below are filed and disposed of in the Court of the Madatnis Kamdar and those of the value of upwards of 3000 Rs. and below 5000 Rs. are filed and disposed of in the Court of the Mamalatdar

42. No suit of the value of upwards of 3000 Rs. was filed during the year under report.

43. The opening balance of undisposed of suits at the commencement of the year was 14. The total number of suits filed during the year was 92 against 156 in the preceding year.

44. There were thus 106 suits in all for disposal before the Courts. Of these 100 were disposed of leaving a balance of 6 suits pending when the year closed.

45. The aggregate value of property forming the subject matter of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 8917-11-1 against Rs. 16780-7-8 in the preceding year. Of the suits filed during the year 87 were regarding money ; 3 were regarding immoveable property and the remaining 2 were regarding other rights. The value of suits regarding money varied from Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 825 and the average value of a suit was Rs. 96-13-9 against Rs. 107-9-4 in the preceding year.

46. The value of 100 suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 9351 2-4 against Rs. 10385-0-4 in the preceding year. Out of the suits disposed of during the year 20 were disposed of without trial ; 10 were compromised ; 1 was decided—exparte and 69 were otherwise disposed of.

47. The average duration of contested suits disposed of during the year was 75·7 days and that of non-contested suits decided during the year 65 were decided in favour of plaintiffs and 4 were decided in favour of defendants. The one exparte decision during the year was in the favour of the plaintiff.

48. Out of the 6 suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year 2 were of more than one year's duration ; 2 were of more than 6 months' duration ; and less than a year ; 1 is of more than three months duration and less than 6 months and 1 is of less than 3 months duration.

49. During the year under report only 2 miscellaneous applications were filed and disposed of in favour of applicants.

Execution of Decrees.

50. At the commencement of the year there was a pending balance of 8 unexecuted decrees. During the year under report 82 new applications for execution were filed against 115 in the preceding year. The total number of applications for execution before the Courts was therefore 90 against 119 in the preceding year. Of these 82 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 8 at the close of the year.

51. Out of the 82 applications for execution disposed of during the year – satisfaction was obtained in full in 22 cases ; satisfaction was obtained in part in 33 cases, and in 10 cases satisfaction was not obtained at all and 17 applications were dismissed.

52. Of the 8 applications for execution 2 are of less than 9 months duration ; 4 are of less than 6 months duration and 2 are of less than 3 months duration.

53. No judgment-debtor was actually imprisoned during the year under report.

54. The total receipts of the civil Courts during the year amounted to Rs. 756-15-6 against Rs. 1270 in the preceding year.

55. The total expenditure of the civil Courts during the year under report was Rs 1444-15-2 against Rs. 1375-7-0 in the preceding year.

Working of the Tahashildar's Court.

56. During the year under report—only one plaint was filed in the Court of the Mamlatdar under the Tahashildar's Court Act which has yet remained pending.

Registration.

57. There being no separate Registry office in the Taluka the work of registering documents is carried on by the establishment of the Mamalatdar. The Mamalatdar is in this respect a Sub-Registrar.

58. The total number of documents presented for Registration during the year under report was 52 against 104 in the preceding year. All the

documents received for registration were registered during the course of the year. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered was Rs. 17612-12-0 against Rs. 36748-12-0 in the preceding year. All the documents presented for registration were mortgage-deeds and sale-deeds relating to immoveable property.

59. The Registration fees amounted during the year to Rs. 244-14-3 against Rs. 598-15-0 in the preceding year. The average registration-fee per document was Rs. 4-11-0. No extra expenditure was incurred under this head.

Municipal Administration.

60. In this State there is one Municipality at Jafarabad which was established in the year 1888. The source of Municipal income is only Sudhara cess levied on import and export duties in the Customs Department. No direct tax is levied by the Municipality.

61. During the year under report the Municipality held 3 quarterly general meetings and 5 special general meetings.

62. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure and balance of the Municipality during the year under report. as compared with the preceding year

Years.	Opening balance.			Receipts during the year.			Total.			Expenditure during the year.			Closing balance.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1901-2	1756	7	3	1278	11	1	3035	2	4	2821	2	8	213	15	8
1902-3	213	15	8	2262	2	8	2476	2	4	2194	8	2	281	10	2

63. The details of the expenditure incurred during the year are given below as compared with the preceding year.

Items.		1901-2			1902-3		
		Rs.	As.	Ps	Rs.	As.	Ps.
General establishment	Office Establishment	192	0	0	209	4	3
	Contigency.	6	0	0	6	6	...
	Collection of Municipal taxes.	0	...	0	...	...	...
Public Safety.	Lightening Establishment, purchase of lamps &c.....	297	8	6	245	8	...
Public Health.	(a) Road cleaning.	300	0	0	300	0	...
	(b) Drainage works.	0	3	6	2	4	9
	(c) Maintenance of Deshi-Dawakhana.	234	0	0	234	0	...
Public convenience	(a) Construction of a vegetable market.	1700	0	0	1100	3	...
	(b) Repairs to roads	12	15	3	27	6	5
Public Instruction	Grant to Library.	10	0	3	10	0	...
	Miscellaneous...	65	4	11	59	13	9
	Total	2821	2	8	2194	8	2

CHAPTER III.

Production, Distribution, Agriculture, Weather and crops.

64. The monsoon set in on 14th of June last. The total rainfall during the year was 19 inches 13 cents against 15 inches 10 cents in the preceding year. The distribution of rain-fall during the year was on the whole favourable. The later Teel crops suffered on account of a short break in the later rains. The average estimated yield of Teel was 10 As; that of cotton was 15 As; that of Juari was 16 As. and that of Bajari was 16 As. in a rupee.

65. The readings of the thermometer at Jafarabad were as follows :—

	6 A. M.	4 P. M.	6 P. M.
Maximum.....	84	92	80
Minimum.....	58	70	66

Gardens.

66. In General there is no garden cultivation in the state. There are three gardens in the state. Two of them belong to the state and the third to

a private individual. The plantation therein is chiefly of cocoa-nut trees. During the year under review there was no noticeable variation in their cultivation and production.

Agricultural Stock.

67. The details ~~concurring~~ concerning the agricultural stock in the state during the year under review are as follows. as compared with those of the preceding year

Description.	Yearly number.	
	1901-2	1902-3
Cattle.	2340	2700
Horses and ponies.	80	105
Camels.	24	67
Sheep and goats.	2588	3944
Asses.	32	67
Carts.	220	247
Ploughs.	547	590

Wages and labour.

68. There were fluctuations in the wages of labourers during the year under report. The average rate of unskilled labourer was from 1½ As. to 3 As. and that of skilled labourer was from 4 As. to 10 As.

Prices of food grains.

69. The average rates of principal staple grains &c. were as follows:— as compared with those of the preceding year

Names.	Seers per rupee.		Remarks.
	1901-2	1902-3	
Rice.	17·4	18·2	
Wheat.	20·2	24·3	
Bajari.	27· 8	30·2	
Jawari.	32·5	37·3	
Gram.	23·2	26·2	
Udid.	19·8	24·1	
Tur Dhal (pulse).	14·7	15·8	

Forest.

70. There is no timber in the woods of this Taluka. Small trees of Babul and Gorad abound in the jungles. Great attention is paid to protect trees in the jungles and in the state waste lands.

71. The total receipts under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 21-10-6 against Rs. 231-12-0 in the preceding year.

72. The annual expenditure was Rs. 199-8-0 against Rs. 196-8-0 in the preceding year.

73. During the year under report no offence relating to forest was brought to notice.

Trade.

74. During the year under report the import trade of Jafarabad decreased from Rs. 375041 in the preceding year to Rs. 272483 during the year under report showing a decrease of Rs. 102558 or 27·3 per cent. The value of export also decreased from Rs. 251690 to 217355 showing a decrease of Rs. 34335 or 13·6 per cent.

75. The figures for the last two years are contrasted in the following statement :—

	1901-2			1902 3			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Import.	375041	5	1	272483	15	10	0	0	0	102557	5	3
Export.	251690	7	3	217355	2	3	0	0	0	34335	5	0
Total.	626731	12	4	489839	2	1	0	0	0	136892	10	3

76. The results specified are shared by the following centres of shipping in the Jafarabad Taluka :—

Names of Bunders.	Import.			Export.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Jafarabad.	272483	15	10	78559	7	0	
Babarkote.	0	0	0	138795	11	3	
Total	272483	15	10	217355	2	3	

77. The subjoined tables will show the fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of import and export during the last two years :--

Import.

Names of articles.	1901-2.			1902-3.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.
Rice.	518439		2	22101	8	1	0	0	0	29742	1	1
Grain.	58629	10	6	37943	6	3	0	0	0	20686	4	3
Cotton and woolen stuff.	9566	13	9	9839	13	0	272	15	3	0	0	0
Metals.	6302	3	5	3204	0	0	0	0	0	3098	3	5
Timber.	11650	8	3	9076	15	0	0	0	0	2573	9	3
Sugar and Molasses.	34426	4	8	46551	13	9	12125	9	1	0	0	0
Gold, silver and cash.	76827	8	0	34593	12	0	0	0	0	42233	12	0
Date.	13109	10	5	8418	14	5	0	0	0	4690	12	0
Miscellaneous.	112685	0	11	100753	13	4	0	0	0	11931	3	7
Total.	375041	5	1	272483	15	10	12398	8	4	114955	13	7

Export.

Names of articles.	1901-2			1902-3.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Cotton.	4	0	0	5789	1	0	5785	1	0	0	0	0
Grain.	16305	4	9	13638	3	9	0	0	0	2667	1	0
Ghee.	2276	6	3	1967	5	3	0	0	0	309	1	0
Dried fish.	161423	7	3	138795	11	3	0	0	0	22627	12	0
Gold, silver and cash.	29275	0	0	16122	0	0	0	0	0	13153	0	0
Wool.	1765	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1765	10	0
Miscellaneous.	40640	11	0	41042	13	0	402	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	251690	7	3	217355	2	3	6187	3	0	40522	8	0

Public Works.

78. The subjoined table shows the amount expended on the different principal heads of expenditure as contrasted with the preceding year :—

Heads of expenditure.	1901-2.			1902-3.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	
Ordinary original works.	2957	11	4	3072	9	4	
Repairs.	1616	8	0	1759	8	4	
Establishment.	1010	0	9	785	6	0	
Miscellaneous.	117	4	1	164	4	1	
Total.	5701	8	2	5781	11	9	

Famine Relief Works

Heads of expenditure.	1901-2.			1902-3.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	
Road works.	3703	9	11	7575	0	3	
Wells.	77	2	4	186	7	2	
Gratuitous relief.	459	9	7	1664	7	8	
Total.	4240	5	10	9425	15	1	

79. The details of the famine relief works executed during the year and the expenditure incurred on them are as follows :—

	Roads.	Expenditure Rs As. P.
1.	Road by the side of the Jafarabad creek.	3510-13-3
2.	Road from Jafarabad to ~~Wadhwan~~ Wadhera.	3818--8-5
3.	Light house road	245-10-7
	Wells.	
1.	Wadhera well.	186-7-2
	Total	7761-7-5

80. During the year under report relief works were opened from the 17th April to 30th September. Gratuitous relief was given to the destitute and the disabled persons.

Chapter IV

Revenue and Finance.

81. The aggregate income of the year under report amounted to Rs. 63384-13-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 45115-1-8; financial result was thus an increase of Rs. 18269-11-4.

82. The receipts and disbursements of the year under report are contrasted below with those of the previous year.

	1901-2			1902-3			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.
Receipts.	59005	9	2	63384	13	0	4379	3	10	0	0	0
Expenditure.	39018	1	0	45115	1	8	6097	0	8	0	0	0

83. The increase in the receipts during the year under report is attributable to the fact that the year was more fertile than the preceding one.

Land Revenue.

84. The total collection of land revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25800-15 8. Out of this Rs. 20912-11-10 were the amount of the collections of revenue for the year under report against Rs. 17846-0-10 in the preceding year, and Rs. 4888-3-10 were the collections of arrears for the year under report against Rs. 4331-11-1 in the preceding year.

Takavi Advances.

85. The Takavi advances that remained unrecovered at the end of the last year were Rs. 7127-14-5. During the year under report advances amounting to Rs. 51 were made.

86. Out of Rs. 7178-14-5, Rs. 2577 As. 9 Ps. 11 were recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 4601-4-6 unrealized at the end of the year.

Customs.

87. The customs receipts amounted to Rs. 11814-10-6 against Rs. 13573-10-4 in the preceding year.

88. The expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 1581-3-6 against Rs. 1675-0-2 in the preceding year.

89. During the year under report 2 offences involving two accused persons were reported. Both of them were convicted under the customs rules. One offender was tried and convicted under the Passengers' Act (Act No. 10 of 1887).

Salt.

90. There are three salt works in the state viz.

1 The Bela Bunder Salt Works.

2 The Mitiala Salt Works.

3 The Wadhera Salt Works.

3

11. During the year under report 264 Bengali Khandies and 2½ maunds of salt were sold against 241 Khandies and 1¼ maund in the preceding year. The total realizations under this head including the license fees of Rs. 49-7-0 for selling salt amounted to Rs 841-13-0 against Rs. 736-15-0 in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 104-14-0. The rate of sale per Bengali Khandi of salt was Rs. 3 during the year under report.

92. The total expenditure incurred on account of this head was Rs. 1133-10-11 against Rs. 1080-11-11 in the preceding year. Out of the sum of expenditure Rs. 330-2-6 were paid on account of manufacturing salt; Rs. 783-7-1 were paid on account of establishment charges; and Rs. 20-1-4 for other miscellaneous charges.

Opium.

93. There were 83 lbs—35 tolas and 169 grains of opium in balance at the commencement of the year. During the year under report 135 lbs of opium were purchased from the Government depot at Rajkot. Out of these 90 lbs and 20 tolas were sold during the year; 10 tolas and 90 grains were struck off as dryage leaving a balance of 128 lbs 5 tolas and 79 grains in stock when the year closed.

94. The total realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 517-2-7 against Rs. 814-6-11 in the preceding year.

95. The opium Act has long been made applicable here. One offender was tried and convicted under Sec. 9 (E) of Act No. 1 of 1878.)

Abkari.

96. The management of the Abkari farm of this Taluka is sold by public auction for a term of three years. Except as aforesaid there are no other sources of income under this head.

97. A distillery has been maintained here by the contractor, who is allowed to distill and sell country liquor of the strengths of 25 ° and 60 ° under proofs.

98. The Mowra for distilling liquor is imported by the contractor from Bombay and elsewhere. There is no shop of European liquor in this Taluka.

99. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year under report as compared with the preceding year is shown below :--

Years.	Gallons.		
	25 ° U. P.	60 ° U. P.	Total.
1901-2	1497	6307	7804
1902-3	1558	6731	8289

100. During the year under report no offence of illicit dealings in this drug was brought to notice.

101 The expenditure incurred under this head during the year was Rs. 385-12-5 against Rs. 369-9-6 in the preceding year.

Chapter V

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief ~~Vital Statistics.~~ Vital Statistics

102. The figures relating to births and deaths during the year under report are contracted with those of the preceding year.

	1901-2	1902-3	Increase.	Decrease.
Births.	279	442	163	0
Deaths.	338	299	0	39

103. Out of 442 children born during the year 243 were males and 199 were females. The birth rate per mille of population was 36·5 against 23·06 in the preceding year.

104. Out of deaths registered during the year 148 were males, 151 were females. The death rate per mille of the population was 24·7 against 27·9 in the preceding year.

105. Out of the total number of deaths 5 died from accidents. Out of these 5 three died by drowning and two died from the effects of snake-bite. All the remaining deaths were from other natural causes.

Vaccination.

106. The vaccine operations in this State are performed by a vaccinator of the Agency Department. The vaccinator visited the State in the month of February last for the performance of his duties.

107. During the year under report 342 persons were primarily vaccinated against 140 persons in the preceding year. 37 persons were re-vaccinated against 7 in the preceding year. Of the persons primarily vaccinated 182 were males and 160 were females. The ratio of protection to the total population was 28·2 per mille.

Medical Relief.

108. As in the preceding year the Godawari Bai Dispensary has been open at Jafarabad during the year under report.

109. The following table shows the number of persons treated and the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the preceding year.

Years.	No. of persons treated.		Expenditure.			Daily average.	Remarks.
	Indoor	Outdoor	Rs.	As.	P.		
1901-2	0	7086	1267	6	10	69·9	
1902-3	0	6159	878	2	10	51·8	

110. Out of the total number of persons treated during the year 2659 were men ; 1344 were women ; and 2156 were children. Of these 4309 were Hindus and 1717 were Mahomedaus and 133 were of other religions.

111. The number of minor operations performed during the year under report was 123 against 128 in the preceding year.

112. Out of the total number of patients treated in the Godawari Bai Dispensary 4325 were discharged as cured ; 1715 absented themselves ; 37 died and 82 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

113. The principal diseases treated during the year under report were malarial fever, diarrœa, respiratory affections, worms, dysentry, diseases of the eye and ear and bowel complaints.

114. Besides the Godawari Bai Dispensary there is at Jafrabad a Deshi Dawakhana which dispenses native medicines. The Deshi Dawakhana is maintained by the Municipality as a charitable institution. The number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred on account of the institution are detailed below : —

Years.	No. of patients.		Expenditure.			Daily average.
	Indoor.	Out door.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1901-2	0	1510	234	0	0	4·1
1902-3	0	1494	234	0	0	4·1

115 Of the total number of patients mentioned above 1024 were males, and 470 were females during the year under report.

116. Out of the patients treated during the year in the Deshi Dawakhana 1302 patients were discharged as cured ; 166 absented themselves ; 15 died and 11 remained under treatment when the year closed.

117. The principal diseases treated in the Deshi Dawakhana were malarial fever, dysentry, diarrœa, respiratory affections, worms, diseases of the eye and ear, syphilis, bowel complaints.

Plague.

118. The system of surveillence was introduced in order to prevent ingress of plague from Bombay or any other infected locality. The suggestions made by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar in regard to the plague operations were strictly adhered to and followed and it is satisfactory to note that there was no case of plague either indigenous or imported in any of the villages of this state.

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction.

119. The management of the Educational Department of this state is conducted by the state. No new school was opened by the state during the year under report. The total number of schools during the year was the same as in the preceding year viz 9.

120- The following table shows the details regarding the number of schools in each village the number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year and the daily average attendance during the year.

Names of schools.	No. of pupils at the end of the year 1901-2	No. of pupils at the end of the year 1902 3	Daily average attendance
English school at Jafarabad.	30	35	23·6
Gujarati Boys' school at Jafarabad.	207	210	158·42
Gujarati Girls' school. „	93	104	53·1
Hindustani school at „ „	35	34	25·6
Gujarati school at Lonsapur.	20	20	15·55
Gujarati school at Lotapur.	18	18	15·4
Gujarati school at Wandh.	21	22	15·59
Gujarati school at Wadhera.	11	13	12·24
Gujarati school at Wadli.	5	5	3·89
Total	440	461	321·86

121. Of the total number of pupils under instruction 338 were boys and 123 were girls ; of whom 339 were Hindus and 122 were Mahomedans. The total number of scholars on the rolls of the schools was 461 against 440 in the preceding year showing an increase of 21.

122. The daily average attendance during the year under report was 321·86 against 313·08 in the preceding year.

123. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent of the whole population of the Jafarabad state, 25·4 pupils were under instruction. Out of every hundred of children of school going age the percentage of scholars to the whole population was 3·7.

124. The Gujarati schools were examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the state ; and the English school was examined by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

125. The details of the annual examinations are tabulated below.

Names of schools.	1901-2		1902-3	
	No. of boys examined	No. of boys passed	No. of boys examined	No. of boys passed.
English school at Jafrabad.	22	18	25	20
Gujrati boys school at Jafrabad.	147	116	155	116
Gujrati Girls school at Jafrabad.	60	56	53	38
Hindusatani school „ „	not examined			
Gujrati school at Lonsapur.	16	10	20	18
Gujrati school at Lotpur.	14	13	18	16
Gujrati school at Wandh	16	11	18	13
Gujarati school at Wadhera.	3	0	9	5
Gujrati school at Wadli.	0	0	5	2
Total.	278	224	303	228

126. As in the preceding year an exhibition of vernacular hand-writings had been held under the supervision of a Committee and Rs. 16 were distributed amongst the scholars that were found to be efficient in penmanship.

127. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 2642-7-7 in the preceding year. Rs. 2610-12-5 against

128. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 341-4-0 against Rs 315-1-0 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous.

Breed of horses.

129. There is no good breed of horses in this State. The people of this State do not breed horses and send them to an exhibition.

Stone quarries.

130 There are some stone quarries in the state but the stone is all consumed in this State only and is not exported as the Porbandar stone is generally preferred in Bombay and elsewhere.

Post and Telegraphs.

131. In this state there is only one combined sub-post office and a third class Telegraph office at Jafrabad.

Printing Press and Libraries.

132. There is no printing press in the State. A Library which is of 11 years standing has been maintained partly by the State ; partly by the Municipality and partly by subscribers. A rich gentleman of Jafarabad has since the preceding year opened a new library for the benefit of the reading public of Jafarabad.

Lighthouse.

133. There is a light house at Jafarabad just at the entrance of the creek, where a fourth order deoptric revolving light visible at a distance of 16 miles was exhibited and maintained throughout the year in an efficient manner. The building, the light and the machinary were in good order. No complaint as to the range of the visibility of the light was received during the year under report.

134. The expenditure incurred in regard to the maintenance of the light-house is as follows :—

	Rs. As. P.
Establishment...	415-15—6
Heavy mineral oil of 250° test...	445--5--0
Miscellaneous...	345-11--1
Total	1206-15 -7

135. The storm warning staff which was constructed in 1896 for hoisting storm signals was properly and timely made use of whenever Telegraphic information was received from the Meteorological Reporter at Simla.

136. The ~~silent~~ salient features of the years administration are that the Revenue and Police officers did their works well, the Civil and Criminal Courts continued to perform their duties satisfactorily, jail discipline was properly maintained, medical relief, public works, educational and other works of public utility received their due share of attention. The season of the year under report was more favourable than that of 1901-2 and the system of surveillance kept the whole of this Taluka free from the visitation of Plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to life.

137. Grateful acknowledgements are, in conclusion, due to the Political officers of Kathiawar for their ready assistance and advice which proved very valuable in guiding the administration of the State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. servant,

(Sd.) **Chintaman R. Sukhathaneker.**

Mamalatdar of Jafarabad.

PRINTED AT THE 'UNION PRESS' BY HABAKHCHAND RAGHUNATHJI-RAJKOT

Annual Report.

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905

THE ANNUAL DETAIL OF THE JASDAN STATE FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905.

Area etc.

The area is 283 Sq. miles, and the population according to the census of the year 1901 is 25727. The gross income for the current year is nearly Rs. 80000. Rs. 10993 are paid as Peshkashi Jamabandhi and Jortalbi.

Public Works-Irrigation.

There is a tank situated in the plain near Hingolgadh, which has a strong baudh built of stones and chunam. The said baudh has been raised 4 feet in order to store up more water. Cost Rs. 2000

The Padar of Jasdan usually became very muddy in every monsoon and hence it was very inconvenient for carts &c. to be driven there. Hence the roads leading to Atkot and Kothi; have been well constructed. Gutters for the outlet of water and pools were also constructed. Cost Rs. 575

The road leading from Jasdan to Alansagar and small pools over rivulets were constructed. Cost Rs. 4000

Passage for dirty water from Darbar Gadh was also constructed. Cost Rs. 2600

Repairing of the canal &c. of the Rajavadla Tank. Cost Rs. 400

Total Cost Rs. 9575

Horse-breeding.

Young colts are kept at the paddock at Hingolgadh and reared up. They are daily let loose in the adjacent Jungles.

Weather and Crops.

The weather was fairly good but fever and cough were prevalent among the people to a certain extent, in the cold season and some time after that.

Horse-show.

It was not held.

Forests.

There are two large forests and other small ones. These were looked after as usual.

Mines and Minerals.

There is no other mineral produce except the white Bhukhra stones used for building purposes.

Planting of trees.

On account of the want of rains new trees could not be got planted, and many of the old trees have also been dried up on account of the scarcity of water.

Trade.

It went on as usual.

Workmanship.

Dalies for horses and native iron padlocks are of good make.

Roads.

There is a well constructed road between Jasdan and Vichhiya, a distance of 16 miles. There are also others of smaller distances between other places.

Railway.

There is no railway.

Opium and salt.

Opium is purchased from the Agency store-house and salt from Agars in Kathiawar.

Tall and Excise.

In Jasdan and Vichhiya it is levied on imports while in other villages it is levied on exports.

Stamps and other duties.

The use of stamps is not yet admitted. No other duties are levied at present.

Medicines and Dispensary.

There is a dispensary in Jasdan where English medicines are kept for

patients. There are other native physicians too. English medicines are being ordered from Bombay.

Vaccination.

There is one vaccinator here. As this year, cold was excessive, small-pox made its appearance, in rather a fiercer form than usual but on the whole, the result was satisfactory.

Education.

There are five vernacular schools in the Taluka. These are entrusted to the Educational Inspector.

Old buildings and inscription.

None.

Precautions against famine.

In all there are four large tanks for irrigation purposes. There is a sufficient number of wells in the surrounding villages. No more precautions were bound necessary for the present.

Rain as under.

	Last year.		Current year.	
	Inches.	cents.	Inches.	cents.
Jasdan	26	27	15	48
Vichhya	21	38	5	46

As the rains were very scarcity this year, early crops were 4 annas to a rupee while the latter crops were 6 annas to a rupee. The water in wells had also dried up, consequently irrigation crops also suffered much even water for drinking purposes was hard to be obtained.

Dharmshallas.

There are Dharmshallas on main roads leading to Jasdan, Vichhiya and Kalasar.

Steam Engines and Printing Press.

None.

Arts, Chemicles &c.

None.

The rule of dividing the State discontinued and primogeniture introduced.

This state being a Kathi state, the system of dividing it into as many moieties as the number of sons that the dying Chief may leave behind him had been obtaining. But after the demise of Khachar Shree Ala Chela C. S. I. the late Chief of Jasdan, the custom of equal division is discontinued and primogeniture has been introduced, as in Rajput states with the permission of the Paramount Power; and accordingly Khachar Shree Odha Ala, the eldest son, was installed on the Gadi on 29th. June 1904.

Marriage festivities.

The marriages of Khachar Shree Vajsur Odha, the son of Khachar Shree Odha Ala, the present Chief and the Heir-apparent of the state were performed with great pomp on 8th. and 9th. February 1905, at Jasdan and Jivapar under Jasdan.

The Annual Detail of the Judicial Department of the Jasdan Taluka for 1904-05.

1 Criminal case was remaining from the preceding year and 146 cases were filed during the year, making altogether 147, cases, out of which 140 were disposed of and 7 remained standing for the current year.

59 prisoners having completed their sentences were released, 27 are undergoing imprisonment 97 were released on payment of fine, 10 remained untried at the end of the year, five of them are on bail.

33 suits were filed during this year 11 were remaining from the preceding year, making in all 44 suits; out of these 27 were disposed of; and 17 are remaining, 3 of which for the service of summons and 14 for hearing. Of the remaining cases 8 were of over six months and 9 of within six months.

The reason for the cases remaining was that summons could not be served without difficulty as the defendants were not within the jurisdiction of this state; and again taking into consideration the condition of the parties concerned the parties had to be saved of expenses; again this being a bad year some of the cases had to be adjourned.

This Taluka contains 25727 souls taking this number as the basis of calculation, the proportion of civil suits, to the number of population is .001 per head. Of the cases disposed of, 8 were decided after hearing both the parties, 8 by agreement, 6 by resignation. and 5 were dismissed on account of the absence of plantiffs.

One new Darkhasta was entered during this year, 4 were remaining from the preceeding year, making altogether 5 Darkhastas; out of these 2 are disposed of and three are remaining for the ensuing year.

Registration.

The system of registering continues in this State.

Political cases.

No Political cases were filed during the year.

Municipality.

The total expenditure in this Department was Rs. 1638-6-6. The population in Jasdan is 4626. No tax is levied from the inhabitants.

Jails.

There is one jail in Jasdan and one in Hingolgadh, where prisoners punished with imprisonment are kept.

Outlaws.

There is no outlaw against this State.

Police.

There are Police patels in villages, who have under them, Police men and Pasayatas. They are all under the supervision of the Police Superintendent.

☞ *Printed at the Kagdi Parshotam Parmanand's "Liberal Laxmi" Press–Rajkot.*

To,

DURBAR SAHEB,

Khachar Shri Odha Ala,

Chief of Jasdan, Jasdan.

Darbar Saheb,

Pursuant to your honour's directions, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of your honour's State for the year 1908-09.

Karbhari Office:
Jasdan 7th April 1909.

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL
Chief Karbhari, Jasdan State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political—The area of the State is 283 square miles; the total population of the State according to the census of 1901 is 25727; the gross total revenue based on an average of the past five years is Rs. 182800. The tribute payable to Government is Rs. 7950 by way of Peshkashi; Rs. 394 to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda by way of Jamabandi and Rs. 2649 to H. H. the Nabob of Junagadh by way of Jortalbi. Thus the total amount of tribute payable by this State comes to Rs. 10993.

3. The Chief's full name is Khachar Shri Odha Ala; in official parlance he is titled "Meherban Mukhlisan, Sadakat Va Ekhlasinisan Mahobat hun." He is 57 years old and is a Kathi by caste. He has a natural heir named Kumar Shree Vajsur Khachar he has intermarried with the families called Dhadhal families of the Avratia branch.

4. Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morbi, I. C. S. and Vazier incharge Nawanagar State, visited the capital town of Jasdan in October last and he expressed himself satisfied with all he saw there.

5. A list of high officials in the State is attached herewith and marked Ap. 1.

CHAPTER II.

6. *Administration of land.*—Fixed shares of the produce are taken from farmers; in certain cases Vighoti is also taken from them; no vital changes have been introduced in this Department during the year under report. Regarding the irrigation crops, various fixed rates for water-cess are settled per Vigha for different crops; these are recovered in hard cash; besides this, ½th part of rain-crops and 1/5th part of the produce of irrigated crops are taken according to the usual practice.

7. No variations have been made in the system of demand and collection this year. Nearly 170 acres of land have been taken up under cultivation during the year. Tagavi advances were made in several cases; no general standard was fixed as to what extent remissions should be made but the cases in which suspensions or remissions were made, were taken into consideration individually, special regard being had to the pecuniary circumstances of the farmers.

CHAPTER III.

8. The Laws in force in the State are shown in Ap. 2.

9. There are the Sibandi and the cavalry in the State (vide appendix 3); there is no other Military Force in the State; their principal duty is to protect the person and property of the subjects; the arms used by them are native guns, swords, spears and jamaiyas. It was not thought necessary to make any improvement in this Department.

10. *Police.*—There is a police-patel in every village; village-police are placed under every police-patel in proportion to the population of every village; all these are under the supervision of Police superintendent; a small increase in the number of the police has been made this year. The population of this State is 25727; the proportion of village-police is 1·9 to every 100 men; and the area of the State is 283 square miles; the proportion of the village-police is 1·76 to every square mile.

Before concluding this item of the report it must be noted here with pleasure that in several cases of criminality the Police showed remarkable power of detection and as a consequence of the vigilant supervision exercised by the police all sorts of graver offences had been prevented.

11. *Village-police.*—The number of village-police is nearly 500; some of them are paid in cash while others hold land; they are subordinate to police-patels and protect the villages and the sim (Ap. 5, 6, 7).

12. *Criminal justice.*—There is a court at Vichhiya presided over by a third class Magistrate while at Jasdan there are the Nyayadhish, Sir Nyayadhish, and Huzur courts (Aps. 8-9). There is neither any increase or decrease in the number of courts.

13. *Civil justice.*—There are two courts of original jurisdiction; the Nyayadhish court can hear suits to the extent of Rs. 2000, all other suits being decided by the Sir Nyayadhish. There are two Appeal courts viz. the Sir Nyayadhish and Hazoor courts (Aps. 10, 11, 12). The Appellate court disposed of 2 appeals out of 5. There is neither any increase or

decrease in the number of courts.

14. *Extradition.*—There were no demands on this State at all this year; while the demands of the State on British Districts and other States were 10; nine of them have already been tried and one remains to be tried.

15. *Prisons.*—Prisoners are in good health; they keep their clothes neat and clean, are regularly shaved and are treated with kindness; when unwell they are placed under the treatment of the Medical officer of the State. (Ap. 13).

16. *Registration.*—(see Aps. 14, 15.)

CHAPTER IV.

17. *a.* *Weather and crops.*—Later rains being insufficiently received all the early crops suffered much; public health was on the whole very satisfactory; there were several deaths from snake bites; however it was a most fortunate circumstance that no part of this State was visited by plague.

b. *Wages and labour.*—Labourers got ample work; their wages varied according to the nature of their work; the lowest rate being 2 annas and the highest being 5 annas per day Appendix 18.

c. There are two large forests and other small ones; the larger of them are inhabited by big panthers; these forests are carefully looked after.

d. *Trade and manufacture.*—Trade went on usual; iron-locks of native make are manufactured very strongly.

e. *Public works.*—Ap. 19.

f. There are four post offices in the State.

g. There is no Mint in the State.

h. General condition of the State and its people is on the whole satisfactory.

18. The weather was fair through the whole year; the public health was satisfactory; industrial enterprise and trade were rather dull on account of the partial failure of later rains; some Memons emigrated to foreign places such as Akola, Berar etc; no marked change has been noticed in the consumption of liquor.

CHAPTER V.

19. *Revenue and Finance.*—The gross total revenue for the current

year is Rs. 245921; while that of the last year was Rs. 270126.

20. It is estimated that nearly ¼th part of the arrears outstanding from the previous years will be recovered; this State has no indebtedness and it had to borrow no loans either from Government or a private person.

CHAPTER VI.

21. *Vital statistics*—There is one Hospital in the State in the charge of the Medical Officer, who is an under graduave of the Madras University. He is also the principal secretary of the Municipality and the sanitation Department is therefore under his control (A.P. 16)

22. There is a vaccinator who did his work as usual; to ensure accurate registration of births and deaths this work has been transferred from the Medical Officer to the Head of the Munshi Department A.P. 24.

CHAPTER VII.

23. *Education.*—(Ap. 25) all these Gujrati schools are full course schools; there is one Girl school at Vichhiya; the Darbar extends his liberal hand to all these institutions.

CHAPTER VIII.

24. *Miscellaneous.*—There is no Printing press in the State; there are two libraries in the State viz. one under the Taluka school and the other a private one; no special measures were adopted to destroy snakes; but medicine for scorpion and snake-bites as well as quinine was extensively distributed all over the State free of any charge.

I have the honour to be,

sir,

your most obedient servant,

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Krisnalal Keshavlal	Karbhari	1906	upto the present day	

Krisnalal Keshavlal,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)	Greater portions of them have been adapted from them.	The Explosive substances Act is newly introduced	
The Indian Penal Code (Act XXV of 1860)	Do.		
The Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882)	Do.		
The Contract Act (Act IX of 1872)	Wholly adapted from them.		
The Evidence (Act I of 1872)	Do.		
The Limitation Rules of Kathiawar of 1890	Greater portions have been adapted.		
The Schedule of Court fees levied in the Kathiawar Political Agency	Do.		
The Extradition Rules	Do.		
The Cattle Trespass Act	Do.		
The Game Rules	Do.		
The Registration Rules.	Do.		

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State, 1908-1909.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are five guns of which two only are serviceable	...	....	...	...	...	...
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops...														
TOTAL ...														

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1908-09.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent.	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	1. Knows	English	As shown in column 2 there are 449 undisciplined police; of these 14 get pays at the rate of Rs 6 & 17 at the rate of Rs 7 per month, the remaining 418 enjoy land in lieu of pay.
Jasdan Foujdar	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	1. „	„	
Vichhiya Foujdar	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	1. Knows	Gujarati	
Clerks.	2	13	156	...	...	...	...	...	2. „	„	
Jamadars.	2	22	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police posted on jails.	31	14 } 6 17 } 7	2436	...	...	...	...	...	5. Know	Gujarati	
Foot & mounted police	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30. „	„	
	456		3576						40.		

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Jasdan State, during the year 1908-09

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent fot trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan	58	35	78	53	71	53	39	49	32	4	...	...	...	...	Two accused are awaiting trial.
	13	15	23	18	23	18	8	7	4	9	...	...	...	...	
	71	50	101	71	94	71	47	56	36	13	93·06	100	50	78·8	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State, during the year 1908-09

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan.	R. A. P. 1148-10-0	R. A. P. 1036-8-7	R. A. P. 492-13-0	R. A. P. 472-15-4	42·9	45·63	

Krisnalal Keshavlal,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1908-09.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping	Total				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder	1	0	1																											
Grievous hurt.	3	5	8																											
Hurt.	0	0	0																											
Dacoity.	0	0	0																											
Kidnapping.	0	0	0																											
Housebreak	28	19	47	74	78	71	56	0	16	0	26	14	0	56	13	0	0	7	7	8	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Theft.	11	12	23																											
Others.	18	14	32																											
	61	50	111																											

Krisnalal Keshavlal,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State during the year 1908-09.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1908-09.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish Court	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	93	98	11	71	7	38	21	4	155	152	17	25	103	5	...	2	
Vichhiya Magistrate's Court	22	17	...	...	...	5	9	3	18	17	4	1	12	...	...	...	
	118	116	11	71	8	43	30	7	177	170	21	27	115	5	...	2	5. accused were committed to the Chief sessions Court of Kathiawar all of them were convicted & sentenced.

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1908-09

Tribunals	Number of appli. cations	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases.	
Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir Nyayadhish Court	11	...	...	7	3	12	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyayadhish Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	...	...	7	3	12	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX X

Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Jasdan State for the year 1908-09.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex Parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																									Y. m. d	
SirNyayadhish Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-6-17	
Nyayadhish Court	23	27	43	65	66	92	39	69	27	23	7606-7-9	1	61	3	43	17	5	0	0	22	28	4	15	6916-14-8½		

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
SirNyayadhish Court	1	1	3724-5-6	...	...	...	1	1	3724-5-6	...	1	3724-5-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	14	18	6305-11-5	21	34	1840-6-2	35	52	8146-1-7	17	32	2587-13-9	18	20	5558-3-10	7	3	10	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during. 1908-09		Total		Disposed of during 1908-09		Closing balance.		Value of appeals Filed during. 1908-09		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromisedand otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir Nyayadhish Court	2	3	2	2	4	5	1	2	3	3	862-13-6	179-12-0	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	0-2-29	0-4-18

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State during the year 1908-09

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs.	days.	
Jasdan	1	20	63	59	83	16·17	25·7	27	3321	2·31	
Hingolgadh	1										

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Jasdan State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan	18	16	14	11	...	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	18	16	R. A. P. 4437-4-0	R. A. P. 3097-0-0	...	...	...	...	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-09.

Description	Past year							Present year							Remarks,
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Immoveable property.	13	3771	....	...	39	8	...	2	890	...	...	9	...	...	
Rights of immoveable property	5	666	4	...	7	8	...	11	2062	...	...	22	8	...	
Cash rights	...	...	...	...				3	145	...	...	2	...	...	
Total	18	4437	4	...	47	...	...	16	3097	...	...	33	8	...	As this expense is shown in another Head it is not shown here
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profits.					47	...	...		..	...	...	33	8	...	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Jasdan State during the year 1908-09

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks.
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
					Rs.	Rs.		
Jasdan	...	...	...	...	700	753	...	No municipal tax is levied from the public; all the expenses are defrayed by the Darbar.

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Jasdan State

State.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November. 1908	December 1908.	January 1909	February 1909	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Jasdan	...	...	0·66	15·36	4·27	1·76	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	22·31	23·85	25·48	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Articles.	During March (past year).			During March (present year).			Remarks.
	(Bengali) Seers per Rs			(Bengali) Seers per Rs			
Bajri	10½			11			The grain market was almost steady during the whole year; the prices were very high being about 50 p. c. more than normal.
Juvar	12½			14½			

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works, during the year 1908-09

Description of Work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
		Rs.						
Irrigation works.		5918	5918					
Roads.		337	337					
Darbari-Works.		4776	4776					
Wind- Mill.		360	360					
Gardens.		188	188					
Building Repairs.		...	...					
Somnath Temple.		...	...		500	500		Charitable Local Fund
		11579	11579	...	500	500		

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Jasdan State during the year 1908-09

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Jasdan	1908-09	7483	5636	552	3576	157	386	102	541	51390	2652	...	188	1133	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jasdan State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
		R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.				R. A. P.	
Jasdan	1	300-0-0	2	1211-0-0	2	14-8-0	...	...	5	1525-8-0	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure for St. 1965

No.					
	Opening balance including Grain etc.				Rs. 50284.
1	Land Revenue.	...	...	...	195192
2	Local cess. ...	...	...	...	7120
3	Sale Proceeds of Land.	...	...	...	1566
4	Opium Revenue.	...	...	...	1211
5	Abkari Revenue	...	...	...	3148
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats	...	...	...	2734
7	Customs Receipts.	...	...	...	11038
8	Forest Receipts	...	...	...	12621
9	Judicial Receipts	...	...	...	2838
10	Educational Fees.	...	...	...	153
11	Guaranteed Rights.	...	...	...	949
12	Extra ordinary Receipts.	...	...	...	...
13	Other Receipts.	...	...	...	10115
14	Tagavi. ...	...	...	...	5949
15	By way of deposit upto St. 1963.		...	...	166885
16	Advance in St. 1964...	...	...	...	59842
				Total...	478597
				Grand Total...	528881

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari expenses	140762
2	Tribute	10796
3	Extra ordinary charges.	...
4	Administration estate.	57882
5	Revenue Department.	Included in No. 4
6	Judicial Department.	5935
7	Educational Department.	2020
8	Military (sibaudi)	Included in No. 4
9	Police.	1034
10	Jail.	Included in the Judicial Dept.
11	Dispensary (vaccination).	1712
12	Forests Department.	9038
14	Public Works Repairs.	10780
15	Minor Establishment.	14479
16	Dharmado.	11206
17	Guaranteed Rights.	...
18	Paid in liquidation of debts	275
19	Miscellaneous...	29904
20	Nazarano	...
21	Purchase of lands	3913
22	Remission.	9213
23	Relief works...	...
24	Deposit upto St. 1963.	32320
25	Advance in St. 1964.	141286
	Expenditure Total...	528881
	Closing balance on Kartak Sud 1st St. 1965.	46309

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XXII 2.

Samvat year 1964.

No.	Name of State.	Opening balance St. 1964 Kartak Sud first.	Receipt during the year.	Total.	Disbursement during the year.	Closing balance Kartak Sud 1st St. 1964.	Remarks.
1	Jasdan	Rs. 50234	Rs. 245921 Rs. 232676 (by way of deposit etc.	Rs. 528881	Rs. 308966 Rs. 173606 (by way of advance etc.	Rs. 46309	Besides these there are 13 under ground pits of Juvar containing 50871 Maunds of Juvar and there are also 40 Lacs of bundles of hay; these are reserved for future emergency.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State during the year

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jasdan	5967	...	...	...	...	...	1171-12-9	69·2	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistice of the Jasdan State for the year 1908-09

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan State	25727	952	940	...	12	395	444	49	...	37-0	36-5	15·3	17-2	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Jasdan State, for the year 1908-09.

Number of schools		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary	
									Rs.	
6	6	Gujrati Schools	396	413	314·74	331·56	...	...	2325	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan.

No. VI.

Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE JODHPUR STATE,

FOR THE YEAR

1889-90.

Published by the order of Musahib Ala.

Jodhpur:
PRINTED AT THE "MARWAR STATE" PRESS.
1890.

134815

Compiled in the Office of the Secretary to the Musahib Ala,

MARWAR,

DATED, JODHPUR, 1st APRIL, 1890.

To

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA,

Jaswant Singh Bahadur,

G. C. S. I.

May it please Your Highness,

I *beg leave to submit herewith the following brief report of the Administration of your Highness' State for the year ending on the 31st March, 1890.*

It has ever been my constant aim to spread and diffuse peace, order and enlightenment throughout Marwar and to suppress and uproot as far as possible the anarchical and chaotic state of affairs. I have always tried to remove the cause of discontent and dissatisfaction from among the people and to introduce all embracing modified laws and regulations in the place

of despotic and arbitrary will. The poor and rich, strong and weak have equally shared the benefits, arising from justice, which has been extended to all grades of the society. I have attended, to the best of my abilities and utmost of my exertions, to the convenience of the public in every way. Railway lines and Telegraphic messages have been introduced to fascilitate commerce and have afforded means of easy and comfortable travelling. The great centers of resort have been joined together by well metalled roads; and the benefit of English medicine and surgery has been bestowed through the dis-

pensaries, which are established in some of the important towns of Marwar. The marauding bands have been extirpated and improvements, affected wherever I found them necessary.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness'

Most obedient and faithful servant,

PRATAP SINGH,

Musahib Ala, Marwar.

CONTENTS.

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
Summary	
CHAPTER I—	
SECTION I—	
Introduction	1 to 2
CHAPTER II—	
Constitution	2 to 3
CHAPTER III—	
Political	3 to 11
CHAPTER IV—	
SECTION I—	
Boundary Department	11 to 14
SECTION II—	
Revenue Settlement	14 to 15
CHAPTER V—	
Hawala Khas (Land Revenue)	16 to 19
CHAPTER VI—	
Customs Department	20 to 23
CHAPTER VII—	
Forest Department	23
CHAPTER VIII—	
Salt Department	23 to 25
CHAPTER IX—	
Abkari Department	25 to 45
CHAPTER X—	
Mint	46
CHAPTER XI—	
Public Works Department	46 to 61

Subject.	Page.
CHAPTER XII—	
Section I—	
Medical Department	62
Section II—	
Dispensaries	62 to 63
CHAPTER XIII—	
Section I—	
Thuggi and Dacoity Department	63 to 66
Section II—	
Settlement of the Criminal Tribes	66 to 72
CHAPTER XIV—	
Prison	72 to 81
CHAPTER XV—	
Courts	82 to 121
CHAPTER XVI—	
Finance and Revenue	121 to 127
CHAPTER XVII—	
Military Department	128 to 141
CHAPTER XVIII—	
Public Instruction	141 to 146
CHAPTER XIX—	
Marwar State Press	146 to 152
Post Offices	153 to 156
CHAPTER XX—	
Offices, &c.	157 to 158

SUMMARY.

Political.

There happened nothing remarkable as far as the relations between Marwar and the adjoining British or Native Territories were concerned. They were characterized with deep feelings of respect, regard and integrity. The Administration has been ready to imbibe the principles of advantageous and profitable reform. The benign English Government has never been found wanting in affording valuable advice or in stretching a helping hand whenever required. The Durbar is much beholden to Col. G. H. Trevour, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Col. Percy W. Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States for the lively interest they have always exhibited in the progress, advance and well being of the state, and for their earnest, liberal and honest policy, which has always marked their career.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Edwards of Wales.

Among the "memorabilia" of the year, the visit of His Royal Highness which was the only one of its kind, is most prominent. His Royal Highness paid a visit to Jodhpur on Saturday, the 22nd February, when all the city was glowing with great glee and exhibited signs of great jubilation. His Royal Highness was most pleased with the cordiality, and zeal with which he was welcomed by His Highness the Maharaja.

Settlement Department.

This department continued to flourish under the strenous exertions of Major W. Loch. The settlement of Godewar, Bilara and Jaitaran was nearly finished. 171 original disputes were amicably settled. The *Puttas* and *Khattonis* introduced with a view to make way for the Bapoti tenure have been checked in Godewar, Sojat, Bilara and Jaitaran.

Land Revenue.

The land revenue shows an increase of Rs 39,110, over that of the last year, which is redounding to the credit of Major W. Loch. The surplus might have been greater, had it not been damaged by the locusts, which destroyed much crops.

The revenue is collected without causing any inconvenience and for practical purposes, no outstanding balance remains except under some Khalsa villages.

Customs.

This department also was under the control and guidance of Major W. Loch. There was an increase of Rs 87,490, or a net surplus of Rs 57,529 as estimated in the budget. Some changes were introduced in this department *vide* para. 40 page 20.

Forest Department.

A good progress was made in Forest Conservancy. The demarcation of some forests was complete and blocks had been established. A record of rights was in course of preparation, some fire lines had been established, and others will be shortly made.

Salt Department.

This department worked satisfactorily during the year. 311,269 maunds of salt and 49,995 maunds of khari were in stock. The sale proceeds of salt aggregated to Rs 5,30,443 while that of khari to Rs 25,444.

Abkari Department.

This department exhibited signs of great improvement. The Abkari income during the year amounted to Rs 71,080-9-7. The total number of stills throughout Marwar was 947 and attempts were made to reduce the number. There were 71 cases of the "Breach of Abkari Rules" of which 51 were disposed of.

Mints.

Two Mints (one at Jodhpur and one at Pali) continued to work. The total receipts from the Mints amounted to Rs. 16,099 while Rs. 2,119 were spent for their maintenance. No change was introduced during the year.

Public Works.

This department continued to be under W. Home Esquire, who bestowed much zeal and attention towards it and worked with great integrity and intelligence. In building works of general utility such as public buildings, hospitals, &c., the progress had been very satisfactory.

The services of Mr. Gabbett were secured by the Durbar for the construction of Jodhpur-Bikaneer Railway, which work had been commenced.

The Bilara bundh, a work of much importance, had also been started.

Medical Department.

The sanitation of the capital was very well paid attention to. There were 10 dispensaries in Marwar in which nearly 38,620 patients were tried and treated. Vaccination is also making rapid progress, all which speaks to the credit of Surgeon-Major A. Adams, M.D., Medical Officer, W. R. S.

Criminal Tribes.

The Durbar has been taking much interest in the settlement of Criminal Tribes. The surveillance of their movements had been close and successful and the tribes were stimulated to take up the agricultural profession.

Courts of Justice.

The work of the courts, in comparison to that which was effected a few years back, presented a marked difference. They were remodelled, modified and changed, so much so that at the present time, justice is fairly administered to all. There are several

courts of appeals, in which the decisions of the subordinate courts are fully criticised upon. Full details will be found in Chapter XV. page 82.

Stamps.

Previously the coarse clumsy paper was used; but now the use of fine stout and water mark paper and improved machinery, has left no room for any fraud or deception, which was formerly practised. The stamps to the value of Rs. 99,134 were sold during the year.

Finance and Revenue.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 49,89,661-11-9 out of which if the negative receipts amounting to Rs. 7,11,214-0-6 be deducted, it gives the net income of Rs. 42,78,447-11-3.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 52,96,526-14. Deducting from it the sum of Rs. 18,25,069 being the negative items, the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 34,71,457-14.

It shows therefore that the financial condition of the country was very satisfactory during the year.

Military Department

This department underwent no changes. The Sardar Resala, which is being organized for the Imperial Service under the control of Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singh and under the supervision of Major S. Beatson, Inspecting Cavalry Officer, Rajputana, and is progressing fairly well. It is hoped that the Sardar Resala will, one day, become one of the best Risalas, owing to the pains, which both the gentlemen take in the efficient discharge of their work.

Public Instruction.

No change was introduced in this department. There were 26 schools in Marwar, all of which worked satisfactorily. The results of the Middle School and Entrance Examinations show that one in the former and 2 in the latter came out successful.

Marwar-Jeysalmere boundary.

The disputes on the Marwar and Jeysalmere border, have always been since a long time a source of great troubles. But the Durbar's thanks are due to Colonel Percy W. Powlett, the Resident, Western Rajputana States, for the pains and trouble he took in demarcating the 141 miles of the disputed border, to the entire satisfaction of both the Durbars concerned.

The remaining 8 miles, Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh and Kunwar Sheodan Singh of Jeysalmere have arranged to settle conjointly, the result of which will be dealt with in the next year's report.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.

SECTION 1.

Position and area.

1. The State of Marwar is bounded on the north by Bickanir and the Shaikhawati District of Jaipur; on the east by Jaipur and Kishengurh; on the north-east by Ajmere-Merwara; on the south-east by Meywar; on the south by Sirohi and Palanpur; and north-west by the State of Jeisalmere. It lies between Lat. 24° 36' and 22° 42' north, and Long. 70° 6' and 75° 24'. Its maximum length north-east and south-west is about 290 miles, and its greatest breadth is 130 miles. It contains an area of 37,000 square miles, being the most extensive territory in Rajputana.

Physical aspect.

2. The river Luni is the marked feature in the physical aspect of Marwar. It rises in the lake at Ajmere, and is first known as the Sagurmoti, taking the name of Luni, after its junction at Govindgurh with the Saraswati, which flows in a south-westerly direction through the State, and is finally lost in the marshy ground at the head of the Rann of Cutch. It is fed by numerous tributaries, chiefly from the Aravalli Hills. In heavy floods, which occur very rarely, it overflows its banks. The local name of this overflow is *rel*, and fine crops of wheat and barley are grown on the saturated soil. Wells are dug in the bed of the river in all the districts through which it flows. Half the produce of the country, so far as cereals are concerned, is dependent on the Luni. The river is, however, capricious and irratic. The Luni attains its greatest breadth in the Sanchore and Mallani Districts. Its water is, as a rule, saline or brackish, but that of wells sunk at a distance of 20 or 30 yards from the banks of the river is comparatively sweet. Melons and the *singhara* nut (Trapa bispinosa) are grown in large quantities in the bed of the river during the dry season. The chief tributaries of the Luni are the Jojri, the Sukri, the Guyabala, Reria or Pali, Bandi, and the Jowai. The only important lake is the famous salt lake of Sambhur. Two other depressions of the same kind exist, one at Didwana, and the other in the south of Pachbhudra. The outturn of salt from these two latter lakes is estimated at about 15 lakhs of maunds annually. There are a few *jhils* or marshes in the territory, notably in the Sanchore Parganna, which are area of 40 or 50 miles in the rainy season, and the bed of which, when dry, yeilds good crops of wheat and gram.

3. The geological characteristics of Marwar are somewhat complex. The surface of the country is broken in many places by ranges of bare rocky hills, towering here and there into irregular peaks. Most of these hills, appear from their outlines to be formed of metamorphic or transition rocks. These rocks are chiefly gneiss, hornblende, quartz, and mica state, but in the higher hills bands of basalt and porphyry are found, and occasionally granite.

Geology.

The soils of Marwar comprises of—*baiklu* or light sand having little or no earthly mixture, *chikna* or a clayey fat black earth, *safedi* or white soil of silicious nature, *pila* or yellow sand clay, *khari* or alkaline earth.

4. The country is rich in salt which is obtained in large quantities chiefly from Sambhar. At Pachbhudra 35 miles south-west of Jodhpur, and at Didwana, Falodi Nawa and Pokaran, salt is crystallised from the water of wells. The salt *jhils* of Sargot, Kuchawan possess unknown capabilities.

Minerals.

5. The census of 1881 shews the population to number 17,50,403, of whom 14,21,891 Hindus, 1,55,802 Musalmains, 1,72,404 Jains, 207 Christians and 99 unspecified. As a census will be taken in 1891, further details are unnecessary.

Population.

6. The population consists of Rajputs, Charans, Bhats, Jats, Bisnowis, Minas, Bhils, and the usual mixed Hindu population.

Social aspect.

7. The crops are pulses, millets, *bajra*, *jowar* and *mot*; wheat and barley are also produced.

Agriculture.

8. The manufactures are not important. Turbans and scarves, leather boxes, gorgets and *dawnies* and *dhablas*, *rezi* cloths are the specialities.

Manufacture.

CHAPTER II.

Constitution.

9. There were no changes of an important nature to place on record, except that Pancholi Chutter Bhuj was transferred from the Superintendence of Nagore to the Assistant Superintendence under Kaviraj Murar Dan, Lodha Bahadur Mull was appointed Hakim of Jaitaran in place of Mehta Sirdar Chand who was removed for misuse of authority and Singhi Jaswant Mull was appointed Hakim of Sheo instead

Changes.

of Sah Moti Lal who was transferred to Nagore *vice* Bhandari Man Chand who was removed for insubordination. Pundit Madho Prasad was appointed Superintendent of Godwar in addition to his duties as Superintendent of Jalore.

CHAPTER III.

Political.

Relation to the Government.

10. There was no abatement on the cordiality of feelings. The Durbar is grateful for the assistance it received in various ways from the officers of the Political Department.

Agent, Governor-General.

11. It was with great regret to part with Col. C. K. M. Walter, whose exertions to promote the welfare of Rajasthan are fully appreciated. The worthy Colonel was long connected with this province and knew its people, manners, customs and idiosyncracies minutely. His name is specially cherised for his inaugurating a scheme to curtail the ruinous expenses of births, marriages and funerals. The rules laid down under his auspicies by a Committee at Ajmere are given effect to and infringement thereof is visited with fine or reprimand according to the gravity of the offence.

Colonel G. H. Trevor has been appointed in succession to him. He was Commissioner of Ajmere. His suavity of manners combined with a generous heart has endeared him to each and all. Long may he live, this is the Durbar's prayer.

Resident, W. R. S.

12. Our worthy Resident, Col. Percy W. Powlett has, as usual, taken great interest in the affairs of this State. He has been ever ready to lend assistance and the Durbar cannot be too thankful to him for his condescension to give advice. He went on leave in August and returned in November.

Assistant Resident, W. R. S.

13. Major Loch acted for Col. Powlett during his leave out of India. He has been as indefatigable in the discharge of his onerous duties as ever. The several departments Boundary and Settlement, Hawala, Customs and Forests placed under his charge were ably managed and effectively supervised. Thanks of the Durbar are due to him.

Medical Officer, W. R. S.

14. Surgeon-Major A. Adams, M.D., F.R.C.S., presided over the Medical Department. He has been a painstaking officer. His endeavour to make vaccination has been crowned with success. He has evinced great interest in the matter and the Durbar

cannot be too grateful to him for his valuable services in alleviation of human suffering. Under Medical Department an elaborate report has been given.

Manager, Jodhpur Railway,

15. W. Home, Esq., C. E., has been the Manager and Engineer. His works are beyond praise. He not only superintended the Railway, but undertook all works of public utility. Under Public Works Department will be found a complete report of his operations during the year under review.

Executive Engineer, Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.

16. A railway has been under construction to connect Jodhpur with Bikanir *viâ* Nagore and from a short distance of which a branch will be laid to Nawa. Mr. Gabbett has been in charge of the line under Mr. Home, who has been created a Superintending Engineer. Mr. Gabbett is a valuable aide.

Major S. Beatson.

17. This gentleman has been appointed by Government as Inspecting Officer of Rajputana Cavalry. The organisation of the "Sardar Resala" has been entrusted to him. He has rendered himself very popular with the men and officers by his kindly disposition and gentlemanly bearing. The Durbar recognises his eminent services and thanks him for them.

Visists.

18. Ge neral andLady Elles paid us a flying visit during the Christmass and were hospitably received.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Edwards of Wales :—

"Saturday was the red-tape day for Jodhpore. On that day afternoon (4 o'clock), His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Edwards of Wales, accompanied by his staff consisting of

Col. Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S.I., A.-D.-C. to the Queen-Empress.

Dr. Jones.

Captain Edwardes.

„ Harvey.

„ Holford.

arrived at Jodhpore by a special train. The Maharaj Kunwar, Dr. Adams, Mr. Home having proceeded previously to well-come the Royal guest at the Marwar Junction. The Special left the Junction at 4-15 A.M. and reached Pali at 6-25 A.M. here a shooting excursion was organised, and a good bag of 40 grouse secured. The Maharaj Kunwar waited upon His Royal Highness during the sports. After breakfast the distinguished party moved on to its destination, arriving at 4 o'clock. At the platform of the station were present

His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Col. Powlett, Resident, W.R.S., Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaj Kishore Singh, Maharaj Zalim Singh, and Rev. Doctor Sommerville, Major Loch, Major Beatson, Thakurs and Musahibs and other distinguished guests, such as :—

Gillespie, General.

Fraser, Major.

Gutersloh, Mr.

O'Callaghan, Mr.

P. Smith, Col.

Immediately the train was at a stand-still, Col : Walter stepped out and shook hand with H. H. the Maharaja. Then the Royal party alighted. Both His Highness the Maharaja and the Royal Prince shook hands cordially, His Highness presenting *Nuchrawal*. As the battery at the Fort was greeting His Royal Highness with salutes, the Maharaja conducted the illustrious visitor to his State-carriage in which also Col : Powlett, and Captain Holford sat, and which proceeded, escorted by troopers of the "Sardar Resala," under the command of the Maharaj Dhiraj Col : Sir Pratap Singh. Other carriages were set in the following order :—

(2) Carriage conveying Maharaj Kunwar, Col : Sir Edward Bradford, Col : C.K.M. Walter, Major Fraser and Captain Harvey.

(3) Carriage accommodating General Gillespie, Maharaj Kishore Singh, Major Beatson, and Captain Edwardes.

(4) Carriage containing Dr. Jones, Col : P. Smith, and Mr. Bradford.

(5) Carriage carrying Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Gutersloh.

Every thing passed off as merrily as a marriage bell.

The sowars were seasoned fellows and discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Durbar, as well as to the delectation of the sight seers who had mustered strong to demonstrate their loyalty to the one to whose throne the House of Jodhpur is bound in allegiance. The procession passed on in grand style to the Camp at Powta, where a number of tents have been pitched in systematic order for the accommodation of the Royal party as well as other guests, under the able supervision of Major Loch.

The Powta Garden is so well laid out that it makes an excellent camping ground. Nature has denied Jodhpur of her first blessing—normal rainfall, but human ingenuity, though feeble in its effects, has done much to mitigate the suffering by which both life and vegetation are equally affected.

It is the first occasion Jodhpur has the honor to welcome a Prince of the Blood Royal—the heir presumptive to the throne of the mightest nation on earth, the oldest sovereignty in Europe.

His Highness feels justly proud of the Royal visit. The House of Jodhpur, the seat of the Rahtore Power, is bound by fidelity and attachment to Her Imperial Majesty, whose interest it is ever ready to uphold, whose prestige it will be on the alert to maintain, and to whose service it will consider it privilege to devote its resources.

His Highness paid a visit to His Royal Highness who returned the visit soon after. Then the Royal guest witnessed horse jump.

After nightfall, the lamps in the camp were lighted, and the illumination at the Fort threw a variegated tinge of tapers, and radiant effulgence, producing a beautiful scenic effect.

23rd was Sunday—a day for divine service and rest. At 4 P.M. His Royal Highness visited the historic Fort, and then drove to Balsumand in the company of His Highness the Maharaja.

24th February :—This morning, His Royal Highness, suite and some guests were out pigsticking. It was a good sport, and His Royal Highness speared 3 hogs dead and others secured 5.

There was hog-hunting in the evening, and His Royal Highness speared a fine tusker.

It was an exciting game and it delighted both His Royal Highness and the party. Colonel Walter and the Maharaj Kunwar took a vantage ground to witness the sports. Immediately on the arrival of the party near the sporting ground, a boar was sighted going towards the hill. At that time His Royal Highness was setting right the stirrup and girth of his horse. All ran after the prey. Captain Harvey, Dr. Jones, and Colonel Sir Pratap Singh overtook it. When it was at the foot of the hill, Captain Harvey's horse accidently startled and plunged, and the boar ran under the belly of the horse, and charged. The Captain was thrown off his horse, and hurt his hand. It is a matter of deep regret. Dr. Jones despatched the pig. When the party approached the hunting ground, another pig was seen. His Royal Highness and the party pursued it. His Royal Highness rode a fine waler mare, 13-3. His Royal Highness turned out in such a magnificent style that it commended admiration. It was a dangerous path, and apprehension was entertained of the slippery ground. Through smart riding and the mare's fast and brisk paces, His Royal Highness managed to plunge the first spear. After killing it, when the party were retracing their steps, a drove of 50 or 60 pigs appeared on the scene. His Royal Highness and Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh selected the biggest of the lot and charged it. Out

of inadvertence, none of the party followed any of the herd. All galloped towards the big boar. Again His Royal Highness succeeded to spear his game, keeping the party in the back-ground. Then again, when on their way back, another herd of 30 came to their view. At this juncture, the other party composed of Captain Holford, Mr. Bradford, Captain Edwardes, Major Beatson and Mr. Harjee, who were returning from a hunt in another direction, met. The boars and shows were now entrenched between the two parties. There was a huge beast and every one tried for it. But His Royal Highness over once again thurst his spear into it while it was escaping up the hill.

When His Royal Highness pursued the big hog, it was a spectacle worth appreciating, because the rider was an expert, the game worthy or Royalty and the charger well matched. Two pigs were speared: one by Dr. Jones and another by the Musaheb Ala.

Of the other party Captain Holford, Mr. Bradford and Captain Edwardes killed a pig each. Then all adjourned to the spot where Colonel Walter and Maharaj Kunwar were, for a light refreshment. Then the party returned to the Camp at 10 A. M.

On the 24th evening at 4 o'clock, His Royal Highness and staff went out a-hunting at the Baria, situated about 1,000 yards off Rai-ka-bagh. The State horses and men were on the spot to beat the bush. The horses were under the management of Major Beatson and Mr. Harji Singh, and the men under Maharaj Kishore Singh. Great efforts were made, but the only boar that came out hied to the hill. Major Beatson and Dokal Singh, a Resala officer, went up the hill. They were only armed with sticks, not spears. They harassed the beast and tried to move it down the hill, but it made several desparate attacks. As a last recourse, they hit it dead with their clubs. As there was a fine tusker the only prey lodged within pricles and thistles, permission was solicited of His Royal Highness to force an entry into the thickets. His Royal Highness smiled and jocosely remarked that all would go and he would be left in the lurch. It was not an easy passage for the horse, because of the thorny shrubs of the plum. But His Royal Highness cared not the impediment and rode on. The camel *sowars* brought out the hog, after constant hitting. No sooner it came out than it charged straight His Royal Highness who was close by. With great dexterity His Royal Highness speared it on the forehead, piercing a foot deep. His Royal Highness tried to extricate his lance, dragging the beast about 20 yards. Such force was exerted that the spear-head was bent crooked. His Royal Highness threw off the lance and the hog immediately after expired. This spear was a good souvenir. Night drew nigh, and the party took to the camp.

At 8 P.M., the State banquet came off. His Royal Highness and the following ladies and gentlemen sat to dinner :—

His Royal Highness, Sir E. Bradford, Doctor Jones, Captain Holford, Captain Edwardes, Captain Harvey, Col. Walter, General Gillespie, Colonel Trevor, Captain Benett, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. Newman, Captain Sherwood Smith, Major and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Hughes, Major and Mrs. Western, Mr. Roussac, Colonel Loch, Mr. O'Callaghan, Captain Warner, Mr. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Gutersloh, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Percy Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Acklom, Doctor Green, Colonel and Miss Powlett, Major Loch, Major and Mrs. Beatson, Mrs. Gordon, Doctor and Miss Adams, Miss M. Adams, Mr. Home, Doctor and Mrs. Sommerville, Miss Macadam.

At the conclusion of the dinner, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaj Kishore Singh, Maharaj Zalim Singh, and Mr. Harji Singh, entered the dining saloon. His Highness sat by the Royal guest of the evening. Then His Highness in a solemn and revential mood proposed the health of Her Imperial Majesty. It was drunk enthusiastically, Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, on behalf of His Highness, rose to propose the toast of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, in a neat little speech, a resume of which we append below :—

By command of His Highness the Maharaja, I beg to rise to propose the health of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor who has deigned to grace Jodhpore with a visit. It is an auspicious occasion—an event which will adorn the pages of our history, and which we must make the most of. Words fail me to give adequate expression to the grateful emotions of my mind, and it is needless to say that we are all imbued with this feeling. His Highness has commissioned me to express his unbounded joy and to respectfully tender his thanks for this Royal condescension.

In former times Emperors visited our country either to usurp our lands or disgrace our honor ; but now the Royal visits are like angel's visits favored to raise our position and dignity. Maharaja, his family and his State shall always be found ready to sacrifice themselves in the service of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to ask you to join His Highness the Maharaja to drink the health of the illustrious guest. It was cordially and cheerfully responded to.

Colonel Powlett, our respected and popular Resident, then rose and translated Sir Pratap Singh's speech into English.

His Royal Highness in reply returned thanks in the following terms :—

"Your Highness Maharaja Sahib, Sir Pratap Singh, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you, Maharaja Sahib, for the kind way in which you have, through Sir Pratap Singh, this evening proposed my health, and you ladies, and gentlemen, for the way you have responded to the toast. I can assure your Highness that it has been the greatest pleasure for me to visit Jodhpore, a pleasure I have looked forward to ever since I landed in India, especially having heard so much of your Highness's State and of the hospitality for which it is famous.

Nowhere during my tour have I been more heartily welcomed or splendidly entertained, and nowhere have I enjoyed myself more thoroughly than during my visit here.

It is needless for me to refer to the back history as all of you here are well aware that in former times the Rahtores led the van of the Imperial armies in many a hard-fought battles, always distinguished themselves for their valour, and I am confident that they would again distinguish themselves and fight as bravely as of old, if called upon to do so, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. I am aware how great a pleasure Sir Pratap Singh's visit to England, as representing His Highness the Maharaja at the Jubilee festival, gave to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, how popular he made himself while there, and I know how great will be Her Majesty's gratification to receive a letter from me, actually from his home, containing a description of my reception here and an account of the loyal expressions which have been used by him on behalf of your Highness in proposing my health. I will only now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in drinking the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore and in wishing him and the State of Marwar every possible prosperity."

Subsequently His Royal Highness was conducted to witness a *nautch* party which gave performances on *ghumar*, &c.

25th February:—This morning the sports were in the direction of the west. The party left the Camp at 6 A.M. and arrived at the hunting ground. Colonel Walter and Maharaj Kunwar rode on horses and took their position on prominent spot to witness the game.

Two parties were formed, and they ranged themselves in a manner as to exchange signals.

First Party: GUESTS—His Royal Highness, Sir E. Bradford, Captain Holford; JODHPORE—Colonel Walter, Colonel Powlett, Maharaj Kunwar, and Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh.

Second Party: GUESTS—Captain Edwardes, Mr. Bradford, Doctor Jones; JODHPORE—Major Beatson.

His Royal Highness's party was on the west and the other party on the east. It was previously laid down that that party should charge the pig, in whose direction it would be sighted. Such excellent was the arrangement that on the despatch of a pig, another was found ready for the prey. The signal for the appearance of a pig was that either Mr. Harji or a camel *sowar* would come in. Mr. Harji was sauntering about the shrubs on horse back in order to drive the pig to the plains. When a pig was turned out of the bush, he busied himself to hunt out another. His Royal Highness thurst his first spears into 4 pigs, and Captain Holford secured one. From the other party, Mr. Bradford, Dr. Jones, Captain Edwardes, each speared a pig.

Altogether 8 pigs were killed. On the conclusion of this hunt, the party moved on to a neighbouring hill, called Bhuteshwarji-ka-nal, where Maharaj Zalim Singh had made the arrangement to bring out the pigs from their retreat. At this moment, His Highness the Maharaja reached the spot. As the pigs were being driven out, they were pursued according to each gentleman's turn. His Royal Highness speared 3 pigs here, and Mr. Bradford, Dr. Jones, Captain Edwardes, Captain Holford, Colonel Powlett, Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, and Major Beatson, speared one pig each. Many pigs were knocking about, but owing to the intensity of heat, the sports came to a close, and the party reached the Camp at 11 A.M. His Royal Highness and suite enjoyed the sports to their hearts' contents.

Three months ago, the management to secure sports was entrusted to Mr. Harji. He used often to sleep on the hills and dales at night in order to be on the look-out. We appreciate his labour which has been crowned with success and congratulate him on this brilliant result.

His Royal Highness left Jodhpore by a special train at 10-30 P. M. His Highness the Maharaja, Colonel Powlett, Maharaj Kunwar, Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaj Kishore Singh, Maharaj Zalim Singh, Major Loch and Mr. Home, &c., were at the Station to bid His Royal Highness farewell.

Showers of flowers were thrown upon His Royal Highness.

A salute of 31 guns announced the departure of the Royal guest.

The arrangement of the Camp at Powta, where His Royal Highness, suite and other guests were accommodated was under the direction of Major W. Loch, whose indefatigable exertions rendered the place a fairy land. The tents were pitched in systematic order, with almost mathematical precision, presenting a panorama delightful to behold. The cogy green plot of ground, luxuriant foliage, the wide paths and pathways often watered, lamp-posts erected for use and adornment, and the last, not the least the beautiful tennis court with buntings, were scenes that would not be soon forgotten. No pains was spared by the worthy Major to secure comforts of the distinguished visitors,

and it is but truism to say that each and every one has carried away a favorable impression of the Camp. Major Loch was all attention to every person and his or her wishes were complied with instanter—not late.

The Durbar cannot sufficiently thank Major Loch for the great trouble he has taken, the time he has devoted, to make the Camp so eminently successful."

It was a happy concedence that in His Royal Highness's Company there were the whilom, the present and the elect Agents to the Governor-General. Such events are rare. Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, K. C. S. I., A.-D.-C., who is the Political Secretary in the India Office from his varied experience, tact and judgment was chosen to take charge of His Royal Highness during his peregrination in India. Col. C. K. M. Walter, our able Agent, Governor-General through whose jurisdiction the Royal Prince was travelling accompanied the party out of courtesy and duty, and Colonel G. H. Trevor, the very popular Commissioner of Ajmere whose appointment was already *Gazetted* joined the distinguished guests to an invitation from His Highness the Maharaja and also to pay respects to the Royal visitor.

CHAPTER IV.

Boundary Department.

SECTION I.

Control.

19. The Department continued under the charge of P. Bhadwaram under Major Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, whose indefatigable exertions are pushing the work towards completion.

Demarcation.

20. The boundary settlement of 12 Parganas was announced complete in last year's report, and work in the Godwar Pargana was in progress. The Godwar settlement has been completed with the exception of the Nana-Bera village boundaries.

21. The Parganas of Bilara and Jaitaran have been completed with the exception of the Raipur villages in the latter, and work commenced in the Merta and Sankra Parganas. The return below gives full details :—

Parganas.	Completed up to 1888-89.	Completed during 1889-90.	In progress.	Remaining.	Total.
Bilara ...	.....	80	...	.....	80
Jaswantpura ...	178	7	...	.....	185
Jetaran ...	.....	72	18	33	123
Godwar ...	243	29	...	32	304
Merta ...	.....	.....	22	317	339
Sankra ...	18	.....	5	1	24
Total ...	439	188	45	383	1,055

Pillars.

22. Pillars were erected in several Parganas as shewn below :—

No.	Parganas.	Villages of whose boundaries have been completed.	Total No. villages completed. Khalsa.	Total No. villages completed. Jagir.	REMARKS.
1	Bilara	80	...	8	
2	Jaswantpura	185	22	127	Fully completed.
3	Godwar	272	...	104	+ 56 previously completed = 160.
4	Jalore	234	...	68	+ 150 previously completed = 218.
5	Sanchore	226	1	4	+ 51 previously completed = 55.
6	Pachbhadra	97	5	69	Fully completed.
7	Siwana	119	2	72	+ 42 previously completed = 114.
	Total ...	1213	30	452	

Suits.

23. 171 original disputes were settled, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Number.	Parganas.	Boundaries mutually settled.	Original cases. By Panchayet.	Original cases. By Inquiry.	Original cases. Total.	Disposed of by the A. S. O. In review.	Disposed of by the A. S. O. In appeal.	Disposed of by the A. S. O. Total.	Remarks.
1	Bilara	8	22	12	34	...	...	...	
2	Jaswantpura ...	1	3	11	14	15	10	25	
3	Jetaran	1	15	3	18	...	...	...	
4	Godwar	6	50	11	61	13	5	18	
5	Merta	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Jalore	1	...	2	2	1	16	17	
7	Sanchore	...	1	...	1	12	11	23	
8	Sojat	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
9	Sewari	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	
	Total ...	41	91	39	130	47	44	91	
					Miscellaneous ...			289	
					Grand Total ...			380	

Mallani disputes 24 (6 on review and 18 owing to discrepancies).

Copying Department.

24. In the Copying Department, the maps of the Jalore, Jaswantpura, Sanchore and Sheo parganas in triplicate, according to the annexed statement have been completed, and the maps of the Godwar Pargana boundries are in progress :—

Parganas.	No. of villages completed.	No. of copies per each village.	REMARKS.
Jalore	234	3	702 copies.
Sheo and Sankra	68	3	204 „
Jaswantpura	185	2	370 „
Sanchore	226	2	452 „
Godwar	90	2	180 „
Total ...	803	.....	1908

Expenses.

25. The expenses connected with Boundary Settlement including pillar erection for the current year are estimated at Rs. 68,800.

SECTION II.

Revenue Settlement.

Bapoti tenure.

26. The checking of Puttas and Khattonnis with a view to the introduction of the Bapoti tenure was reported last year. Work was completed in Godwar, Sojut, Bilara, Jaitaran and that of Merta commenced.

Committee.

27. A committee appointed by the Durbar to confirm the tenures proposed by the Settlement Department has done next to nothing.

Details of work.

28. The details of work completed in the Khalsa villages are given below :—

The progress during the year has been very satisfactory in the Boundary Settlement Department, redounding to the credit of Major W. Loch.

No.	PARGANAS.	Total of Khalsa villages.				Completed.			In progress.	No. of Khasras and area measured during the year.				Verified by the Munsarim.			Verified by the S. Munsarim.			Completed.			Entries in the register.			Copying of Bapoti Puttas.		
		Kistwar.	Istimrar.	To be Surveyed.	Total.	In previous year.	In 1889-90.	Total.		No. of Khasras.	Cultivated Bigas.	Uncultivated Bigas.	Total.	In previous year.	In present year.	Total.	In previous year.	In present year.	Total.	In past year.	In present year.	Total.	In past year.	In present year.	Total.	In past year.	In present year.	Total.
1	Jaitaran ...	9	...	1	10	...	9	9	...	6254	49412	24683	78095	...	8	8	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2	Bilara ...	14	...	4	18	...	11	11	...	8689	80945	40727	121672	..	9	9	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3	Merta ...	77	1	2	80	6	62	68	10	31371	288163	100698	388861	4	21	25	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
4	Godwar ...	52	1	1	54	51	1	52	...	1001	6800	15058	21858	34	18	52	15	37	52	51	1	52	...	52	52	...	41†	41/1852
5	Sojat ...	36	3	4	43	5	30	35	...	20620	178925	134779	313914	...	35	35	...	35	35	...	35	35	...	34	34	...	20*	20/521
	TOTAL ...	188	5	12	205	62	113	175	10	67935	603845	320345	924190	38	91	129	19	85	104	51	42	93	...	86	86	...	61	61

† Number of villages.
* Number of Puttas.

CHAPTER V.

Hawala Khas (Land Revenue).

29. There was no change in the *personnel* of the department. It was only superintended by Kulla Chutter Bhuj under the efficient control of Major W. Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Control.

30. The land revenue shows an increase of Rs. 39,110 over that of the last year, and this surplus would have been greater, but for remission granted on account of crops damaged by locusts. Good rains fell in the western Parganas which suffered from drought during the last few years.

Revenue and Expenditure.

31. The revenue is collected without trouble, and the outstanding balances are practically nil, except in Kusba villages which are under the Hakims.

32. Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Hawala Department for 1889-90, and budget estimate for 1890-91 :—

Year.	Hawala.	Kasba.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.
Actuals 1889-90 ...	6,53,267	90,504	7,43,771	38,488*	7,05,283
Budget 1890-91 ...	6,55,000	92,000	7,47,000	43,980	7,03,020

* A portion of Major Loch's pay to be added to this, *viz.*, 5,403.

33. Comparative statement showing the income of Hawala Department for *Sambats* 1945 and 1946 :—

Number.	PARGANAS.	Net assessment S. 1945.	Net assessment S. 1946.	REMARKS.
1	Jodhpur ...	1,05,320	1,01,331	
2	Bilara ...	48,810	56,380	
3	Falodi ...	8,151	8,533	
4	Shergurh ...	2,606	1,660	
5	Sheo ...	1,399/ 3	2,852	
6	Nagore ...	1,51,160	1,52,367	
7	Merta ...	90,938/ 8	90,630/ 8	
8	Parbatsar ...	22,967/12	22,912/12	
9	Jaitaran ...	4,171	7,555	
10	Godwar ...	90,809	1,06,756	
11	Sojat ...	23,291	24,861/ 2	
12	Pali ...	14,781	16,308	
13	Jalore ...	15,148	15,654	
14	Bhinmal ...	14,285	14,500	
15	Sanchore ...	3,686	4,976	
16	Pachbhudra ...	8,018	8,360	
17	Siwana ...	4,692	4,364	
18	Didwana ...	10,333	10,531	
19	Marote ...	2,613/ 3	2,735/ 3	
	TOTAL ...	6,23,179/7/3	6,53,266/9	

34. Comparative statement showing the income of the Kusbas for the *Sambat* years 1945 and 1946 :—

Number.	Parganas.	Net Assessment S. 1945.	Net Assessment S. 1946.	Remarks.
1	Nagore ...	5,588	5,610	
2	Bilara ...	25,000	30,000	
3	Sojat ...	13,291	13,840	
4	Jaitaran ...	3,124	3,239	
5	Merta ...	3,595	3,555	
6	Jalore ...	4,075	4,221	
7	Bhinmal ...	1,589	1,844	
8	Sanchore ..	144/12	550	
9	Pachbhudra ...	427/4/6	274/6	
10	Siwana ...	458	508	
11	Didwana ...	5,516	5,638	
12	Jeswantpura ...	500	460	
13	Marote ...	2,326	2,877	
14	Shergurh ...	1,200	850	
15	Sheo ...	239/5	318/2	
16	Nawa ...	2,892/3/6	3,056/3/6	
17	Pali ...	6,829	7,200	
18	Falodi ...	1,631	2,513/12	
19	Parbatsar ...	3,056	3,955	
	Total ...	81,481/ 9	90,504/ 2	

35. List of villages received from and given in Jagir during 1889-90:—

Number.	Names of Parganas.	Names of Villages.	Income of new villages.	Income of villages surrendered.	Remarks.
1	Jodhpur ...	Birdawas ...	.....	1,650	
2	Ditto ...	Birami ...	.....	3,100	
3	Jalore ...	Savidher ...	.....	825	
4	Jodhpur ...	Karwar ½ ...	.....	.....	
5	Ditto ...	Dongiwas ...	290	.....	
6	Ditto ...	Dhaudpia ½ ...	705	.....	
7	Bilara ...	Pichiak ...	4,001	.....	
8	Ditto ...	Malar ...	1,100	.....	
9	Merta ...	Falodi ...	3,680	.....	
		Total ...	12,396	5,575	

There were no other changes to recod.

Abkari.

36. The Abkari in the Khalsa villages is managed by this Department. The collections amounted to Rs. 6,356 and expenditure to Rs. 180 during the year. As there is a separate chapter devoted to Abkari, it is there reiteration to allude to details here.

Court of Wards.

37. The estates of six minors (Maharajs and Rao Rajas) are administered by this Department. Their joint income was Rs. 66,208 and expenditure to collect the amount Rs. 38,897. For details, the Chapter on Court of Wards may be referred to.

CHAPTER VI.

Customs Department.

Control.

38. There was no change to record. The Department was superintended by Singhi Suraj Mull under the guidance of Major W. Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Receipts.

39. The receipts during the year (actuals for 11 months, April to February and estimate for March) amounted to Rs. 11,28,726, against the actuals of Rs. 10,41,236 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 87,490 or a net surplus of Rs. 57,529 as estimated in the budget.

Disbursement.

40. The expenditure on establishment came up to Rs. 85,088. The total expenses aggregated to Rs. 2,10,414, exclusive of Rs. 5,403, being $\frac{1}{4}$ share of Major Loch's pay and allowances, debited against this Department.

Changes.

41. The following changes were introduced during the year under report :—

(*a.*) An import duty of Rs. 2 per thousand on percussion caps imposed from 1st May.

(*b.*) Export, import and transit duties of 12 annas on country carts abolished from 1st July.

(*c.*) Export duties on stamped woollen and cotton cloths abolished from 1st September.

(*d.*) An export duty of Rs. 10 per 100 sheep and goats in Mallani re-imposed from August.

(*e.*) An import duty of 8 annas per maund will be re-imposed from the 1st April, 1890.

It is in contemplation to abolish transit duties from the 1st April except on "opium & *ganja*."

42. *Receipts of the Marwar Customs.*

Number.	Article.	Actual income for 11 months April to Febry., 1889-90.			Estimate for March 1890.	Total for 1889-90.			Actuals for 1888-89.			Estimate for 1889-90.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1	Opium ...	1,42,514	10	0	20,000	1,62,514	10	0	1,06,574	9	10	1,50,000
2	Gur ...	1,43,119	9	6	25,000	1,68,119	9	6	1,81,446	14	10	1,60,000
3	Chini Khand ...	1,09,334	0	3	15,000	1,24,334	0	3	1,29,259	12	7	1,25,000
4	Musti Khand ...	20,777	0	9	4,000	24,777	0	9	24,814	14	5	22,000
5	Fine Cloth ...	1,58,140	7	2	15,000	1,73,140	7	2	1,57,279	8	5	1,61,000
6	Coarse do. ...	8,674	5	2	500	9,174	5	2	11,387	0	4	12,000
7	Woollen do. ...	2,300	3	0	150	2,450	3	0	3,133	8	3½	3,500
8	Kirana ...	80,287	7	4	10,000	90,287	7	4	79,527	11	0	70,000
9	Metals ...	11,552	7	2	900	12,452	7	2	6,735	5	1	10,000
10	Ivory ...	7,899	14	6	1,000	8,899	14	6	10,523	12	5	10,000
11	Lace ...	6,860	15	9	500	7,360	15	9	7,376	7	8	6,000
12	Pashmina ...	2,327	15	2	100	2,427	15	2	2,383	12	5	2,000
13	Cotton ...	29,685	11	7	7,000	36,685	11	7	21,641	3	0	32,000
14	Wool ...	28,100	8	3	4,000	32,100	8	3	26,595	8	9	32,000
15	Dressed Hides ...	4,703	8	6	150	4,853	8	6	4,193	14	11	4,500
16	Ghi ...	18,299	10	6	1,500	19,799	10	6	14,815	10	3	12,000
17	Oil ...	2,966	10	6	200	3,166	10	6	3,997	10	6	4,000
18	Raw Hides ...	6,878	8	9	500	7,378	8	9	8,115	12	3	7,000
19	Til ...	10,443	0	3	2,500	12,943	0	3	23,682	1	0	25,000
20	Maora ...	18,084	4	0	1,000	19,084	4	0	22,422	14	9	25,000
21	Rice ...	17,001	7	6	1,500	18,501	7	6	18,497	0	11	18,000
22	Tobacco ...	45,433	14	6	4,000	49,433	0	0	48,168	13	3	55,000
23	Bardana ...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
24	Sarson ...	1,792	6	3	100	1,892	6	3	2,149	0	5	2,000
25	Indigo ...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
26	Fruits ...	5,995	10	11	500	6,495	10	11	5,126	6	8	5,000
27	Ganja and Charas ...	1,266	2	2	100	1,366	2	2	490	10	6	500
28	Soda ...	744	1	6	150	894	1	6	1,154	11	9	1,500
29	Anise seed ...	1,723	14	0	150	1,873	14	0	1,207	8	6	2,000
30	Cotton seed ...	14,746	6	3	1,000	15,746	6	3	20,777	7	3	10,000
31	Timber ...	7,654	3	11	1,500	9,154	3	11	14,044	8	10	13,000
32	Animals ...	53,690	11	8	3,000	56,690	11	8	40,231	6	7	50,000
33	Miscellaneous ...	31,236	9	0	3,000	34,236	9	0	34,071	8	11	35,000
...	Cash ...	8,585	0	7	1,000	9,584	0	7	7,746	4	2	6,000
	Total ...	10,02,821	6	4	1,25,000	11,27,821	6	4	10,39,573	8	5½	10,71,000
	Head Office Jodhpur,	904	11	9	.....	904	11	9	1,663	1	3	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,03,726	2	1	1,25,000	11,28,726	2	1	10,41,236	9	8½	10,71,000

43. *Expenditure of the Marwar Customs.*

Items.	Actuals for 11 months and estimate for March, 1890, 1889-90.			Actuals for 1888-89.			Estimate for 1889-90.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1. Pay of establishment ...	85,087	15	2	84,967	10	5	90,000
2. Contingencies ...	5,521	0	10	5,816	9	4½	6,500
3. Rewards to informers, &c. ...	1,872	15	8	1,525	5	9	1,000
4. Buildings and repairs ...	1,420	6	5	1,748	2	10	2,500
5. Printing ...	462	11	0	409	3	0	700
6. Weight and scales ...	101	0	0	174	7	6	450
7. Compensations to Sirdars, &c. ...	30,393	0	0	28,404	8	0	29,967
8. Remission on Mallani goods and refunds to Sirdars, &c. ...	24,715	2	2	20,171	0	0	20,000
9. To Maharaj Kishor Singh on acct. of village Bagar ...	4,200	0	0	4,200	0	0	4,200
10. By order of Durbar ...	12,071	12	0	10,689	10	3	11,100
11. Jessalmer and Bikaneer opium refunds ...	40,811	9	3	25,244	15	0	50,000
12. Dharampura ..	3,756	10	9	2,504	10	6	6,000
Total ...	2,10,414	3	3	1,85,856	13	9½	2,22,417
	* 5,403	2	0				
Remitted to Treasury ...	9,18,279	9	10	8,55,319	11	11	8,48,583
Adjustment ...	32	5	0	60	0	0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,28,726	2	1	10,41,236	9	8½	10,71,000

* Rs. 5,403-2-0 being ½ share of Major W. Loch's pay and allowances debited against the Customs Deptt.

CHAPTER VII.

Forest Department.

Management.

44. Babu Doulatram Bhimbhat was the Superintendent under the orders of Major W. Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Progress.

45. Considerable progress was made in Forest Conservancy, but not to the extent as had been anticipated. All the villages alcng the Arravelli line from Nana south to Kantalia north have been brought into khalsa by exchange, or the forests attached to them have been taken and compensation awarded.

North of Kantalia again Ghuras Shamaji, Katan, Ram Singh and Bijaji have given compensation—then comes a break—then again the Thakur of Dipawas has exchanged his villages; and whereas the Thakurs of Dipawas, Ghanerao, Bera and Nana have assisted the Durbar in carrying out its proposals, while Raipur has done all in his power to obstruct the work.

The demarcation of these forests is complete and blocks have been established. A record of rights is in course of preparation. Nurseries have been opened in the Arravelli, and at Jodhpur. Some fire lines have been established, and others are in contemplation.

Staff.

46. A staff of one Forest Ranger, 2 Foresters, 3 Head Forest Guards, 31 Forest Guards have been entertained, and their respective duties assigned them.

Rights.

47. The rights of the villagers have been respected in all cases.

CHAPTER VIII.

Salt Department.

Management.

48. During the year under report, Pancholi Mukand Chand held the charge of the Superintendent of Salt Department under the directions of R. B. Mehta Bijey Singh and Pundit Sheonarain.

Balance in stock.

49. There were in stock 3,11,269 maunds of salt, and 49,995 maunds of khari.

Receipt.

50. During the year 2,49,000 maunds of salt were taken delivery of, from the following sources:—

	Maunds.
Pachbhadra	1,50,000
Didwana	60,000
Phalodi	15,000
Total ...	2,25,000

SALE OF SALT.

	Maunds.
In stock (salt)	3,11,269
Received during the year	2,25,000
Total ...	5,36,269
Disposed of	2,14,104
Remaining Maunds	3,22,165

Value.

51. The sale proceeds during the year of salt aggregated to Rs. 5,30,443.

SALE OF "KHARI."

	Maunds.
In stock	49,995
Received during the year	5,180
Total ...	55,175
Disposed of	12,534
Remaining Maunds	42,641

Value.

52. The amount realized by sale of 12,534 maunds of "Khari" was Rs. 25,444.

Besides 10,000 maunds of salt on account of Khasa Rasora, from Pachbhadra and 14,000 maunds on account of Nawa-Samblar, allotment were received.

Amount remitted to the Durbar Treasury.

53. The total amount of the proceeds of the sale of salt with other incident incomes including the arears of the last year realized during this year has come up to Rs. 5,25,882, of which Rs. 4,91,427 have been actually remitted to the Durbar Treasury; and the balance Rs. 34,455 have been debited to incident expenses.

Establishment charges.

54. The total amount of the establishment charges is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
At Jodhpur	961	13	0
In Districts	690	2	0
Khari Establishment	2,228	15	0
Total ...	3,880	14	0

Fluctuation in price.

55. The ruling prices of salt have undergone no variation.

Saltpetre.

56. No application for the manufacture of saltpetre was received during this year.

Inspection.

57. In April last, the Government officer, Mr. Sheal inspected the khari salt sources in Marwar, and the result of his inspection was satisfactory.

Illicit manufacture.

58. The Durbar annually deputes 8 Girdawars to inspect all the khari salt sources, as these Girdawars are appointed only for 4 months, the Directors' plan of permanent chowkis to be established at all the important saline sources with Girdawars to supervise and control them has been sanctioned and will be carried out when the period of the inspection by the present Girdawars will terminate.

Hitherto "sahukari rookas" or remittance notes in lieu of cash payments from salt traders were in vogue for quantities of treaty salt sold to them by Government Salt Officers. But from 1st April, 1890 the practice is to be discontinued and cash payments only shall be accepted for such sales.

CHAPTER IX.

Abkari Department.

59. During the year under review R. B. Mehta Bijey Singh and Pundit Sheo Narain held charge of the supervision of this department. I am glad to remark that the Directors have always been alive to their responsibilities, and their constant aim has been to minimise by all possible means the extensive use of liquor among the drinking classes of the people, and to protect the revenues of the paramount Government by preventing the illicit import of the country-liquor into the adjoining villages of Ajmere-Merwara, on which account

the price of the country-liquor increased, and the number of stills, and liquor shops, was reduced throughout the country, and those found too near the Government border were abolished altogether.

REVENUE.

60. Under the new Abkari system introduced by the Durbar, the total of the Abkari income, obtained from the Jagiri villages in Marwar including the city of Jodhpore, during the year under review, has come up to Rs. 56,549-10-4 against 26,553-11-7½, and Rs. 21,737, realized during the last two preceding years, thus showing a successive increase of Rs.29, 994-14-8½ and Rs. 4,814-11-7½ comparatively. To this must be added the sum of Rs. 14,531-15-3, the income derived from the Khalsa towns and villages during the year, under the management of the Hawala Superintendent. The grand total for this year is therefore Rs. 71,080-9-7.

However, as the new Abkari system had not been fully introduced during the last two years throughout the country, this successive increase may be said to be due to the gradual development of the system itself, and cannot be considered by any means to be the result of any improved state of Revenue, when compared with the outcomes of the two preceding years.

No doubt, the income, realized during the year will in future serve to be considered as a standard of comparison with that of the successive years, showing any increase or decrease as the case may be.

The following statement will show the net income obtained from the Jagiri villages including Jodhpore for the year under report contrasted with the income of the last two years :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1887-88	... ...	21,737	0	0
1888-89	... ...	26,553	11	7½
1889-90	... ...	56,549	10	4

Statement marked I. will show the Abkari income and expenditure for the year under review, under different heads marked therein.

INCIDENCE OF REVENUE.

61. Assuming the population of Marwar as ascertained by the Census of 1881 to be about 1,800,000 souls in round number, the incidence of Abkari Revenue, per head comes up to about 7½ pice per year.

The real fact is that the revenue derived from the Abkari sources, comes out of the pockets of those who actually consume more or less, the liquor manufactured throughout the country ; and calculating, therefore, upon this hypothesis and assuming the approximate number of the drinking classes to be 900,000 including male, female and children, and deducting from this number about 3 lakhs for women and children as non-drinking portion, and premising the drinking classes, therefore, to be about 6 lakhs only, the incidence of revenue per head of drinking population shall come up to Rs. 0-1-10½.

STILLS AND LIQUOR SHOPS.

62. The total number of stills allowed to work under the new Abkari system, including those which the Tazimi Jagirdars have been permitted to maintain, amounts to Rs. 535. This number includes the stills working in the Suder Distillery at Jodhpore, which will be treated saparately.

These stills are held and worked generally by the Kalals under Puttas granted to them by the Durbar; and, as still-holders themselves are allowed to vend wholesale or in retail the produce of their stills within the villages wherein they are located, their stills may be considered as regular liquor-vending shops.

Besides in cases, where the circle assigned to one still for the sale of the liquor manufactured therefrom is too large, the holder of such a still is, on his application, authorized under duly executed licenses, to open one or more shops (duly registered) within the circle allowed for the sale of the produce of his licensed still. These spops are registered and entered in the Puttas of the stills to which they are attached.

The number of these shops is 348 in Jagir villages, 64 in Hawala villages making thereby 412. And when the number is added to that of the stills, which, as has been explained above, are themselves as regular liquor vending shops, the grand total of liquor shops in Marwar up to date comes up to 947.

Statement marked II. will show the number of stills and shops in each District in Marwar.

Now, the population of Marwar, being 18 lakhs in round number, the process of simple division, will give one shop for every 1,900 people.

Every attempt will be made to reduce this number of stills as far as it is compatible with the views of the Durbar to discourage the extensive use of liquor; while the convenience of the general public will also be taken into consideration.

IV.—QUANTITY OF LIQUOR MANUFACTURED DURING THE YEAR.

63. It has already been stated that the number of 'stills' allowed by the Durbar for the manufacture of country-liquor, to be maintained and worked by the Kalals, is 445 excluding those which the Tazimi Sardars have been privileged to maintain on their own accounts.

The monthly returns of the produce of 'stills,' including those which work in the Sadar Distillery at Jodhpore, furnished by the Abkari officials, show that during the year under report, the number of distillations from these 446 stills has been 12,513, though it must be contested, that this number should be accepted with due caution, because the returns furnished cannot be said to be sufficiently trustworthy. Now roughly speaking as each distillation yields about 20 quart bottles of 'Rasi' liquor, the total quantity of such liquor manufactured during the year comes up to 2,69,526 bottles or 4,492 gallons, allowing 6 bottles for each gallon.

It should not be omitted to state here that the number of distillation for the manufacture of 'Asa' liquors worked at the Sadar Distillery at Jodhpore and which comes up to 34 distillations, has not been included in the number obtained for the 'Doobara' and 'Rasi' liquors simply on the ground that the manufacture and sale of such liquors as 'Asa' are but insignificant factors when compared with the 'Doobara' and 'Rasi' outturn, which forms the staple beverage of the drinking classes of people of Marwar.

The total outturn of the manufacture of the 'Doobara' and 'Rasi' liquors during the year under report, being 44,921 gallons and dividing this number by the number of drinking population, the incident of consumption per head of population comes upto about $\frac{1}{3}$ bottle a year, which according to the current rates of ruling prices, with little variations will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head.

It is to be regretted that although the still-holders in virtue of the terms of the Pattas granted to them, are required to keep accounts of the manufacture and sale of their liquors, and to produce them when called on to do so, yet they have not done according to orders, and the Abkari officials also have not succeeded yet to compell them ot do so.

Statement marked III. will show the number of distillations in each District and the Sadar Distillery at Jodhpore during year under review.

V.—QUALITY OF THE LIQUOR MANUFACTURED.

64. With regard to the strength and wholesomeness of the liquor manufactured by the still-holders of this country, it is to be confessed that no scientific analysis has as yet been made by any professional chemical examiner, but it is

satisfactory to note, that complaints on this account are extremely rare, and that the Kalals themselves, owing to the effective competition maintained by the out-still system are always alive to the desirability of having their liquors as wholesome as possible, and consequently are averse to the use of injurious drugs in the preparation of their beverage.

The only complaints, which, in some instances, have reached this office, have been that these worthies not frequently dilute their liquors with warm water, to increase their quantity, and thus make them less strong than what their customers expect.

The distillation is generally allowed to be carried on, according to the methods in vogue among the people, and the materials and the process employed in their preparation are left to their option.

However, with regard to the quality of the liquor manufactured by the still-holders, it must be stated with satisfaction, that in the Sudar Distillery at Jodhpore, the proofs of the yield of each distillation is invariably ascertained by means of Hydrometer, and that the Register of the same is regularly kept by an Abkari official, appointed for that very purpose.

Statement marked IV. will show the proofs of the "Rasi" Daru, manufactured in the Sudar Distillery at Jodhpore, as ascertained during each month of the year.

In outer districts, where the stills are too numerous and widely scattered over extensive areas, no such scientific tests are conducted. However, the customers themselves as also the Abkari Ahalmads ascertain the strength of liquor by applying to it an ignited match. If the liquor burns vividly, on the contract of the flame of the match, the customers become thoroughly satisfied, but if it fails to do so, they reject it as too weak and seek to obtain it from some other vendors.

VI.—STATE OF DRINKING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

65. If the number of stills maintained and worked in a country be considered to be a criterion of the state of drunkenness prevailing there, a reference to statement marked H. wherein the number of stills maintained in each District are entered in column 6, will show the comparative shades of the drinking proclivities of the people of the districts, of which the state of Marwar is composed.

That statement will show that, as far as the habit of drinking is concerned, out of 18 districts, wherein the votaries of Bacchus are found, the districts of Merta, Godewar, Sojut, and Jaitaran figure foremost, the reason

being that habitual drinkards, such as Rajputs, Meenas, and Baories, and other low castes are found to reside there in greater numbers than in other districts of the country.

Other districts, such as Jodhpore, Parbutsar, Jalore, Pali, Marote, Nagore, and Jeswantpura rank second, while the remaining ones, named, Siwana, Bilara, Deedwana, Nawa, Pachbadra, Sanchore and Phalodi, may be classified as third in the drinking list.

In the districts of Shew, Shergurh and Pachbhadra, the people being mostly addicted to the use of opium, may be said to be almost abstainers, and the Kalals, in consequence, fail to see any prospect of thriving in their vocations there, and are therefore conspicuous by their absence.

Here is only asserted roughly the state of drinking as found to prevail at present throughout the country ; but some day it may naturally be asked, whether since the introduction of the new Abkari system, drinking, has actually increased or decreased.

Following are the data showing the increase or decrease of drinking in Marwar:—

1st.—The enhanced prices of liquor. The high price fixed and enforced by the Durbar, for the liquor consumed by the majority of drinking classes has made the luxury of drinking too costly for the people at large, and the reports rumour is abroad that, in consequence of high prices, ruling at present, those who were formerly addicted to exhilarate themselves by the frequent and copious draughts of "Daroo," have now without any pressure from their moral preceptors, either become total abstainers or adopted a more sober mode of life for future. This assumption has been confirmed by official reports received from the Hakims of the districts, where the condition of the labouring classes and the state of wages have undergone no change and remained stationary.

2nd.—The import of "Mowa" has decreased much since the introduction of the new system, as will appear from statement marked V., which has been obtained from the Sayur Office, and of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt. This successive fall during the last three years in the import of "Mowa," the chief ingredient of which the "Rasi Daroo" used by the generality of drinking population, is made, evidently show, that at present less "Rasi Daroo" is manufactured than what it was before, or in

other words "Rasi" is less consumed now than what it was previous to the introduction of the new Abkari system.

3rd.—Formerly the Kalals used to sell to needy customers their liquor on credit, but since the introduction of the new system, they have been strictly enjoined to deal with them in cash only. This restriction, no doubt, must have greatly checked the indiscriminate purchase of liquor by poorer classes of people.

RULING PRICES OF LIQUOR.

66. No alteration has during this year been made, in the prices of the "Chhata" and "Rasi" liquors, which were fixed by the Durbar, in the beginning of the introduction of this new Abkari system, and they have in consequence remained the same, in each Abkari circle, as during the two last years.

However, in Godewar, where the majority of the drinking population, consists of "Meenas" a class of bad repute, and hard drinkers, and where, at the commencement of the new Abkari operations, the old ruling price of "Rasi" liquor was purposely allowed to remain in force at four bottles per rupee, the Durbar, after due consultation with the local officials, has raised the price to three bottles per rupee, and it is expected that this alteration will, to some extent, check the immoderate use of liquor by the "Meenas" and their associates in that District.

Statement marked VI. will show the price of the "Chhata" and "Rasi" liquors, ruling at present in each District of Marwar.

In districts embraced within the 3rd, 4th and 5th circles, the Durbar on ground of policy had fixed the price of "Chhata" at 3 and 2½ bottles per rupee, but it intends, on some future date to remove this difference, and make the price of "Chhata" equal to what it fetches at present in other districts, where the manufacture and use of "Rasi" is not in vogue.

ABKARI CHARGES.

67. The total cost of the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 12,918-6-7¾. As contrasted with the costs of other fiscal establishments, these charges appear too heavy and it is under consideration to reduce them to a reasonable limit.

THE SUDAR DISTILLERY AT JODHPORE.

68. The Sudar Distillery at Jodhpore was leased out to a wealthy Soonga, named Ratna for a sum of Rs. 26,001.

During the year under review there have been 1,795 distillations and their yields have been :—

		Bottles.		Gallons.
Asa	... ...	7,050	or	1,175
Doobara	... ...	23,107	,,	3,851
Chhata	... ...	45,506	,,	7,584
	Total ...	75,663	,,	12,610

All of which has been sold.

The price of the quantities thus sold, according to the rate fixed by the Durbar for different kinds of liquor amounts to Rs. 49,030-2-4.

The city of Jodhpore, with its suburbs, contains, according to Census Return, a population of 70,000 souls, out of which the drinking class may be assumed to be about 20,000 only and as such the incident of consumption for the whole year comes up to $3\frac{3}{4}$ bottles costing Rs. 2-7-0 per head.

TAZIMI JAGIRDARS.

69. Statement marked VIII. will show the number of the Tazimi Jagirdars, to whom the privilege of having one still of their own, and of receiving, in addition to the old Abkari incomes of their estates, half of the Durbar Abkari profits has been conceded as compensation.

Investigations into the Abkari incomes of these Jagirdars have been completed during this year and their compensations fixed and paid to them in parts in many instances.

The total of these compensations amounts to Rs. 8,925-1-10$\frac{1}{4}$.

In the list appended herewith, it will be seen that there are 15 Jagirdars, who have no Kalals residing within their estates, and consequently, as they had no Abkari incomes of their own within their estates, they have been granted to two non-Tazimi Jagirdars, named Budgaon and Nana and the amounts due to them on this account shall be duly paid to them.

It is satisfactory to note, that all these Tazimi Jagirdars appear to be thoroughly satisfied with the Abkari arrangements, made by the Durbar within their respective estates and willingly assist the Durbar Abkari officials in the execution of their functions. In negotiating a new Abkari contract, their advice is always obtained and it is as a rule given to the Kalals of their estates.

BREACH OF ABKARI RULES.

70. There have been more Abkari cases during this year, than had been during the previous one. This increase may rather be attributed to the full development of the new system and to the new Abkari rules enforced by the Durbar having, as yet not been fully understood by the people, than to any laxity in the vigilance and supervision of the Abkari officials.

Statement marked IX. will shew the number of such cases of which 51 have been finally disposed of, and 20 have remained pending by the end of the year. Only one case of appeal has been lodged which is still pending.

HAWALA VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

71. Statement marked X. is intended to show the progress of the new Abkari operations in force through the Hawala villages and towns, under the control and directorship of the Superintendent of Hawala, and it will also show that the total amount of income, realised from that source has been Rs. 14,531-15-3, and that the new excise arrangements have been carried out in 200 villages and towns. However, the total number of Hawala villages and towns being about 514, there yet remain 314 villages to be dealt with.

72. No. I.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of Abkari, during the year ending on 31st March, 1899.*

| YEAR. | Balance of last year. | INCOME. | | |

73. **No. II.**—*Statement showing the total number of Jagiri villages given in contracts, during the year ending on the 31st March, 1890.*

Number.	Names of Parganas.	Number of Puttas.	Number of villages contracted.	Amount of contracts.			Number of stills.	Number of Licensed shops.	Remarks.
				Rs.	A.	P.			
a 1	Jodhpur City ...	1	1	26,001	0	0	16	45	
b 1	Jodhpur District ...	30	252	2,054	8	0	21	13	
2	Jeitaran ...	33	124½	5,072	2	0	60	43	
3	Sojat ...	57	148-6	2,794	8	0	71	63	
4	Bilara ...	18	54	1,915	0	0	11	16	
5	Merta ...	63	309	2,387	8	6	42	30	
6	Parbatsar ...	28	136½	901	6	0	30	8	
7	Godewar ...	56	312	4,844	10	4	73	64	
8	Nagore ...	18	197	1,072	12	0	14	6	
9	Deedwana ...	8	61	324	12	0	8	...	
10	Nawa ...	6	21	841	0	0	4	...	
11	Marote ...	16	85	780	4	0	19	7	
12	Pali ...	23	80	1,244	12	0	20	2	
13	Jalore ...	36	231½	3,163	8	6	27	26	
14	Sanchore ...	3	251	520	0	0	2	8	
15	Jeswantpura ...	17	189½	1,182	8	0	12	12	
16	Siwana ...	13	82	1,099	0	0	12	12	
17	Pachbhadra ...	6	40	140	7	0	3	1	
18	Phalodi ...	1	56	180	0	0	1	...	
19	Shergurh	1	4	30	0	0	...	...	
	Total ...	434	2635-6	56,549	10	4	446	348	

74. **No. III.**—*Statement showing the number of distillations and bottles in each District, during the year ending on the 31st March, 1890.*

Number.	NAMES OF PARGANAS.	Number of distillations.	Number of bottles.	Remarks.
1	Jodhpur ...	225	5422	
2	Jeitaran ...	2025	33366	
3	Sojat ...	1226	19056	
4	Bilara ...	373	10664	
5	Merta ...	950	11600	
6	Parbatsar ...	960	9661	
7	Godewar ...	1966	37929	
8	Nagore ...	396	7621	
9	Deedwana ...	159	2868	
10	Nawa ...	438	4276	
11	Marote ...	630	5949	
12	Pali ...	197	4607	
13	Jalore ...	689	15998	
14	Jeswantpura ...	230	5424	
15	Siwana ...	160	3308	
16	Sanchore ...	104	2664	
17	Pachbhadra ...	24	560	
18	Phalodi ...	.....	.....	
19	Shergurh ...	.....	.....	
	Total ...	10752	200913	
	Jodhpur City ...	1761	68613	
	Grand Total ...	12513	269526	

75. **No. IV.** —*Statement showing the average under proof of Chhata liquor, manufactured at the Sudar Distillery at Jodhpur, during the year under Report.*

Number.	NAME OF MONTH.	Under proof of Chhata liquor.	REMARKS.
1	April, 1889 ...	23	
2	May ...	28·6	
3	June ...	26	
4	July ...	32	
5	August ...	18·7	
6	September ...	18·7	
7	October ...	23·1	
8	November ...	16·9	
9	December ...	18·1	
10	January, 1890 ...	16.5	
11	February ...	22·1	
12	March ...	24	

76. **No. V.**—*Statement showing the quantity of Mohwa imported into Marwar, during three years* viz., *1886-87, 1887,-88 and 1888-1889.*

Number.	Names of Purganas.	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.		
		Mds.	sr.	ch	Mds.	sr.	ch	Mds.	sr.	ch
1	Jodhpnr	116	24	10	18	37	8	20	13	0
2	Jeitaran	6,132	22	8	4,098	26	4	3,539	10	10
3	Sojat	2,609	31	4	788	9	6	751	6	4
4	Merta	1,702	5	0	595	21	14	906	23	12
5	Parbatsar	2,327	15	0	295	5	10	301	13	12
6	Godewar	13,109	11	4	16,961	0	10	11,867	0	4
7	Nagore	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	0	0
8	Deedwana	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	0	0
9	Marote	2,287	23	12	406	25	10	211	0	0
10	Pali	2,292	28	12	205	38	12	571	16	4
11	Jalore	5,654	30	0	3,371	21	4	1,506	16	4
12	Jeswantpura (Bhinmal)	6,115	12	8	3,806	25	4	2,762	17	4
13	Sanchore	6	5	0	353	22	8	.....	.....	
14	Pachbhadra	8	10	0	0	21	4	13	10	10
15	Phalodi	.....	.....		.....	.....		9	25	0
16	Badmir	.....	.....		.....			2	6	4
	Total —	48,362	9	10	30,902	15	14	22,452	39	4

77. **No. VI.**—*Statement showing the ruling prices of liquors in the Districts of Marwar.*

Circle.	Serial No.	Name of Pargana.	Doobara bottle per rupee.	Chhata bottles per rupee.	Rasi bottles per rupee.	REMARKS.
1st	1	Jodhpur ...	1½	2	...	
2nd	2	Jeitaran ...	1½	2	3	
	3	Sojat ...				
	4	Bilara ...				
	5	Merta ...				
	6	Parbatsar ...				
3rd	7	Godewar ...	1½	...	3	
4th	8	Nagore ...	1½	2½	...	
	9	Deedwana ...				
	10	Marote ...				
	11	Nawa ...				
5th	12	Pali ...	1½	3	...	
	13	Jalore ...				
	14	Jaswantpura ...				
	15	Sanchore ...				
6th	16	Siwana ...	1½	2½	...	
	17	Pachbhadra ...				
	18	Phalodi ...				
	19	Sheo ...				
	20	Shergurh ...				

78. **No. VII.**—*Statement showing the number of "stills" worked and the quantity of different kinds of liquor manufactured within the Sudar Distillery at Jodhpur, during the year ending on the 31st March, 1890.*

Number.	Name of Month.			Chhata.		Doobara.		Asa 1st quality worth Rs. 5 a bottle.		Asa 2nd quality worth Rs. 2½ per bottle.		Asa 3rd quality worth Rs. 1¼ a bottle.		Total.		REMARKS.
				Number of stills.	Number of bottles.	Number of stills.	Number of bottles.	Number of stills.	Number of bottles.	Number of stills.	Number of bottles.	Number of stills.	Number of bottles.	Number of stills.	Number of bottles.	
1	April	1889	...	112	7,614	58	2,149	...	...	...	...	2	634	172	10,357	
2	May	„	...	53	3,321	95	2,527	1	150	2	200	1	180	152	6,378	
3	June	„	...	50	2,392	87	2,858	...	...	...	...	1	150	138	5,400	
4	July	„	...	73	3,260	71	553	...	...	...	...	4	645	148	4,458	
5	August	„	...	58	3,927	54	1,580	...	...	...	...	1	270	140	5,777	
6	September	„	...	59	2,959	63	1,101	...	...	1	167	2	410	125	4,637	
7	October	„	...	49	2,394	125	2,591	...	...	...	...	3	700	177	5,685	
8	November	„	...	77	4,012	81	2,835	...	...	...	...	3	420	161	7,267	
9	December	„	...	55	3,066	100	2,758	1	150	1	150	1	270	158	6,394	
10	January	1890	...	56	3,081	92	2,323	...	...	1	231	3	699	152	6,334	
11	February	„	...	79	4,740	54	916	...	...	...	...	3	812	136	6,468	
12	March	„	...	79	4,740	54	916	...	...	...	...	3	812	136	6,468	
		Total	...	827	45,506	934	23,107	2	300	5	748	27	6,002	1,795	75,663	

79. **No. VIII.**—*Statement showing the number of Tazimi Estates, in which Abkari investigations have been completed, and the compensations of which have been fixed.*

Number.	NAMES OF TAZIMI THIKANAS.	Name of Purgannah, in which each is situated.	Total number of villages.	Number of Kalal villages.	Number of villages contracted.	Amounts of contracts of their jagiri villages for the year 1889-90. Rs.	A.	P.	Amounts of their claims. Rs.	A.	P.	Amounts proved by the Superintendent's investigations for a year and accepted by them. Rs.	A.	P.	Half of the excess of the contract fees. Rs.	A.	P.	Total amounts to be given to the Jagirdars during the year under Report. Rs.	A.	P.	Durbar dues for the year. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of stills.	Number of Licensed-shops.	REMARKS.
1	Palasni ...	Jodhpur ...	2	2	2	88	0	0	30	0	0	12	0	0	38	0	0	50	0	0	38	0	0	2	...	
2	Khimsar ...	,, ...	11	1	11	34	0	0	3	5	3	3	5	3	15	5	4½	18	10	7½	15	5	4½	1	...	
3	Asope ...	,, ...	6	1	6	90	0	0	58	0	0	27	10	6	31	2	9	58	13	3	31	2	9	1	...	
4	Gachhipuro ...	,, ...	1	1	1	7	0	0	bottles			0	12	0	3	2	0	3	14	0	3	2	0	1	...	
5	Rampuro ...	,, ...	2	...	2	19	0	0	..	...	..	.....	...	...	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	1	...	
6	Lavelo ...	,, ...	5	...	4	14	4	0	...	..	...	47	11	3	7	2	0	7	2	0	7	2	0	...	...	
7	Pokarn ...	,, ...	100	3	12	406	0	3	541	2	3	0	12	0	179	2	6	226	13	9	179	2	6	3	...	
8	Panchodi ...	,, ...	3	...	1	7	0	0	...	..	...	.. ...	..	...	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	...	...	
9	Raypur ...	Jaitaran ...	40½	13	38	1,451	0	0	1,251	1	6	1,200	0	0	125	8	0	1,325	8	0	125	8	0	15	18	
10	Rass ...	,, ...	19	3	19	696	0	0	695	3	6	286	8	0	204	12	0	491	4	0	204	12	0	6	6	
11	Aghevo ...	,, ...	3	3	3	75	0	0	107	8	0	3	8	0	35	12	0	39	4	0	35	12	0	3	5	
12	Lototi ...	,, ...	1	1	1	26	0	0	24	0	0	0	8	0	12	12	0	13	4	0	12	12	0	1	...	
13	Neembaj ...	,, ...	13	3	13	1,152	8	0	883	3	3	383	12	6	384	5	9	768	2	3	384	5	9	3	...	
14	Acoa ...	Sojat ...	10	6	10	231	0	0	209	6	6	109	6	6	60	12	9	170	3	3	60	12	9	6	9	
15	Kantalya ...	,, ...	6	3	6	102	0	0	114	13	3	18	10	9	41	10	7½	60	5	4½	41	10	7½	4	6	
16	Chandawal ...	,, ..	7	5	7	176	0	0	529	9	0	15	0	0	80	8	0	95	8	0	80	8	0	7	6	
17	Bagrhi ...	,, ..	7	1	4	361	0	0	155	0	0	69	0	0	146	0	0	215	0	0	146	0	0	4	1	
18	Khokro ...	,, ...	1	1	1	30	0	0	23	8	0	1	8	0	14	4	0	15	12	0	14	4	0	1	...	
19	Satbin ...	Bilara ...	4½	3	4½	75	8	0	209	0	0	12	0	0	31	12	0	43	12	0	31	12	0	2	...	
20	Baloondo ...	,, ...	8	1	8	335	0	0	213	8	0	150	0	0	92	8	0	242	8	0	92	8	0	2	3	
21	Thejurhlo ...	,, ...	8	1	7	73	12	0	bottles			14	0	0	29	14	0	43	14	0	29	14	0	2	1	
22	Lambiya ...	Merta ...	5	2	4	158	0	0	44	12	0	35	12	0	61	2	0	96	14	0	61	2	0	2	...	
23	Alaniyawas ...	,, ...	5	1	5	64	0	0	55	0	0	14	3	3	24	14	4½	39	1	7½	24	14	4½	1	...	
24	Reeyan ...	,, ...	7½	1	7½	90	0	0	125	0	0	9	0	0	40	8	0	49	8	0	40	8	0	1	3	
25	Kurki ...	,, ...	6	1	4	41	2	0	bottles			14	0	0	13	9	0	27	9	0	13	9	0	1	...	
26	Javlo ...	,, ...	8½	2	8½	81	0	0	Lottles			30	4	0	25	6	0	55	10	0	25	6	0	2	3	
27	Chandarcon ...	,, ...	3	1	3	29	4	0	bottles			10	0	0	9	10	0	19	10	0	9	10	0	1	...	
28	Bhombhaliyo	,, ...	2	1	2	30	0	0	23	4	6	3	13	3	13	1	4½	16	14	7½	13	1	4½	1	...	
29	Mokalpur ...	,, ...	1	1	1	14	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	1	...	
30	Dodiyano ...	,, ...	6½	2½	5½	118	0	0	bottles			13	7	0	52	4	6	65	11	6	52	4	6	3	...	
31	Rayan ...	,, ...	1	1	1	50	0	0	...	..	..	2	6	0	23	13	0	26	3	0	23	13	0	1	...	
32	Bhakri ...	,, ...	4	1	4	91	0	0	61	0	0	24	6	9	33	4	7½	57	11	4½	33	4	7½	1	...	
33	Bijathal ...	,, ...	3	...	3	25	8	0	...	..	..	.....	..	...	12	12	0	12	12	0	12	12	0	...	...	
34	Borhawah ...	Puibatsar	4	1	4	47	8	0	...	..	...	1	3	10½	23	2	¾	24	5	11¼	23	2	¾	1	...	

No. VIII.—*Statement showing the number of Tazimi Estates, in which Abkari investigations have been completed, and the compensations of which have been fixed.*—(Continued.)

Number.	NAMES OF TAZIMI THIKANAS.	Name of Purgannah, in which each is situated.	Total number of villages.	Number of Kalal villages.	Number of villages contracted.	Amounts of contracts of their jagiri villages for the year 1889-90.			Amounts of their claims.			Amounts proved by the Superintendent's investigations for a year and accepted by them.			Half of the excess of the contract fees.			Total amounts to be given to the Jagirdars during the year under Report.			Durbar dues for the year.			Number of stills.	Number of Licensed-shops.	REMARKS.
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
35	Tosino ...	Purbatsar ...	3	2	3	18	0	0	bottles			0	8	0	8	12	0	9	4	0	8	12	0	2	...	
36	Boornsoo ...	,, ...	25	7	25	81	0	0	50	0	0	30	0	0	25	8	0	55	8	0	25	8	0	2	...	
37	Barhoo ...	,, ...	12	4	12	115	0	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	57	8	0	57	8	0	57	8	0	3	9	
38	Manano ...	,, ...	7	1	7	53	0	0	bottles			11	8	0	20	12	0	32	4	0	20	12	0	1	...	
39	Sabalpur ...	,, ...	6	1	6	20	0	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	1	...	
40	Goolar ...	,, ...	9½	2	5½	36	13	0	7	0	0	2	6	0	17	3	6	19	9	6	17	3	6	1	...	
41	Berha ...	Bali ...	24	2	24	321	0	0	217	2	6	129	14	0	95	9	0	225	7	0	95	9	0	2	1.	
42	Sanderao ...	,, ...	7	2	7	424	0	0	374	6	0	214	6	0	104	13	0	319	3	0	104	13	0	2	7	
43	Ganerao ...	,, ...	42	14	41	801	0	0	261	13	6	77	2	6	361	14	9	439	1	3	361	14	9	13	14	
44	Khorh ...	,, ...	4½	2	4½	65	0	0	bottles			15	0	0	75	0	0	40	0	0	25	0	0	2	...	
45	Khudala ...	,, ...	1	1	1	115	0	0	bottles			12	14	0	51	1	0	63	15	0	51	1	0	1	...	
46	Khinvarha ...	,, ...	10	2	10	246	8	0	43	...	...	32	12	...	106	14	0	139	10	0	106	14	0	2	...	
47	Burkano ...	,, ...	8½	2	8½	30	3	0	8	...	...	1	..	...	14	9	6	15	9	6	14	9	6	2	4	
48	Chanod ...	,, ...	24	9	24	701	0	0	764	...	6	212	...	...	244	8	0	456	8	0	244	8	0	10	11	
49	Savarhi (Putta Jhalamund)...	,, ...	6	2	5	262	8	...	57	15	9	45	15	9	108	4	1½	154	3	10½	108	4	1½	2	...	
50	Phalno ...	,, ...	8⅓	2	7½	50	...	...	10 & bo	ttl	es	12	4	...	18	14	...	31	2	...	18	14	...	2	4	
51	Sunkvoy ...	Nagore ...	1	1	1	13	...	...	bottles	...	...	1	5	3	5	13	4½	7	2	7½	5	13	4½	1	...	
52	Moondiyar ...	,, ...	14½	1	12	72	8	...	39	...	...	1	...	...	35	12	...	36	12	...	35	12	...	1	...	
53	Kharsu Bari ...	,, ...	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
54	Neembi Bari ...	,, ...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	2	8	...	2	8	...	...	...	
55	Doogoli ...	,, ...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
56	Basni ...	,, ...	1	1	1	31	...	...	bottles	...	...	4	...	...	13	8	...	17	8	...	13	8	...	1	...	
57	Ladnoo ...	,, ...	4¾	1	2¾	97	12	8	bottles	...	...	30	...	...	33	14	4	63	14	4	33	14	4	1	...	
58	Purdod ...	,, ...	3/6	...	3/6	16	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	8	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	
59	Hursolao ...	,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60	Beri Bari ...	Didwana ...	8/10	2	3/¼	32	7	9	bottles	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	10½	16	3	10½	16	3	10½	1	...	
61	Koochaman ...	Nawa ...	19/1½	6	19	722	14	8	504	1	6	427	14	6	147	8	1	575	6	7	147	8	1	6	...	
62	Methri ...	,, ...	16/15½	2	13/15½	75	3	4	bottles	...	...	3	...	...	36	1	8	39	1	8	36	1	8	1	...	
63	Meendo ...	,, ...	18/2	7	16/6	93	4	...	45	8	...	...	...	...	46	10	...	46	10	...	46	10	...	5	...	
64	Narainpuro ...	,, ...	7/⅓	...	6	37	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	18	8	..	18	8	..	...	...	
65	Panchoto ...	,, ...	6/9¼	5	6/9	55	...	..	bottles	...	...	...	9	...	27	3	6	27	12	6	27	3	6	1	...	

| | | |

80. **No. IX.**—*Statement showing the number of cases connected with the breach of Abkari Rules, lodged and decided during the year ending on the 31st March, 1890.*

Number.	Description.	Last year's pending.	New admission.	Total.	Disposed of.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	Pending.	Description of Punishment.							Total Income.			Reward to Detectives or to Thanedars.			Remission.	Durbar income.			REMARKS.
									Fine.			Confiscation.			Imprisonment.											
									Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Days.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Import of country-liquor ...	4	15	19	15	2	...	2	33	8	0	20	0	7	15	53	8	7	...	13	9	...	52	10	10	
2	Export of country-liquor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	
3	Breach of the Abkari Rules ...	4	27	31	13	6	...	12	321	4	10	381½ bottles of liquor.			...	321	4	10	...	...	...	...	321	4	10	
4	Carrying liquor beyond fixed limits or bringing liquor into fixed limits ...	2	10	12	5	4	..	3	9	0	0	50	10	9	...	59	10	9	...	2	9	...	39	8	0	
5	Obstruction in the realization of the Durbar dues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	
6	Miscellaneous ...	...	9	9	2	4	...	3	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	.	...	...	12	0	0	
	Total ...	10	61	71	35	16	...	20	375	12	10	50	11	4	15	426	8	2	1	0	6	...	425	7	8	

81. **No. X.**—*Statement showing the number of Khalsa towns and villages given in contracts through the Superintendent of Havala, during the year ending on the 31st March, 1890.*

Number.	NAMES OF PARGANAS.	Number of Puttas.	Number of villages.	Amounts of contracts.			Number of stills.	Number of Licenses.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	A.	P.			
1	Jodhpur ...	5	25	465	4	3	...	4	
2	Jeitaran ...	3	3	589	6	1	...	...	
3	Sojat ...	5	12	1,099	8	4	...	1	
4	Bilara ...	3	5	784	0	0	...	4	
5	Merta ...	10	31½	1,145	5	2	...	3	
6	Parbatsar ...	5	8	445	10	4	...	1	
7	Godewar ...	14	43½	617	2	4	...	13	
8	Nagore ...	7	17½	2,147	6	9	...	6	
9	Deedwana ...	2	16½	773	0	0	...	...	
10	Nawa ...	1	1	501	0	0	...	...	
11	Marote ...	1	1	161	0	0	...	...	
12	Pali ...	2	5	2,689	4	0	...	10	
13	Jalore ...	4	19	758	0	0	...	7	
14	Sanchore ...	1	1	79	0	0	...	...	
15	Jeswantpura ...	1	7	623	0	0	...	2	
16	Siwana ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
17	Pachbhadra ...	1	3	701	0	0	...	13	
18	Phalodi ...	1	1	951	0	0	...	...	
19	Shergurh ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	66	200	14,531	15	3	...	64	

CHAPTER X.

Mint.

General.

82. Two mints one at Jodhpore and one at Pali worked during the year under review. There had been no changes in the department.

Receipts.

83. The total receipts from the mints amounted to Rupees 16,099 against Rupees 15,551 shewing an increase of Rs. 548.

Expenditure.

84. The aggregate expenditure for establishment was Rs. 2,119 as against Rs. 2,189 of the year before.

85. Details :—

INCOME

				Rs.
Jodhpur	...	...	...	12,674
Pali	...	...	...	3,425
		Total	...	16,099

EXPENDITURE

				Rs.
Jodhpur	...	...	...	1,430
Pali	...	...	...	689
		Total	...	2,119

CHAPTER XI.

Pubilc Works Department.

Manager, Jodhpur Railway and Superintending Engineer.

86. W. Home, Esq., C. E. managed the Department. He bestowed on it that zeal, diligence and interest which are his characteristics. Economy was rigidly enforced. In recognition of his valuable services, he was recommended for promotion and was placed by Government in the list of Superintending Engineers.

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts.

Head.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
CAPITAL.	
Pachbhadra branch	—2,296
Deposit with the Bombay Baroda and Central India for rolling-stock ...	—968
New Office for Manager	2,812
Compensation for Marwar Junction well	800
Bikanere Railway	52,215
Total ...	52,563

Head.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE.		
Traffic Earnings	.....	3,60,000
EXPENDITURE.		
Abstract A.	87,100	
„ B.	57,000	
„ C.	4,200	
„ D.	17,100	
„ E.	9,800	
„ G.	200	1,75,400
Net profits	.....	1,84,600
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Establishment	18,700	
Raj Sepoys and Sowars	3,560	
Public Gardens	13,880	447
Pay of Dak Bungalow servants and other expenses for repairs ...	800	
Rents collected of Dak Bungalows	.....	1,060
Carried over ...	36,940	1,507

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts.—(Continued.)

Head.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	36,940	1,507
Rents collected of Post Office	.....	660
Menials' quarters for Balotra Post Office	554	
Working His Highness's trolly	670	
Do. Public Bath	380	
His Highness's bogie saloon carriage	4,760	
Do. do. 2nd do.	4,960	
General Offices—		
Main Building	48,390	
Marble floor	12,970	
Compound wall	1,450	
Record Rooms and lockup	15,670	
Latrines	887	
Perforated zinc doors	—55	
Koondies and hauze for Sardar Resala	1,054	
Barracks at Ratanada	17,353	
Do. at Shekhawatji-ka-Talao	20,220	
Alterations to Barracks	30	
Piping to Barracks at Shekhawatji's tank...	1,113	
Building entrance for barracks	3,136	
Balsamand Bund	8,675	
Bilara Bund	1,24,390	
Balsamand Canal	59,730	
Do. Palace	5,640	
Stables under Canal	9,639	
Repairs to Jodhpur Roads	5,720	
Carried over ...	3,84,226	2,167

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts.—(Continued.)

HEAD.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	3,84,226	2,167
Road to Chitar Palace	1,761	
Do. to Balsamand	3,347	
Do. to Mandore	1,129	
Do. to Shekhawatji tank	1,284	
Suspense	730	
Piping in Powta and Raikabagh	2,990	
Billiard Room for Major Loch	1,430	
CHOPRA TANK—		
Maintenance	440	
Filling up gap	820	
South Bund	509	
North „	1,526	
Overflow	5,116	
Building sluices	307	
Jowahir Khana	140	
HOSPITALS—		
Mayla Bagh	2,700	
Merta	3,260	
Jalore	1,986	
Whitewashing Mayla Bagh	90	
Shed for small-pox patients	87	
Coach, Cow, and Sheep houses for Manager's bungalow ...	263	
Repairs to culverts on Sendra-Erinpura Road	806	
Finishing Powta shops	3,890	
Water lift Ranisar to Fort	7,010	
Do. Fatehsagar	8	
Carried over ...	4,25,855	2,167

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts.—(Continued.)

Head.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	4,25,855	2,167
Abu Bungalows—		
Repairs for 1889-90	5,261	
Do. 1890-91 to Bungalow No. 2	3,000	
Panchayat Bungalow	.....	320
Repairs to well of Residency	58	
Do. to Residency buildings	1,720	
Powta Bungalow—		
Approach road, &c., &c.	2,572	
Additions and alterations	2,443	
Jail's Repairs—		
Workshops	87	
Gratings	8,030	
Piping to Jail	70	
Additions and alterations	23	
Ice—		
Manufacture and Sales	10,570	8,400
New Boiler	230	
Building Staff quarters	347	
For Major Loch—		
Clerks' quarters and godown	6,749	
Office bungalow	2,170	
For Maharaj Pratap Singh—		
Thakur Herji Singh's bungalow at Ratanada	21,736	
Musahib Ala's bungalow at Ratanada	10,460	
Minor Works in Rai-ka-Bagh—		
Shelves in Powta	200	
Carried over ...	5,01,581	10,887

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts.—(Concluded.)

Head.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	5,01,581	10,887
New Zinkhana Rai-ka-bagh	1,253	
Alterations to Stables Rai-ka-bagh	4,772	
Do. Farashkhana	1,213	
Other petty works	4,200	
Repairs to Musahib Ala's bungalow	3,118	
Repairs to His Highness's bungalow	234	
Piping to Zenana palace	234	
Repairs to Girdikote shops	334	
Floor for feeding pigs	348	
Repairs to Juswantpura bungalow	142	
Wells at Dudor	270	
Clerks' quarters at Jodhpore Station	3,807	
Additions and alterations to Pundit Jiwanand's house ...	1,404	
Godown for Marwar Press	414	
Putting clay on race course	288	
Do. on polo ground	835	
Total ...	5,24,447	10,887

I.—RAILWAYS.

A.—CAPITAL.

Open Line.

87. It is 124 miles in length and the total cost is now Rs 22,74, 000.

Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.

88. The services of Mr. Gabbett were secured by the Durbar for the construction of this extension.

The line will run from Jodhpur past Banar, Salwa, Khangta, Phalodi (8 miles north of Merta) Ren, Makrana, and join into the Kuchaman Road Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Sambhar Lake Branch. This route has been chosen as being the most directe from Jodhpur to Sambhar. From the Phalodi Junction a line will run north to Bikanir passing Munda, Nagore and Alai.

The survey of the Jodhpur, Phalodi, Bikanir part has been pushed on during the cold weather and is now nearly ready for the Marwar Section—125 miles, and that owned by Bikanir about 40 miles will be ready some two months later on.

The earthwork is nearly completed between Jodhpur and Phalodi, and ballasting is going on; rails and fastenings for the 165 miles have been ordered from England, and sleepers are being got in India as the great rise in the price of iron has made the cost of steel prohibitory.

Engines and rolling-stock have been indented.

B.—OPEN LINE.

89. The net profits for the year was Rs. 1,84,600, about 8 per cent. on the capital cost, a result very little differing from that of last year. The gross receipts were Rs. 3,60,000, against Rs. 3,56,421, the previous year, showing an improvement of about Rs. 3,500.

The expenses, however rose from 1,70,000 in 1888-89 to Rs. 1,75,400.

The sub-head of expenditure compares with the previous year as follows :—

A :—Maintenance of way and works, shows an increase of Rs. 14,000 owing to renewals of sleepers on the Pali-Jodhpore Section.

B :—Locomotive charges fell by Rs. 4,000 as heavy bills for repairs to locomotives had to be met the year before.

C :—Carriage and wagon charges rose by Rs. 1,000.

D :—Traffic charges fell by Rs. 1,500.

E :—General charges fell Rs. 200.

G :—Special and miscellaneous expenditure fell by Rs. 3,500 owing to the receipts for mileage of foreign stock, not being included in the previous year's statement.

90. The Pachbhadra salt traffic before the rains was considerably lower than for the corresponding periods of the previous year, but after the rains it improved and since January has been much better than in the same months of 1889.

The other sources of traffic have not fluctuated to any great extet.

The second train was discontinued on the first of June owing to the falling off of ordinary traffic usual at that time of year and to there being no rush of salt traffic before the rains, as was the case last year.

The second train has not been put on this year.

II. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Balsamand Tank.

91. This work was completed. It cost altogether Rs. 83,997, against the estimate of Rs. 83,446, but four *chatries* were built on the *bandh* which were not included in the estimate. The tank was only about half filled during the rains, but this was to be expected as there was under 5 inches rainfall on the catchment, and as the canal for increasing the catchment area was not completed by the first fall.

The cost of this work was made up as follows :—

Excavations of foundation	c. ft.	2,25,000...	Rs. 1,550
Masonry	„	2,64,000...	„ 40,536
Dry stone backing	„	3,62,000...	„ 23,300
Ashlar	„	44,000...	„ 12,980
Handrailing	s. ft.	2,800...	„ 1,390
Rock cutting	c. ft.	11,800...	„ 267
Miscellaneous		...	„ 3,974
		Total ...	Rs. 83,997

Balsamand Canal.

92. This was not ready for the first and only good fall of rain on the Balsamand catchment area, but it was sufficiently advanced to let what water fell subsequently pass through. The delay was caused by very hard rock being found in a 16 feet cutting.

This canal as stated in last year's report nearly doubles the catchment area of the tank.

It is practically completed now, and the following has been spent against the estimate of Rs. 1,01,157 :—

Masonry	c. ft.	4,10,400	... Rs.	70,482
Rock cutting	„	69,600	... „	1,380
Coping	„	11,100	... „	3,850
Sluices	„	4	... „	150
Excavation	„	70,000	... „	726
Other items	„		... „	2,913
		Total	... Rs.	79,501

The saving on the estimate was chiefly due to one less *bandh* for delaying the water than was estimated, having been found necessary, and to lower rates for rock cutting and masonry being paid than was estimated for.

A further extension of this canal of about 1½ miles has been lately started. It is estimated to cost Rs 41,000 and should be practically ready by the rains, it includes an aquaduct across the Nagadari of 21 spans of 15 feet and 4 spans of 10 feet arches it will only add about ¾ of a mile to the catchment area.

The Durbar has decided to carry this canal on some 3 miles further to drain the large valley in the hills opposite Daijar which work will cost about Rs 1,00,000; it will, however, increase the catchment area of the Balsamand by over 2 square miles of hard rock surfaced country.

Bilara Tank.

93. The work was started, Rs. 1,24,390 were spent. Before the rains the earthworks of banks Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were started, and up to date the following quantities have been done :—

Bank No.	3	Earthwork c. ft.	20,18,800	... Rs.	6,654
„	„ 4	„	„	48,70,000	... „ 18,171
„	„ 5	„	„	21,55,400	... „ 6,790

After the rains the masonry core wall of bank No. 2 was started and to date 4,10,000 c. ft. have been built at a cost of Rs. 57,400. Earthwork on this bank has lately been begun.

The foundation in the main river was started in January and to date in a length of about 200 feet has been done. Difficulty is being found in getting these founds in as rock is 16 feet below water level and there is a quantity of water which a No. 8 pulsometre worked by a 12 Horse-Power engine can hardly keep down even with shoring.

The water of the river is also brackish and causes difficulties with the engine boiler.

Kutcherries.

94. This building is completed excepting the marble floors of the ground floor of the central building, Rs. 3,33,210 have been expended up to date against the estimate of Rs. 3,48,797. The marble floors which are being put in the north and central blocks, were done under a separate sanction for Rs. 24,108 of which Rs. 12,970 have been expended to date on 7,810 square feet.

Rs. 3,650 have also been expended under another sanction on roads leading to the buildings and Rs. 1,450 on an enclosure wall.

95. Rs. 17,353 were spent on the construction of barracks at Ratanada and Shekhawatji's tank, against an estimate of Rs. 24,138 as follows :—

Barracks.

		c. ft.	Rs.
Foundation	...	... 43,500	130
Masonry	...	... 76,000	9,887
Roofing	...	... 30,300	6,060
Doors No.	...	... 24	210
Contingencies	...	... ...	1,066
		Total ...	17,353

Subsequently the Durbar ordered another set of barracks to be built at Shekhawatjika-talao for the new cavalry regiment. These were to consist of 64 blocks of 5 rooms, each 10 feet by 12 feet with a 12 feet verandah on one side and a feeding trough and stand for horses in front; the existing barracks supplied 11 blocks and the estimate for the remaining 53 and the horse stand amounted to Rs. 74,855 of which Rs. 24,220 have been spent to date. The work was begun in December and will be nearly finished by the end of April.

96. This was completed during the year when Rs. 5,640 were spent, the total to date being Rs. 17,140 and the estimate Rs. 22,986. The final bills, however, remains to be paid.

Balsamand Palace.

The verandah on the north side has been made, new doors put in on both storeys, and the whole building painted and decorated inside. The verandah, doors and windows which were built, made the central room so dark that light has been admitted by taking off the slabs at the top of the central room, and substituting a wooden and glass top through which plenty of light is admitted.

97. Stables were built under the arches of the acquaduct connecting the Jadelao tank and the Gulab Sagar canal. The total cost was Rs. 17,140 of which Rs. 9,639 were spent during the year.

Stables under Balsamand Canal.

The details of this work were :—

			Rs.
28,400 c.ft.	masonry	cost	4,544
6,875 „	Roofing	„	2,415
2,820 „	Concrete	„	395
28,400 „	Excavation	„	114
1,600 s.ft.	Jalies	„	800
	Miscellaneous	„	1,371
		Total ...	9,639

Roads.

98. A road was made from the Rai-ka-bagh to the Cheetar Palaces about a mile in length. Cost Rs. 1,761, estimate Rs. 3,024.

Details of cost :—

		Rs.
1,22,000 c.ft. Earthwork	cost ...	360
55,200 „ Mettaling	„ ...	1,161
Culverts and roads dams	„ ...	240
	Total ...	1,761

99. A road was also made from Maharaj Kishore Singh's Baori to Balsamand, passing the race stand. Cost Rs. 3,347, estimate Rs. 6,292.

Details of cost :—

			Rs.
44,500 c.ft. Earthwork	...	...	133
84,800 „ Mettaling	...	...	2,866
Culverts and road dams cost	...		348
Total	...		3,347

The estimate provided for kunker consolidated on a layer of quarry rubbish, but instead of this a layer of broken stone was rammed which accounts for the large saving on the estimate.

The repairs to roads about Jodhpur cost Rs. 5,720 which included besides general repairs, a new 6 inch layer of kunker over the road from the station to the Rai-ka-bagh and from the Rai-ka-bagh, to the Powta stables a distance of about 2 miles.

A new road was also made from the Balsamand race course to Mandore a distance of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. This is completed but the final bills are not paid. Estimated cost Rs. 6,142.

Piping in Rai-ka-bagh.

100. Rs. 2,990 were spent on this which consists of laying pipes to various fountains about His Highness's Palace.

Chapra Tank.

101. Rs. 5,116 were spent, against an estimate of Rs. 6,296 for puting a masonry overflow to the tank. This overflow is 400 feet long.

The details of the work were:—

		Rs
3,65,000 c. ft.	Earthwork cost	1,095
5,550 „	Concrete „	333
15,250 „	Masonry „	3,050
1,040 „	Coping „	520
	Miscellaneous	118
	Total ...	5,116

The other items of expenditure on the tank were for filling up the old overflow and making certain banks for diverting the water over fields and for building some sluices.

Mayla-bagh Hospital.

102. This has been completed, Rs 2,700 were spent during the year. The total expenditure to date being Rs 23,860 against the estimate of Rs 25,352.

Hospital at Merta and Jalore.

103. Rs 3,260 were expended on the former of these of which the main building and the Doctors' quarters are finished, and paid for, the servants' quarters and compound wall remain to be done.

The Jalore Hospital was completed, Rs 1,986 being spent during the year, the whole work costing Rs 3,280 against the estimate of Rs 3,534.

Water lift from Ranisar to the Fort.

104. A pump has been put up to lift water from the Ranisar tank and deliver it in the Fort. The height of the lift is 400 feet and the water is delivered through 1,200 feet of 4 inches piping. The pump is one of Messrs. Hawthorn Davey & Co. of Leeds differential pattern and is driven by a 12 Horse-Power engine.

An engine room, boiler room, and a small fitting shop have been built at Ranisar and at the Fort a service tank and filter.

The water is led from the service tank by pipes to two watering posts in the open part of the Fort and two in the Zenanas.

As the Ranisar tank rises some 40 feet in the rains, an iron Persian wheel-pump worked by bullocks has been put up to lift the water from the Ranisar, except when it is full, and deliver it into a small masonry tank from which it is lifted by the pump.

The work is completed and some Rs 14,200 have been spent, against the estimate of Rs 19,000, but the masonry contractors' final bill of some Rs 3,000 remains to be paid.

105. A new roof of teak and corrugated iron surmounted by tiles has been put on No. 2 bungalow, this is nearly finished. Rs 3,000 have been paid, the estimate being Rs 4,163.

Abu Bungalows.

A similar roof is also being put on the Maharaja's Lake House.

106. The Ice and Sodawater factory was worked at a net loss for the year of Rs 2,370. Altogether 1,608 maunds of ice were made during the year, of which 1,158 maunds were sold, the balance having melted.

Ice.

The Sodawater Machine turned out 2,346 dozens of aerated waters.

A new boiler has just been erected for the ice machine at a cost of Rs 2,230. It is hoped that it will effect a saving in coal which is such a large item in the cost of ice making in Jodhpore.

Ice was practically only sold in Jodhpore last hot weather, it was not regularly supplied to Ajmere or Abu as before.

107. Two bungalows are being built for Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh at Ratanada, one of them a very large one for Hurji Singh which was designed by Sir Pratap Singh himself, is estimated to cost Rs. 33,242.

Bungalows for Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh.

The following has been spent to date :—

22,000	c. ft.	Excavation	cost	Rs.	66
10,175	„	Concrete	„	„	1,144
64,600	„	Masonry	„	„	12,075
1,570	„	Arching	„	„	249
3,875	„	Ashlar	„	„	465
18,000	„	Roofing	„	„	3,600
2,510	„	Flooring	„	„	251
12		Rail girders	„	„	844
Doors and windows			„	„	2,444
Miscellaneous			„	„	598
		Total Rs.	...		21,736

The other bungalow, a smaller one has cost Rs. 10,460 to date, but though nearly ready there is a bill of several thousands of rupees owing.

108. The expenditure has been reduced to Rs. 13,880 from Rs. 23,000 owing to reduction in establishment, and there being fewer construction works.

Gardens.

The gardens cannot be called a success, the scarcity of water makes it difficult to get any thing to grow.

At the Powta Garden only the grass and the trees are now kept up, the culture of flowers has been abandoned.

In the new Rai-ka-bagh only trees growing is attempted, but as the Durbar goats, bullocks, and camels are allowed to graze there, nearly everything is eaten down as soon as it is put in.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure :—

Powta Garden—			
Watering	...	Rs.	1,620
Establishment	...	„	1,740
Other charges	...	„	1,130
New Rai-ka-Bagh—			
Watering	...	„	384
Establishment	...	„	1,478
Other charges	...	„	4,046
His Highness's Garden Rai-ka-Bagh—			
Watering	...	„	360
Establishment	...	„	910
Other charges	...	„	377
Balsamand Garden—			
Watering	...	„	168
Establishment	...	„	1,240
Other charges	...	„	427
	Total Rs.	...	13,880

Suspense.

109. The following are the details of the suspense account and is outstanding on the 31st March, 1890 :—

Due by.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Durbar	2,333	14	7
Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh	1,069	2	6
Col. P. W. Powlett	5	7	0
Major W. Loch	1,118	15	6
Dr. Adams	50	4	9
Medical Department...	22	1	0
Mr. Home	13	12	6
Major Beatson	23	15	0
Mr. Gabbett	12	13	3
Dr. Sommerville	3	1	0
Gunesh carpenter	1,121	8	4
Painters and others	35	5	6
Total ...	5,810	4	11

Workshop.

110. 1,267 work orders were registered during the year, they were chiefly petty jobs connected with the Durbar, the Railway, and Public Works.

Rs. 26,398 were spent on labour, of which Rs. 2,256 was for supervision, and materials, cost Rs. 46,246.

The following were the larger works done :—

	Rs
Repairing ruths for Durbar	1,899
Doors and chokats for Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh's bungalow	1,770
Girders for Sir Pratap singh's bungalow ...	843
Doors and chokats for Thakur Hurji Singh's bungalow	2,444
Girders for do. do. ...	697
Sundry articles for barracks	601

Tramway wagons for Bilara Tank ...	... 528
Foundation arrangements for Bilara Tank	... 1,593
Stair cases for General Office ...	... 1,250
Sun shade for Balsamand Palace	... 420
Erecting watering engine at Ranisar	... 1,805
Furniture for Major Beatson ...	... 1,537
Almirahs for Durbar ...	... 980
Doors and chokats for Balsamand Palace	... 868
Repairing guns at Fort ...	... 1,206
Doors and chokats for Settlement Clerks' quarters	859

III.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment charges were as follows—

		Rs.
Managers' pay, &c.	...	... 9,038
Office ,, ...	...	... 2,005
Overseers' ,, ...	...	... 3,120
Sub-Overseers' ,,...	...	... 3,187
Mistries', Kalasies', &c.	...	... 1,350
	TOTAL Rs.	...18,700

CHAPTER XII.

Medical Department.

Sanitation I.

112. Two new sets of public latrines have been added to those already in use in the city of Jodhpur. The city is daily cleaned by a large staff of sweepers under Darogas, and filth and dust carts are in daily use. The latrines are well kept, and the night soil carted to a distance from the city, and trenched into the sand. Cultivators still refuse to make use of it. It is proposed to construct a light tramway to remove the night-soil from the city, and it is hoped this will be accomplished before the year.

Jodhpur.

The Durbar grant of Rs 1,500 a month has been given and chiefly spent on the sanitation of the city. The Vice President, and some Members of the Municipal Committee take a lively interest in sanitation. So a steady progress is yearly being made.

Surgeon-Major A. Adams, M. D., F. R. C. S., Medical Officer, Western Rajputana States, presides over the corporation, and his efficient supervision is beyond all praise. The Municipal Secretary, Pundit Juggannath has charge of the sanitary staff. There is now a good supply of water for the city. A lift has been erected at one of the city tanks, and the animals are not allowed to go into the water as formerly.

113. There is a Durbar grant of Rs 100 a month exclusive of Rs 25 levied on the shop-keepers for the same purpose. A few public latrines have been built here, and, a little cleaning is done in the city.

Pali.

SECTION II.

Dispensaries.

114. There are ten dispensaries in Marwar. One of the Marwar dispensaries is supported by the Pokharan Thakur, and the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Salt dispensary at Didwana receives an allowance from the Durbar. Now new dispensaries have been opened during the year and it is proposed to open two shortly, *viz.*, one at Nawa and the other at Desuri. Suitable new buildings for the dispensaries at Merta and Jalore have been constructed during the year.

Dispensaries.

115. 38,620 patients were treated during the year, ofwhom 249 were in-door patients. This shows an increase of 4,722 on the previous year, and is a satisfactory progress as the year was not an unhealthy one. There were 180 major and 2,690 minor operations,

Treatment.

exceeded by 22 those of the last year. 6 lithotapascies were successfully performed by Dr. Adams in the Hewson General Hospital, and Hospital Assistant Alimurdan Khan operated eleven successful lithotonices and the attempts of Hospital Assistant Hushmat Ali were crowned with success in one operation. Dr. Adams extracted two cataracts successfully and Hospital Assistant Alimardan Khan tied the external carotid artery. Hospital Assistant Batook Nath performed forty major operations in Jalore. The Pali Dispensary has fallen off greatly.

Salt Dispensaries.

116. In the salt dispensaries of Pachbhudra, Didwana and Phalodi 1,424 patients were treated, of whom 85 were in-door patients, and 69 minor operations were made. The return shows the season to have been healthy in these districts and there is nothing that calls for special notice in the working of these dispensaries.

Diseases.

117. The diseases seen at the Dispensaries were malarial fevers, skin affections, diarrhœa and dysentery, rhumatic and syphilitic affections, opthalmia in the rains, and lung diseases in the cold weather. There were seventy-six cases of leprosy treated at these dispensaries during the year, and this seems to be a large number, notwithstanding the wide area of distribution.

There was an out-break of cholera in the Jalore and Sanchore districts. Small-pox broke out in the city and prevailed up to the end of September and hundreds of children died from the disease.

Cost.

118. The total cost of maintenance during the year amounted to Rs. 11,475.

Progress.

119. Vaccination is making steady progress. The vaccinator's pay is advanced by the Durbar to be subsequently recovered from the Jagirdars. During the year 1 Deputy Superintendent, 5 Assistant Superintendents and 84 Vaccinators have been employed.

Vaccinated.

119. 80,520 vaccinations were performed, of which 78,859 were successful.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Thuggi and Dacoity Department.

Section I.

120. During the year under report Lala Kishori Lal held the charge of this Department.

No change was made in the office staff during the year.

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs 8,964.

The Superintendent was on tour in the following Parganas during the year under review :—

Bali.

Jaitaran.

Merta.

Sojat.

Bilara.

Pali.

121.- THE SUPPRESSION OF THAGGI AND DACOITY.

During the year under retrospect 91 heinous offences (21 dacoities and 70 highway robberies) against 105 (14 dacoities and 91 highway robberies) of the last year occurred in Marwar territory.

Cases without any murder	... 79
Cases in which grevious hurt ensued	... 10
Cases with murder	... 2
Total	... 91

The total number of 91 cases committed is thus arranged in proportion to the value plundered :—

Cases without any loss	...	...		4
Cases in which the loss exceeded		Rs.	1	8
but not	...	...	„ 10	
Cases in which the loss exceeded	...	„	10	16
but not	...	...	„ 25	
Cases in which the loss exceeded	...	„	25	17
but not	...	...	„ 50	
Cases in which the loss exceeded	...	„	50	2
but not	...	...	„ 100	
Cases in which the loss exceeded	...	„	100	10
but not	...	...	„ 200	
Cases in which the loss exceeded	...	„	200	7
but not	...	...	„ 400	
Cases in which the loss exceeded	...	„	400	7
but not	...	...	„ 800	
Cases in which the loss exceeded	...	„	800	1
but not	...	...	„ 1,600	
		Total		... 91

The following figures will show the number of cases arranged in order of dacoits concerned in them :—

Cases committed	by	1	Man	...	...	... 10
„ „	by	2	Men	...	...	... 27
„ „	by	3	„	...	...	... 13
„ „	by	4	„	...	...	... 20
„ „	by	5	„	...	...	... 5
„ „	by	6	„	...	...	... 4
„ „	by	7	„	...	...	... 5
„ „	by	8	„	...	...	... 3
„ „	by	10	„	...	...	... 1
„ „	by	14	„	...	...	... 1
„ „	by	20	„	...	...	... 1
* „ „	by	50	„	...	...	... 1
					Total	... 91

The total amount of property plundered during the year was Rs. 11,029-5-3 against Rs. 13,482, of the last year, that is Rs. 2,452-10-9 less than the previous year.

122. During the year under report 1 Rebari, 183 Minas, 16 Bhils, 7 Baories, 27 Rajputs, 9 Musalmans, 14 Sansis, 4 Rawats, 4 Jhoris, 5 Sindhis, 2 Black-smiths (or lohars) 1 Bisnoi and 111 of unknown caste (*i.e.* 384) are said to have committed a number of 91 heinous offences that made the total for the year, but it must be stated here that this number has been grossly exaggerated as per plaintiff's statement, without any regard whether the offenders of one case were concerned in the other.

123. One of the greatest events of the year was the occurrence of a highway robbery between Barli and Jodhpur.

Mahajan Kalu Ram and two or three other Mahajans with their wives were going to Barli from Jodhpur to attend the fair of Barli Teras. In the way they were looted by 3 persons and lost the property, amounting to Rs. 1,200.

The case was instituted in this department and after making full investigation, the case was elucidated.

The offenders concerned in this case were arrested and the stolen property was recovered.

Among these three criminals, there were two Gunehgars (confessing prisoners) Gope Singh and Sahab Nath and one approver (or Goyunda) Mahamad Khan. Gope Singh and Mahamad Khan were tsansported to Andamans for life imprisonment, while the remaining Sahab Nath was sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment.

* *N.B.*—By investigation it is known that the case has not been committed.

124. There are 24 offenders still at large.

Shami Bakhatpuri, one of the accomplices of Malji and Kesji, &c., in some cases of dacoities and highway robberies was arrested during the year. 13 Minas of Godewar appeared voluntarily to beg pardon of their past crimes during the year under report.

They confessed to have committed 14 heinous offences.

About 20 heinous offences were elucidated and the amount of property valued about Rs. 523 was recovered while 67 offenders were arrested.

The total number of cases thus elucidated during the year was 21. The total amount of property recovered during the year was Rs. 1,978.

The total number of offenders arrested during the year was 70.

Release of prisoners on security.

125. During the year under retrospect 20 offenders against 46 of the last year, voluntarily surrendered themselves to contrite their past crimes and they are of the following castes.

Baories	7
Minas	13
Total ...	20

They confessed to have committed 44 heinous offences.

The number of offenders thus released on security during the year was 20 against 46 of the last year.

There are 30 approvers under Raj service, including Kharga Baory who was taken into it during this year.

Owing to the increase of thefts in Kasba Merta, Baory Rupa and Tulsa approvers were sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and after the expiration of their terms, they were released and sent to Merta, on their signing an agreement for the decrease of thefts at Merta Kasba.

After deducting 6 months' pay of Rupa and Tulsa approvers, the total cost to the Durbar for their maintenance was Rs. 1,653-14-6.

SECTION II.

Settlement of the Criminal Tribes.

126. Towards the close of the last year, a change was made to ensure effectual control over the settlement of the criminal tribes and this work was

entrusted to the Sadar Office under the charge of my Secretary, whose report for the year 1889-90 is as follows :—

This office contains the following staff.

1 Supervisor.
2 Ahalmads.
1 Peon.

When in 1882 the control of the criminal tribes was first taken in hand, the agency employed consisted of 7 Girdawars, whom the Hakims were bound to assist and under the Hakims of 7 Parganahs of Pali, Bali, Sojat, Jaitaran, Merta, Bilara and Nagore, were Baory Moharirs.

In all of these Hakumats except Bali, Jamadars and Lambardars were appointed.

The cost of the above establishment was :—

Girdawars	...	Rs.	13,188	annually.
Moharirs	...	„	1,584	do.
Lambardars	...	„	38,110	do.
Jamadars	...	„	432	do.
Total Rs.	...		19,044	

The usefulness of the Girdawars who were under the Superintendent of Girai, being doubtful they were abolished in 1888.

The supervision of the Superintendent of Girai being insufficient in criminal matters, the Sadar Office of the Musahib Ala in 1889 undertook to supplement it.

A system of Partal (Inspection) has been introduced in order to ensure proper supervision over the Parganah Hakims concerning their control of the criminal tribes. Printed questions were issued for the guidance of Hakims and Moharirs, and the Lumbardars were supplied with a hand book containing full details of their respective duties.

In orders to train the Moharirs systematically and test their efficiency an examination was held. The test books being :—

(1). Thaggi and Dacoity rules including the settlement of criminal tribes.

(2). The supplementary Baory rules part I. II. III.

8 Candidates have passed the examination.

127. The Supervisor was ordered to make a tour in the various Parganas who had inspected 11 Hakumats and 11 Thikanas exercising Judicial powers.

Their names are :—

HAKUMATS.

Bali, Pali, Sojat, Jaitaran, Merta, Bilara, Nagore, Didwana, Nawa, Marote, Parbatar.

THIKANAS.

Kherwa, Chanode, Kantalia, Bagri, Chandaval, Raipore, Nimaj, Ras, Rian, Marote, Kuchawan.

He reported that the Baories and Minas had no land in 29 villages. In 100 villages an average of land in their possession had been reported to be less than 10 bighas per head. In 157 villages less than 15 bighas and in 196 less than 20 bighas and in 432 they have no "unalu" land. Out of these 482 villages where they had not sufficient land, during the year 16,474 bighas additional land had been given. Crime was reported by the Supervisor to be on the increase in about 15 villages. The Hakims were ordered to arrest some of the worst characters who could not give security and have them detained until there is a diminution of crime in their villages. This detention is not likely to last more than 6 months. The Hakims of Parbatsar and Didwana arrested and sent to the Sadar 4 Baories from villages Thaola, Banwas respectively. He reported that 97 Baories and Minas were complained of by the Hakims for their misconduct. The Hakims were ordered to keep constant watch over their conduct and where necessary to take security for the future. Besides these Thikanas and Hakumats the Supervisor inspected 61 Jagir villages and promoted the settlement of disputes about "lag bag" &c. In the villages where he made his tours, he gave instructions to the Jagirdars and Chowdhries of the villages to observe the rules of passes and roll-call regularly.

The Hakims of the Parganas were also instructed to enforce the rules that have recently been issued for compensation out of the "lag bag" of the criminal tribes.

128. During the year under report, the Durbar spent Rs. 4,499-8-6 for the maintenance of the criminal tribes of the Dudore, Jaswantabad, Sadri and Kusba Sojat colonies.

By the annual statements received from the Hakumats during the year it was ascertained that the total criminal population was as detailed below :—

Number.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Baories ...	5,016	4,355	6,622	15,993	
2	Minas ...	5,734	4,334	5,921	15,989	
3	Bhils ...	8,353	6,700	10,524	25,577	
4	Thories ...	4,047	3,443	5,334	12,824	
5	Kolies ...	856	783	1,073	2,712	
6	Bagries ...	589	504	734	1,827	
	Total ...	24,595	20,119	30,208	74,922	

Total number of criminal cultivators engaged at the close of the year was 19,608, as detailed below against 17,493 of last year.

(1) Number previously engaged in cultivation was. ... 17,552

(2) Number who obtained additional land during the year was 1,683

(3) Number newly engaged in cultivation during the year was 373

Total 19,608

The land cultivated by them during the year was 4,10,470 bighas, against 3,77,274 last year, of this 3,066 bighas were given to new cultivators and 27,523¼ were added to old holdings.

There were 4,987 men (non-cultivators) who have no land for cultivation, and earn their livelihood as coolies and servants.

Thefts.

129. During the year under report there were committed 1,725 thefts in Marwar. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 1,20,394-13, number of cases elucidated was 657.

Amount of property recovered Rs. 25,544-3.

No. of offenders arrested 1,374.

No. of offenders convicted 630.

The thefts thus classified:—

Thefts.	No. of cases committed.	Amount of property stolen.			No. of cases elucidated.	Amount of property recovered.			No. of offenders arrested.	No. offenders convicted.
		Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.	P.		
Property ...	1,008	79,064	2	0	333	10,335	5	6	797	372
Cattle ...	717	41,330	11	0	324	15,208	13	6	577	258
Total ...	1,725	1,20,394	13	0	657	25,544	3	0	1,374	640

130. *The following statement will give details of the offenders arrested and convicted in Hakumats during the year:—*

No.	Caste.	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	No. transferred.	No. released for want of proof.	Under-trial.	Remarks
1	Baories ...	215	92	64	42	17	
2	Minas ...	66	35	19	10	2	
3	Bhils ...	185	96	45	40	4	
4	Thories ...	23	7	2	13	1	
5	Kolies ...	59	43	10	5	1	
6	Bagries ...	6	1	...	5	...	
7	Sansis ...	44	33	10	1	...	
	Total ...	598	307	150	116	25	

131. Compensation out of "lag bag" of criminal tribes was awarded in 31 thefts. Amount of property stolen in these cases was Rs. 787-4-3 and decree given was Rs. 553-8-0

The amount of the decrees realized during the year was Rs. 129-5 and the sum of Rs. 424-3 remained unrealized at the close of the year.

During the year under retrospect 14 Baoris of 7 villages were kept in confinement pending diminution of crime in 4 villages Merta, Rian, Thaoola and Banwasa.

There being a decrease of crime in 1st 2 villages, 8 Baories were relased on security, one of the 3 Baories of Thaola was also released on his signing an agreement to elucidate all the thefts that were committed during the year under report.

132. According to the Jail returns, the number of criminal tribes kept in the Jodhpur Jail during the year 1889-90 was as follows, as compared with the number of the last year.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Bhils ...	... 37	... 54
Sansis ...	... 3	... 16
Kaimkhanis	... 0	... 7
Kolis	... 5	... 12
Naiks	... 0	... 9
Baories	... 119	... 108
Total	... 164	... 204

54 Bhils' thus classified:—

24 are of Jeswantpura.
13 „ Mallani.
4 „ Jalore.
2 „ Sanchore.
2 „ Sindh.
3 „ other Parganahs.
1 is of Sheo.
1 „ Phalodi.
1 „ Sankra.
1 „ Jesalmer.
1 „ Merta.
1 „ Marote.

In short 52 Bhils belong to the Western Parganas, where the reforms have lately been commenced; only 2 were that of the Eastern Parganas, where every arrangement was satifactory. The Pargana Hakims and Baori Moharirs of Jalore, Sanchore, and Jeswantpura, were directed to keep thorough supervision over the criminal tribes in order to minimise the crime.

In Phalodi, Sheo and Sankra where there were no Baories Moharirs, Abkari Ahalmads were ordered to look over the men of this class.

Sansis.

133. The Sansis have not their settled abodes. Their names are not put down in any register, nor is there any order for their settlement. The Hakims were enjoined to keep strict watch over their movements.

Kaimkhanis.

134. Out of 7, 3 were of Nagore, 1 of Didwana, 1 of Jodhpur city, 1 of Jeypore and 1 of Merta respectively.

The Kaimkhanis are not, as a rule so strictly watched over as is the case with other criminal tribes. But to enter their names in the register and to supervise them properly is under consideration.

Kolies.

135. The detail of the Kolies convicted during the year is as follows:—

4 were of Sanchore.
3 „ Sindh.
3 „ Nagore.
1 was of Palanpur.
1 belonged to wandering tribes.

The cause of their conviction was attributed to the occurrence of famine in some of the Parganas.

136. The Naiks detailed:—

3 were of Jaitaran.
1 was of Maroth.
1 „ Phalodi.
1 „ Merta.
1 „ Sojat.
1 „ Nagore.
1 „ Foreigner.

Formerly the rules issued were chiefly for the Baories, but those passed in March last were observed in the case of all criminal tribes, *viz.*, Thories, Bhils and Kolies, &c.

There has been a good progress in the case of Bacries, as can be seen from the Jail statistics, that during the year 1888-89 there were 119 Baories, but during the last year their number was reduced to 108, thus showing a decrease of 11 Baories, *viz.*, 10 per cent.

N. B.—A brief report on the settlement of the criminal tribes will be separately published.

CHAPTER XIV.

Prison.

Administration.

137. There was no change to record during the year under review. Pundit Sukhdeo Prasad continued to superintend this department.

Visits.

138. The Jail was frequently inspected by Doctor A. Adams throughout the year. Doctor Newman also paid a visit with Doctor A. Adams and was satisfied with the present arrangements. His remarks run thus: "I visited the Jail this morning with Doctor A. Adams. The removal of Workshops to the outside of the Jail is a great improvement but the prison is too small for its population and the incomings are so crowded together within its walls that ventilation must be defective. Here is no attempt made to use the dry earth system which should I think be introduced. The wards are open to the cold air at night and would be improved by the hanging of *purdas* during the winter season. The garden is a valuable addition and the allowances of oil improve the diet. The fuller supply of blankets is required so that each convict should have sufficient covering. The Jail is evidently carefully looked after, but is certainly too small for the states requirements."

Dry earth system.

139. The system has been introduced.

A new Jail building.

140. A new Jail building is going to be constructed the next year.

Population.

141. The total number of convicts and under-trials both males and females was 611 at the commencement of the year under report and 601 were admitted at different times up to the end of the year giving a total of 1,212. On the other hand 502

prisoners both convicts and under-trials were discharged from all causes up to the end of the year. Thus there remained 710 at the end of the year. This shows an increase in the population.

Sickness.

142. One hundred eighty prisoners fell sick of different diseases against the same number of the previous year.

Execution.

143. Among those who were admitted this year, 9 were hanged against two of the previous year.

Deaths.

144. The total number of deaths during the year was 20 against 10 of the year before. This increase in the death seems alarming but in reality it is not caused by impurity of the atmosphere of the Jail. Out of those who died 4 were under-trials and 16 convicts. All of these under-trials and most of the convicts had contracted fatal illness, before their admission in the Jail. Amongst the deceased convicts 6 died of old age and the remainder died of dysentry and fever.

Clothings.

145. Blankets were supplied to the poor only, but now the Durbar has sanctioned giving one blanket to every prisoner.

Escape.

146. It is a matter of regret that two prisoners while employed in out-door labour near Ratanada ground made their escape by tying the hands of the escort. They were soon pursued by the Daroga and one of them was over-taken and arrested at a village of "Sarvarh" near Puchbhadra and the other is still at large. This hot and successful pursuit is creditable to Bharoondas, the Daroga.

Urine vessels.

147. These vessels are kept clean and to avoid their bad smelling coal-tar is applied to them.

Labour.

148. The prisoners dug a well near the Railway Station and the water of it is drinkable. It mostly supplies the Railway staff and outward and inward passengers. Prisoners are employed on different duties at Printing Press, Ice Factory, Cloth and Paper Factories, Jail Garden and other miscellaneous places.

Jail garden.

149. The Jail garden which was started last year has made a good progress and yielded a fine produce of vegetables and flowers. It is carefully looked after.

Lunatic. 150. No one turned lunatic.

Diet. 151. The diet standard is the same as that of the last year.

Opium. 152. Opium is given to the habitues at reduced rate. The use of other intoxicating drugs is forbidden.

Accommodation. 153. For want of sufficient rooms the prisoners are kept in the Branch Jail inside the city near Sojatia gate where they find room equal to their wants.

Criminal tribes. 154. It is a comparative statement of the members of the criminal tribes in the Jail at the close of the year. It will show how far the different tribes have improved themselves or have gone from bad to worse.

155. *Those who have improved their character:—*

Order of merit.	Tribes.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Decrease.	Per cent.	Remarks.
1	Nut ...	2	.....	2	per cent.	
2	Rawat ...	5	1	4	80 „ „	
3	Sargara ...	4	2	2	50 „ „	
4	Thori ...	9	6	3	33·3 „ „	
5	Gurra ...	4	3	1	25 „ „	
6	Baori ...	119	108	11	9·2 „ „	
7	Minas ...	61	58	3	4·9 „ „	
8	Bhat ...	7	7	.....	.....	
	Total ...	211	185	26		

156. *Those who have gone from bad to worse:—*

Order of merit.	Tribes.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Per cent.	Remarks.
1	Nayak ...	.....	9	9	}	Newly admitted.
2	Kayum khani ...	.....	7	7	}	
3	Sansi ...	3	16	13	433·3 p. c.	
4	Koli ...	5	12	7	140 „ „	
5	Bheel ...	37	54	17	45·9 „ „	
	Total ...	45	98	53		

The results are creditable to the Minas and the Baorics, but are very condemnatory to the Bheels, the Kolies and the Sansis.

Special attention of the Durbar is now directed to the settlement of the "Sansis" who are a vagarant tribe.

Full details of the steps taken have been given in para No. 131 of section II. on the settlement of criminal tribes.

FINANCE.

157. Full amount of labour has been exacted from all the healthy prisoners.

158. *Income and Expenditure, 1889-90:—*

Head.			Income.			Expenditure.		
Income.								
Labour of—								
	Printing Press		7,460	0	0			
	Ice factory							
	Fetching chanas							
	Making moonj							
Do.	Making pots		11,190	0	0			
	Cutting grass							
	Paper factory							
	Jubili offices							
Do.	Cloth factory		14,920	0	0			
	Binding							
	Digging of wells and Bavries							
Earnings of Garden			200	0	0			
Expenditure.								
Jail establishment			.....	....	....	3,180	0	0
Guard			.....	....	....	12,000	0	0
Clothing			.....	....	....	1,670	3	0
Diet			.....	....	....	19,900	5	3
Hospital charges			.....	....	....	39	0	0
Miscellaneous			.....	....	....	439	15	3
		Total ...	33,770	0	0	37,229	7	6

159. Average expenditure per prisoner during the year has been :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment of Jail	4	7	9
Guard	16	14	5
Clothing	2	5	8
Diet	28	0	6
Hospital	0	0	10½
Miscellaneous	0	9	11
Total ...	52	7	1½

against Rs 55-8-4 (per prisoner) of the last year.

160. *Comparative statement of expenditure:—*

Head.	1888-89. Rs.	A.	P.	1889-90. Rs.	A.	P.	REMARKS.
Jail establishment ...	2,820	0	0	3,180	0	0	
Military do. ...	10,212	0	0	12,000	0	0	
Clothing ...	1,991	0	0	1,670	3	0	
Diet ...	19,584	10	9	19,900	5	3	
Hospital ...	36	0	0	39	0	0	
Miscellaneous ...	42	0	0	439	15	3	
Total ...	34,685	14	9	37,229	7	6	

161. *Statement of vegetables and flowers grown in the Jail garden during the year:—*

Number.	Vegetables.	Flowers.
	Cabbage.	Rose flowers.
	Reddish.	Sata. do.
	Coliflower.	Kunel. do
	Tomato.	
	Pea.	
	Country vegetables.	

162. *Prisoners died of natural death:—*

Number.	Months.	Number of prisoners died.	Remarks.
1	April	*nil*	Died of different diseases.
2	May	1	
3	June.	1	
4	July	3	
5	August	5	
6	September	2	
7	October	2	
8	November	2	
9	December	*nil*	
10	January	1	
11	February	*nil*	
12	March	3	
	Total ...	20	

163. *Statement of sick prisoners:—*

Number.	Months.	No. of sick prisoners.	Remarks.
1	April	16	Suffering from different diseases.
2	May	15	
3	June	16	
4	July	15	
5	August	17	
6	September	17	
7	October	16	
8	November	18	
9	December	15	
10	January	14	
11	February	11	
12	March	10	
	Total ...	180	

164. *Statement showing convicts remaining at the end of March, 1890.*

Remained on the 31st March, 1889.	Total.	Received during the year.	Total.	Grand total.	Discharged from all causes.	Total.	Balance.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
Convicts.	.....	Convicts.	.....	.....	Escaped.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Life prisoners.		Life prisoners.			By order of appeal.					
Malani.		Malani.			On birthday.					
					Expiry of terms.					
					Died.					
					Hanged.					
					Transferred.					
526		456		1,094	2	502	592	562	30	
29		9			2					
56	611	18	483		181					
					290					
					16					
					9					
					2					

Under-trials remaining at the end of March, 1890:—

Males	111
Females	7
Total ...	118

165. *Places where employed.*

Number.	Names of places where employed.	Number of prisoners employed.	Remarks.
1	Gardens	50	
2	Printing Press	16	
3	Ice factory	12	
4	Bavris and wells	40	
5	Paper factory	70	
6	Cloth factory	140	
7	Binding	4	
8	Well of Jail	4	
9	Fetching chhanas	32	
10	Making moonj	6	
11	Jubilee offices	80	
12	Pulling down walls	30	
13	Under-trials	118	
14	Taking their own food	11	
15	Dewani Court	3	
16	Sick	12	
17	Cutting grass	4	
18	Making pots	4	
19	Weak or old	58	
20	Lumberdars	16	
	Total ...	710	

Males and females.

Number.	Males and females.	Number of prisoners.	Remarks.
1	Males	673	
2	Females	37	
	Total	710	

166. *Comparative statement of Prisoners.*

No.	Castes.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	Jats ...	16	33	17	Increase.
2	Bhils ...	37	54	17	do.
3	Rajputs ...	113	128	15	do.
4	Sansi ...	3	16	13	do.
5	Chakers ..	12	16	4	do.
6	Koli ...	5	12	7	do.
7	Charans ...	4	9	5	do.
8	Koombhars ...	5	7	2	do.
9	Malies ...	3	5	2	do.
10	Goojars ...	1	3	2	do.
11	Jatics ...	3	4	1	do.
12	Chadwas ...	2	3	1	do.
13	Tailors ...	2	3	1	do.
14	Pirohuts ...	Nil.	11	11	Only in this year: Increase.
15	Sadhs ...	,,	9	9	do.
16	Nayaks ...	,,	9	9	do.
17	Fakirs ...	,,	8	8	do.
18	Kayum Khanies ...	,,	7	7	do.
19	Poorbias ...	,,	6	6	do.
20	Rebaries ...	,,	5	5	do.
21	Bisnoies ...	,,	5	5	do.
22	Iron Smiths ...	,,	4	4	do.
23	Kalvis ...	,,	3	3	do.
24	Siddhies ...	,,	3	3	do.
25	Butchers ...	,,	2	2	do.
26	Carpenters ...	,,	2	2	do.
27	Bhisties ...	,,	2	2	do.
28	Chhimpas ...	,,	2	2	do.
29	Kasaras ...	,,	2	2	do.
30	Seervies ...	,,	1	1	do.
31	Khatri ...	,,	1	1	do.
32	Gawariya ...	,,	1	1	do.
33	Joolowas ...	,,	1	1	do.
34	Joghi ...	,,	1	1	do.
35	Chamar ...	,,	1	1	do.
36	Keer ...	,,	1	1	do.
37	Masonaries ...	,,	1	1	do.
38	Musalmans ...	61	61	.....	Equal in both the years.

Comparative statement of Prisoners. (Continued.)

No.	Castes.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.	REMARKS.
39	Bhambies ...	11	11	.....	Equal in both the years.
40	Bhats ...	7	7	.....	do.
41	Sweepers ..	5	5	.....	do.
42	Barbers ...	2	2	.....	do.
43	Oilmen ...	2	2	.....	do.
44	Jagries. ...	1	1	.....	do.
45	Khatiek ..	1	1	.....	do.
46	Garasia ...	1	1	.....	do.
47	Dyers ...	1	1	.....	do.
48	Brahmins ...	34	16	18	Decrease.
49	Baories ...	119	108	11	do.
50	Swamys ...	17	10	7	do.
51	Rawat ...	5	1	4	do.
52	Kharwals ...	5	1	4	do.
53	Meenas ...	61	58	3.	do.
54	Thories ...	9	6	3	do.
55	Ghanchies ...	3	1	2.	do.
56	Dholies ...	6	4	2	do.
57	Surgaras ...	4	2	2	do.
58	Goldsmiths ...	7	6	1.	do.
59	Mahajans ...	22	21	1	do.
60	Gurra ..	4	3	1	do.
61	Raikas ..	6	Nil.	6	Only in last year. Deerease-
62	Beldars ...	2	,,.	2	do.
63	Nut ...	2	,,	2	do.
64	Pinjaras ..	2	,,	2	do.
65	Mochi ..	2	,,	2	do.
66	Choorligur ..	1	,,	1	do.
67	Nanaksai ...	1	,,.	1	do.
68	Kalals ...	1	,,	1	do.

CHAPTER XV.

Courts of Justice.

167. H. H. the Maharaja Sahib confirms capital sentences and sentences for life imprisonment. 8 cases were received.

Criminal.

Capital punishment was awarded in four cases and in four the convicts were sentenced to life imprisonment.

168. Any decision in which the Jagir of a village is disputed is to be confirmed by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib, under this head four cases came before His Highness. In all of them the decision of the Council was confirmed.

Civil.

IJLAS KHAS.

169. The Ijlas is presided over by Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singhji. It held 179 sittings during the year.

Four additional members were appointed by the Durbar to help the Ijlas in the disposal of the Judicial cases, *viz.*, the Thakurs of Pokharn, Asop, Nimaj and Kuchawan.

170. *The following statement will show the work done:—*

Classification.	Number of sittings.	Cases disposed.	Average per sitting.
Civil	81	117	1·4
Criminal	43	151	3·1
Boundary	19	22	1·1
Miscellaneous	36	557	15·5

Civil.

171. 116 cases were received and 117 were disposed of leaving 69 for disposal at the close of the year against 70 of the previous year. Five were settled by Rajinama. These can be classified thus :—

APPEALS —

17 Against Court of Sardars.
74 ,, Appellate Court.

REVISION—

6 from Appellate Court.
3 „ Court of Sardar.
3 „ Diwani.
3 of the Ijlas.

CONFIRMATION—

4 from Appellate Court.
4 „ Court of Sardars.
2 „ Diwani.

172. *The following statement will show the number of disposals duly classified:—*

Courts.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.
Sardaran Court ...	12	6	3	1	22
Appellate Court ...	41	17	22	3	83
Diwani ...	2	1	1	2	6
Revision ...	1	4	1	0	6
Total ...	56	28	27	6	117

Miscellaneous.

173. 402 references were disposed of, leaving 117 for disposal.

Criminal.

174. 147 cases were received for confirmation and for revision. 151 were disposed of leaving only one case for disposal at the close of the year against 3 of the previous year.

175. *The nature of the punishment awarded:—*

Hanged	4
Life imprisonment	4
Imprisonment with fine	3
Imprisonment only	36
Fine only	15
Compensation	18
Dismissed	58
Notification	8
Pardoned	5
Total ...	151

Miscellaneous.

176. 406 references were disposed of leaving 117 for disposal.

Boundary.

177. 13 appeals were filed. 22 were disposed of leaving 4 for disposal against 13 of the previous year.

Upheld	... 14
Modified	... 4
Reversed	... 1
Remanded	... 3
Total	... 22

Miscellaneous.

178. 109 references were disposed of.

Municipal Committee.

179. Fifteen appeals were filed against the decision of the Municipal Committee, to this may be added 10 the balance of the last year, thus there were 25 for disposal, 15 were disposed of leaving 10 for disposal.

Upheld	... 11
Modified	... 4
Total	... 15

With regard to Judicial cases the arrears have been falling off and every attempt has been made to settle the disputes by Rajinama where possible. Parties as a rule are confronted.

Tamil.

180. Where the procedure of the lower Courts cannot succeed in effecting the execution of decrees the case is referred to this Court. Under this head 334 were received and 416 were disposed of leaving 170 for disposal.

Criminal Tribes.

181. If any Jagirdar refuses to give sufficient land to the Baories or Minas or to stand security for their good behaviour as prescribed in the existing rules, the matter is brought to the notice of the Ijlas Khas for settlement, 30 references were made out of which 23 were disposed of.

Revenue.

182. 567 references were received and 635 disposed of, thus reducing the arrear by 68 and leaving 200 for disposal.

183. All the Hakims and lower Courts are required to obtain sanction of this office for every extraordinary expenditure. Under this head 397 applications were received, and 391 disposed of.

Sanction or Manjoori.

184. Monthly accounts are received for audit and order for payment, 101 were received and 128 disposed of, thus reducing the arrear by 27.

Karkhanajat.

185. Any one having a complaint against the Military Department applies for relief to the Musaheb Ala. Under this head 25 applications were received, this added to the balance of the last year made up a total of 254 for disposal, 183 were disposed of leaving 74 for disposal.

Military.

186. Budgets for the Wards are discussed in the Ijlas and confirmed for the guidance of the Superintendent who keeps direct communications with the Ijlas. Budgets and papers, 118 were received and 133 disposed of leaving 39 for disposal.

Court of Ward.

187. Whenever a Jagirdar or Rajput violates any of the rules prescribed by the Ajmere Committee, the matter is brought to the notice of the Ijlas and due punishment administered to secure observance of these rules.

Tyag.

Examination.

188. Examination of Patwaries was conducted by the Judicial Secretary. Out of 4 who appeared this year all passed creditably.

Bankruptcy.

189. 4 cases were received and disposed of. The amount decreed was Rs. 35,741-14-0.

COURT OF SARDARS.

190. There were pending at the beginning of the year 527 cases of the value of Rs. 4,72,425, and 798 suits were filed during the year under review of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,78,976 or the total suits for disposal were 1,325 and their value amounted to Rs. 6,51,401. Of the total number of suits, 691 were decided and 141 transferred or the total disposal was 832 and their value amounted to Rs. 3,03,604, leaving 493 suits of the value of Rs. 3,47,797.

General.

191. Of the total cases disposed of, there were 352 of money transaction, 229 of land, 13 of adoption, 13 of betrothals and 285 of other miscellaneous nature.

192. The detail of the disposals is as follows :—

By the Court	... 667
By Punchayat, approved by both the Parties	... 21
By Sultani Punchayat ...	... 3
Total	... 691

193. Out of the total cases 691 disposed of by the Court, only 18 cases were appealed against, in the Mahakama Khas shewing thereby the percentage of 2·6 only. It is worth while to mention here that of the 18 cases, 8 were confirmed, and 1 modified, leaving 9 still pending. The percentage of confirmation and modification being 44·5 and 5·6 respectively.

Cases appealed against.

Civil appeals.

194. The number of appeals filed in the Court of Sirdars during the year under retrospect, against the decisions of the Hakumats, the Superintendents' Courts and the Courts of Munsiffs was 91, which including 29 cases, as the balance of the last year made the total of 120 cases, for disposal, of which 83 were decided leaving 37 at the end of the year. Of the total disposals, 23 were confirmed, 11 modified and 4 compromised while 20 were rejected and 25 dismissed.

Appeals against the decisions of Hakumats	... 74
„ Superintendents' Courts ...	... 3
„ 2 Munsiffis	... 14
Total	... 91

Bankruptcy.

195. The detailed account of the use of Bankruptcy branch has been given in the report of 1884-85, in which it has been shown that the Jagirdars have no other way to resort to, in order to save themselves from the constant and troublesome overtures of the creditors, but to apply to the court for liquidiating the amount of the debts. The court whereupon, after making an exhaustive enquiry into the affairs of the indebted Jagirdars fixes a certain sum of money for his use and maintenance, and, a certain sum for the claim of the Durbar on it, and, then makes such a convenient arrangement which may satisfy both the parties. This system has been of great advantage to the Jagirdars in particular. It has been working to the entire satisfaction of the Durbar.

Pending	23
Filed	24
Total	... 47

Disposed of	23
Remaining	23

Value of total cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 2,82,672.

Execution of decrees.

Pending ...	...	... 272
Filed ...	...	... 387
	Total	... 659
Disposed of	...	... 324
Transferred	...	... 100
	Total	... 424
Remaining	...	... 235

The value of the cases pending was Rs. 4,41,877 and of those filed Rs. 1,66,099.

Total Rs. 6,07,877.

The value of the cases disposed of, was Rs. 2,83,627 and of those transferred was Rs. 19,323, the value of the cases remaining at the end of the year being 3,04,826.

Mode of disposal—

By payment of cash Rs.	... 42,116
By instalment ...	... 1,67,437
Dismissed ...	... 74,073

Jagir works, done in the Court of Sirdars.

Civil.

Appeals.

196. There were pending 8 appeals against the decision of the Jagirdars Courts at the commencement of the year. 18 were filed during the year under report, thus making 26 cases for diposal, out of which 22 were decided, leaving 4 at the end of the year.

Of the total disposals 18 were confirmed, 1 modified, 1 reversed and two sent back for further investigation.

Revision.

Pending ...	...	... 4
Filed ...	...	... 3
	Total	... 7
Disposed of	...	... 4
Remaining	...	... 3

Inspection.

Pending	2
Filed	1
Total ...	3
Disposed of	3
Remaining	*Nil.*

Cases beyond Jagirdars' powers.

Pending	*Nil.*
Filed	3
Total ...	3
Disposed of	2
Remaining	1

Execution of decrees.

Pending	*Nil.*
Filed	3
Total ...	3
Disposed of	2
Remaining	1

Miscellaneous.

Pending	16
Filed	34
Total ...	50
Disposed of	28
Remaining	22

Criminal.

Appeals.

Appeals.

197. 5 appeals were filed during the year under review which were all decided. 4 cases being confirmed and 1 modified.

Revision.

Pending	*Nil.*
Filed	1
Total ...	1
Disposed of	1
Remaining	*Nil.*

Inspection.

Pending	1
Filed	2
Total ...	3
Disposed of	3
Remaining	*Nil.*

Beyond Jagirdars' powers.

Pending	23
Filed	94
Total ...	117
Disposed of	107
Remaining	10

Miscellaneous.

Pending	...	...	8
Filed	...	...	18
		Total ...	26
Disposed of	...	...	20
Remaining	...	...	6

JAGIRDARS' COURTS.

198. During the last year only 28 Jagirdars exercised the Judicial powers; but during the year under review, 3 more were added to the list, making thereby 31 Jagirdars' Courts. The names of the 3 additional Jagirdars' Courts are as follows:—Budgaon, Ren, and Khudala, while the powers of the Thikana of Raipur were confiscated on account of disobedience. The ahl-i-mads of the 3 before mentioned Thikanas learnt their work in the Court of Sardars and had passed the Examinations fixed for them. Besides this the ahl-i-mads of the Thikanas Daspan, Chandawal, Ashop and Pohkran passed the above-named Examination, although the ahl-i-mad of Kherwa succeeded in the prescribed Examination, but the Jagirdar of that place has not yet begun to exercise the Judicial powers.

199. The following is the list of the Thikanajats with the different grades of powers invested to them :—

1st Class.

Pohkran	...	Kherwa	...
Raipur	...	Khimsir	...
Nimaj	...	Marote	...
Kuchawan	...	Ghanarao	...
Ashop	...	Jaola	...
Ras	...	Bhadrajan	...
Chandawal	...	Khejarla	...
Chanode	...	Ahore	...
Kantalia	...	Bagri	...
Rian	...		

2nd Class.

Sathin	...	Samdari	...
Dodiana	...	Ren	...
Jhalamand	...		

3rd Class.

Harsolao	...	Rakhi	...
Daspan	...	Khodala	...
Bera	...	Bargaon	...
Bakra	...		

CIVIL.

General.

200. There were 1,044 cases pending during the last year and 1,115 cases were filed during the year under retrospect, thus making the total of 2,159 cases for disposal. Out of which 1,263 suits were decided leaving 896 cases at the end of the year. The value of the cases instituted, amounted to Rs. 55,043; but the value of the cases disposed of, was Rs. 97,885-5-4. From this the Jagirdars derived the income of Rs. 4,089-1-4 as Court fee.

201. Out of all the cases disposed of by the Jagirdars, 18 cases were appealed against, in the Court of Sardars; one was sent for revision with two others that were beyond the powers invested to them. Out of the cases appealed against, 12 were confirmed and two sent back for further investigation, while one only was rejected. The rest are still pending. In the one case of inheritance kept for revision, the decision arrived at by the Thikana was confirmed. The cases appealed against, being 13 of money transaction, 3 of land, 1 of betrothal, and 1 of inheritance were:—

2	...	against	...	Nimaz.
1	...	do.	...	Sathin.
2	...	do.	...	Kuchawan.
7	...	do.	...	Ahore.
1	...	do.	...	Khemsir.
2	...	do.	...	Pohkran.
3	...	do.	...	Ghanarao.

202. The 3 cases, 1 of which was for revision and 2 beyond the powers of Jagirdars, belonged to Pohkran.

203. 33 complaints were filed against the decision of the Jagirdars in the Court of Sardars which were duly disposed of.

Of these complaints—

6	were	against	...	Kuchawan.
6	...	do.	...	Nimaz.
1	was	do.	...	Bagri.
3	were	do.	...	Bhadarajan.
2	...	do.	...	Khemsar.
4	...	do.	...	Jhalamund.
2	...	do.	...	Rakhi.
1	was	do.	...	Ghanarao.
1	...	do.	...	Samdâri.
1	...	do.	...	Kantalia.
3	were	do.	...	Ahore.
1	was	do.	...	Chanode.
1	...	do.	...	Pohkran.
1	...	do.	...	Ras.

CRIMINAL.

204. There were 244 cases pending at the beginning of the year under report and 658 cases were instituted during the year under review; making on the whole 902 cases, out of which 647 cases were decided leaving 255 for the next year. The amount realized by fine, &c., was Rs. 4503-6-4. Out of the cases disposed of by the Jagirdars, 5 cases only were appealed against, out of which one only was rejected and the other 4 were cofirmed. Two cases were for revision; one of which was confirmed and the other modified.

205. There were 94 cases beyond the powers of Jagirdars, which were decided by the Court of Sardars. Of the 5 cases appealed against 4 were against Nimaz and 1 against Ahore.

206 Of the 94 cases which were beyond the power of Jagirdars:—

2	were	against	...	...	Rakhi.
6	,,	,,	...	...	Pohkran.
7	,,	,,	...	...	Ras.
7	,,	,,	...	...	Kuchawan.
8	,,	,,	...	...	Jalamand.
6	,,	,,	...	...	Marote.
2	,,	,,	...	...	Raipur.
3	,,	,,	...	...	Kherwa.
1	was	,,	...	...	Chandawal.
5	were	,,	...	...	Chanode.
10	,,	,,	...	...	Ganarao.
5	,,	,,	...	...	Bhadrajan.
9	,,	,,	...	...	Nimaz.
2	,,	,,	...	...	Bakra.
8	,,	,,	...	...	Bagri.
1	was	,,	...	...	Kantalia.
8	were	,,	...	...	Ahore.
3	,,	,,	...	...	Daspan.
1	was	,,	...	...	Khudala.

207. 16 complaints were made against the decisions of the following Thikanas:—

1	was	against	...	...	Jhalamund.
2	were	,,	...	...	Chandawal.
3	,,	,,	...	...	Ganarao.
1	was	,,	...	...	Khemsar.
1	,,	,,	...	...	Kuchawan.
1	,,	,,	...	...	Pohkran.
1	,,	,,	...	...	Marote.
2	were	,,	...	...	Nimaz.
2	,,	,,	...	...	Dodiana.
1	was	,,	...	...	Ras.
1	,,	,,	...	...	Bhadarjan.

After describing the general summary of the work, done by the Jagirdars, it is worthwhile to dwell upon the detailed account of each Thikana.

208. *THIKANA OF POHKRAN.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... 521
Filed during the year ...	...	... 67
	Total	... 588
Disposed of	...	... 169
Remaining	...	... 419
The value of cases filed ...	...	...Rs. 14,795-6-6
„ „ disposed of ...	...	... „ 21,532-12-0
Receipts for court fee ...	...	... 586-2-9

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... 61
Filed during the year ...	...	... 39
	Total	... 100
Disposed of	...	... 55
Remaining	...	... 45

Rs. 187-8 were realized as fine.

209. *THIKANA OF RAIPUR.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... 19
Filed during the year ...	...	... 1
	Total	... 20
Disposed of	...	... 5
Remaining	...	... 15
The value of the cases filed ...	...	... 2-11-0
The value of the cases disposed of	...	... 92-12-0
Receipts	...	... 0-8-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... 9
Filed during the year ...	...	... 3
	Total	.. 12
Disposed of	...	... 2
Remaining	...	... 10
Receipts	...	... 73-8-0

This Thikana exercised its powers only for a period of 3 months; its powers were confiscated during the month of July.

210. *NIMAZ.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	54
Filed during the year	...	...	72
		Total ...	126
Disposed of	...	...	52
Remaining	...	...	74
Value of the cases filed	...	...	Rs. 4,920-5-3
„ „ disposed of	...	...	2,8807-14-6
Receipts	...	...	329-13-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	26
Filed during the year	...	...	56
		Total ...	82
Disposed of	...	...	49
Remaining	...	...	33
Receipts	...	...	148-8-0

211. *KUCHAWAN.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	34
Filed during the year ...	...	...	126
		Total ...	160
Disposed of	...	...	133
Remaining	...	...	27
Value of the cases filed	...	...	6,733-6-6
„ „ disposed of	...	...	12,841-7-0
Receipts ...	...	...	388-0-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	7
Filed during the year	...	...	68
		Total ...	75
Disposed of	...	...	64
Remaining	...	...	11
Receipts	...	...	717-10-3

212. *ASHOP.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	...	35
Filed during the year	...	32
	Total	67
Disposed of	...	49
Remaining	...	18
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs. 2,351-9-0
„ „ disposed of ...	...	3,380-11-0
Receipts	...	173-13-9

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	...	2
Filed during the year... ...	...	11
	Total	13
Disposed of	...	10
Remaining	...	3
Receipts	...	Rs. 135-4-0

213. *RAS.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	...	4
Filed during the year	...	12
	Total	16
Disposed of	...	7
Remaining	...	9
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs 566-6-3
„ „ disposed of ...	...	702-0-3
Receipts ...	...	39-8-3

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	...	9
Filed during the year ...	...	30
	Total	39
Disposed of	...	23
Remaining	...	16
Receipts	...	206-6

214. *CHANDAWAL.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	6
Filed during the year	...	...	17
		Total	23
Disposed of	...	...	11
Remaining	...	...	12
The value of the cases filed	...	...	Rs. 551/14/6
„ disposed of	...	...	81/1/0
Receipts	...	...	49/4/3

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	8
Filed during the year	...	...	17
		Total	25
Disposed of	...	...	20
Remaining	...	...	5
Receipts	...	...	Rs. 56

215. *KANTALIA.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	13
Filed during the year	...	...	6
		Total	19
Disposed of	...	...	8
Remaining	...	...	11
Value of the cases filed	...	...	Rs. 180/4
„ „ disposed of	...	...	458/6
Receipts	...	...	14/11

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	8
Filed during the year	...	...	10
		Total	18
Disposed of	...	...	10
Remaining	...	...	8
Receipts	...	...	Rs. 30/9

216. *RIAN.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... 28
Filed during the year	...	... 34
	Total	... 62
Disposed of	...	... 32
Remaining	...	... 30
Value of the cases filed	...	Rs. 1,024/11/6
„ „ disposed of	...	...1,024/11/6
Receipts	...	... 70/8/6

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... 20
Filed during the year	...	... 22
	Total	... 42
Disposed of	...	... 27
Remaining	...	... 15
Receipts	...	Rs. 64/10/3

217. *KHERWA.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year.	...	... 44
Filed during the year	...	... 14
	Total	... 58
Disposed of	...	... 37
Remaining	...	... 21
Value of the cases filed	...	Rs. 1,079-3-3
„ „ disposed of	...	... 3,783-9-6
Receipts	...	... 114-3-9

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... 17
Filed during the year ...	...	... 15
	Total	... 32
Disposed of	...	... 27
Remaining	...	... 5
Receipts	...	Rs. 49

218. *KHEMSAR.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	5
Filed during the year ...	...	2
Total	...	7
Disposed of	...	3
Remaining	...	4
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs. 62
„ „ disposed of ...	...	... 1,266-3-0
Receipts	...	3-4-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	*Nil.*
Filed during the year ...	...	4
Total	...	4
Disposed of	...	3
Remaining	...	1
Receipts	...	Rs. 181-8-0

219. *MAROTE.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	1
Filed during the year ...	...	28
Total	...	29
Disposed of	...	27
Remaining	...	2
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs. 397-9-0
„ „ disposed of ...	...	... 422-12-0
Receipts	...	53-3-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	2
Filed during the year ...	...	40
Total	...	42
Disposed of	...	35
Remaining	...	7
Receipts	...	Rs. 209-9-0

220. *GHANERAO.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	14
Filed during the year	...	...	182
		Total	196
Disposed of	...	...	182
Remaining	...	...	14
Value of the cases filed	...	...	Rs. 5,364
„ „ disposed of	...	...	4,350-15-6
Receipts	...	...	655-2-3

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year			12
Filed during the year	...	...	79
		Total	91
Disposed of	...	...	88
Remaining	...	...	3
Receipts	...	...	Rs. 796-10-6

221. *AHOR.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	25
Filed during the year	...	...	39
		Total	64
Disposed of	...	...	60
Remaining	...	...	4
Value of the cases filed	...	...	Rs. 907-13-0
„ „ disposed of	...	...	1,963-13-9
Receipts	...	...	140-3-6

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	7
Filed during the year	...	...	29
		Total	36
Disposed of	...	...	28
Remaining	...	...	8
Receipts	...	...	Rs. 272-8-0

222. *BHADARAJAN.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	6
Filed during the year ...	...	71
Total	...	77
Disposed of	...	63
Remaining	...	14
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs. 3,206-10-0
,, ,, disposed of	...	... 3,698-1-0
Receipts	...	... 298-12-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	8
Filed during the year ...	...	45
Total	...	53
Disposed of	...	42
Remaining	...	11
Receipts	...	Rs. 381-6-6

223. *JAOLA.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	2
Filed during the year ...	...	16
Total	...	18
Disposed of	...	13
Remaining	...	5
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs. 410-13-6
,, ,, disposed of	...	... 580-3-0
Receipts	...	... 61-10-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	1
Filed during the year ...	...	6
Total	...	7
Disposed of	...	4
Remaining	...	3
Receipts	...	Rs. 32-4-0

224. *KHEJARLA.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	1
Filed during the year	4
Total ...	5
Disposed of	4
Remaining	1
Value of the cases filed	Rs. 30
„ „ disposed of	23-8-0
Receipts	1-14-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	4
Filed during the year	*Nil.*
Total ...	4
Disposed of	*Nil.*
Remaining	4
Receipts	*Nil.*

225. *BAGRI.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	2
Filed during the year	19
Total ...	21
Disposed of	14
Remaining	7
Value of the cases filed	Rs. 1,185-8-0
„ „ disposed of	565-11-0
Receipts	46-10-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	4
Filed during the year	22
Total ...	26
Disposed of	18
Remaining	8
Receipts	Rs. 85-8-0

226. *SATHNI.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	...	6
Filed during the year ...	...	17
Total ...		23
Disposed of	...	9
Remaining	...	14
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs. 869/7
„ „ disposed of ...	...	... 1,117/6
Receipts ...	...	... 69/5/9

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	...	*Nil.*
Filed during the year	...	3
Total ...		3
Disposed of	...	3
Remaining	...	*Nil.*
Receipts		Rs. 16/4

227. *DODIANA.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	...	6
Filed during the year	...	23
Total ...		28
Disposed of	...	21
Remaining	...	7
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs. 734/8
„ „ disposed of ...	...	... 45/12
Receipts	...	... 84/12/3

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	...	*Nil.*
Filed during the year	...	24
Total ...		24
Disposed of	...	18
Remaining	...	6
Receipts		Rs. 117/7

228. *JHALAMUND.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	3
Filed during the year	...	...	27
		Total ...	30
Disposed of ...	...	...	27
Remaining ...	...	...	3
Value of the cases filed	...	...	Rs. 713-4-0
„ „ disposed of	...	...	1,642-9-0
Receipts ...	...	...	138-4-0

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	2
Filed during the year...	...	...	16
		Total ...	18
Disposed of ...	...	...	17
Remaining ...	...	...	1
Receipts ...	...	...	Rs. 105-2-0

229. *SAMDARI.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	26
Filed during the year	...	...	14
		Total ...	40
Disposed of ...	...	...	29
Remaining ...	...	...	11
Value of the cases filed	...	...	Rs 1,318-9-4
„ „ disposed of	...	...	2,338-7-8
Receipts	...	...	123-5-3

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	1
Filed during the year	...	...	3
		Total ...	4
Disposed of ...	...	...	3
Remaining ...	...	...	1
Receipts ...	...	...	Rs. 48

230. *HARSOLAO.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	8
Filed during the year ...	...	...	6
	Total	...	14
Disposed of	...	...	5
Remaining	...	...	9
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs.	164-1
„ „ disposed of ...	...	...	126-3
Receipts	...	...	30-15

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	4
Filed during the year ...	...	...	2
	Total	...	6
Disposed of	...	...	2
Remaining	...	...	4
Receipts	...	Rs.	3-8

231. *DASPAON.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	4
Filed during the year ...	...	...	69
	Total	...	73
Disposed of	...	...	61
Remaining	...	...	12
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs.	1,691-8-6
„ „ disposed of ...	...	...	1,288-3-6
Receipts	...	...	162-7-3

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	5
Filed during the year ...	...	...	8
	Total	...	13
Disposed of	...	...	9
Remaining	...	...	4
Receipts	...	Rs.	35-12

232. *BEHRA.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	25
Filed during the year ...	...	4
Total	...	29
Disposed of	...	27
Remaining	...	2
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs. 250-6
Receipts	...	15-9

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year		2
Filed during the year ...	...	15
Total	...	17
Disposed of	...	14
Remaining	...	3
Receipts	...	Rs. 127-8

233. *BAKRA.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	1
Filed during the year ...	...	16
Total	...	17
Disposed of	...	15
Remaining	...	2
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs. 589- 0-6
„ „ disposed of	...	612-14-9
Receipts	...	51- 6

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	*Nil.*
Filed during the year ...	...	5
Total	...	5
Disposed of	...	4
Remaining	...	1
Receipts	...	Rs. 25

234. *RAKHI.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... 16
Filed during the year	...	... 86
	Total	... 102
Disposed of	...	... 78
Remaining	...	... 24
Value of the cases filed	...	Rs. 1,677/ 3/3
„ „ disposed of	...	...1,534/ 3/9
Receipts	...	... 152/13/

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... 7
Filed during the year	...	... 32
	Total	... 39
Disposed of	...	... 32
Remaining	...	... 7
Receipts	...	Rs. 137/9

235. *BURGAON.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year.	...	... *Nil.*
Filed during the year	...	... 20
	Total	... 20
Disposed of	...	... 16
Remaining	...	... 4
Value of the cases filed	...	Rs. 807-1
„ „ disposed of	...	... 118-4
Receipts	...	... 114-9-6

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	... *Nil.*
Filed during the year	...	... 13
	Total	... 13
Disposed of	...	... 7
Remaining	...	... 6
Receipts	...	Rs. 39-10

236. *RIAN.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	*Nil.*
Filed during the year ...	...	...	32
	Total	...	32
Disposed of	...	...	13
Remaining	...	...	19
Value of the cases filed ...	...	Rs.	921-9-6
„ „ disposed of	...	...	354-1
Receipts	...	...	31-10

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	*Nil.*
Filed during the year ...	...	...	2
	Total	...	2
Disposed of	...	...	2
Remaining	...	...	*Nil.*
Receipts	...	Rs.	11

237. *KHUDALA.*

CIVIL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	*Nil.*
Filed during the year ...	...	...	7
	Total	...	7
Disposed of	...	...	5
Remaining	...	...	2

CRIMINAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	*Nil.*
Filed during the year ...	...	...	5
	Total	...	5
Disposed of	...	...	4
Remaining	...	...	1

COURT OF MUNSIFFI.

238. Previously there was only one Munsiff; but afterwards it was found advisable to appoint another Munsiff in order to cope with the increase of work for which purpose, this court was established in the year 1886 A.D., and the appointment has justified the additional expense. This court is authorized to give decision in cases whose value does not exceed Rs. 500 ; but under sanction of the Court of Sardars, cases of value exceeding Rs. 500 may be disposed of by this court.

During the year under report, 655 cases were instituted and 241 were pending at the commencement of the year making thereby 896, out of which 517 were disposed of, and 206 transferred leaving 173 cases for disposal at the end of the year.

Appeal.

239. Out of 517 cases, disposed of, by the Munsiffi, 11 were appealed against in the Court of Sardars, 6 of which were confirmed, 2 modified and 3 are still pending.

240. Execution of Decrees.

Pending at the beginning of the year				... 101
Filed during the year under review				... 237
			Total	... 338
Disposed of	...	...		... 138
Transferred	...	...		... 120
			Total	... 158
Remaining	...	...		... 80

Income and Expenditure.

241. The income of the department for the year under retrospect, amounted to Rs. 3,197-2-6, out of which the sum of 2,772-15-3 was realized from the court fee and from the sale of stamps while 121-4-6 were deposited in cash and the sum of Rs. 302-14-9 is in credit. The expenditure including the pay of the office bearers together with contingencies amounted to Rs. 2,832 only, which is less than the income by 365-2-6.

242. The following memo: will show the work performed by this court against the work of the years 1887-1888-1889:—

Number.	YEAR.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Struck off.	Total of disposals.	Remaining.
1	From the 17th of May 1886 to the 31st March 1887.	...	9,663	9,663	1,649	1,823	...	3,472	6,191
2	From the 1st of April 1887 to the 31st March 1888.	6,191	3,556	9,747	2,098	1,551	...	3,649	6,098
3	From the 1st of April 1888 to the 31st March 1889.	6,098	613	6,711	583	236	5,651	6,470	241

The result of all this can be thus summarised:—

The number of cases, instituted	...	14,487
,, Disposed of	...	5,000
,, Transferred	...	3,663
,, Struck off	...	5,651
Total	...	14,314
Remaining at the end of the year	...	173

Appeals.

243. Of all the disposals 5,000; 24 cases were appealed against, giving thereby the percentage of 48 nearly; out of these 14 were confirmed, 5 modified while one only was rejected; one was dismissed on account of the non-appearance of the plaintiff; leaving 3 for disposal for the next year.

Execution of Decrees:—

No.	Year.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Remaining.
1	From the 17th May 1886 to the 31st March 1887	.....	32	32	7	.....	7	25
2	From the 1st April 1887 to the 31st March 1888	25	195	220	78	27	105	115
3	From the 1st April 1888 to the 31st March 1889	115	196	311	149	61	210	101

The summary of the above is thus given:—

The number of cases filed during the year	...	659
,, Disposed of	...	371
,, Transferred	...	208
,, Remaining	...	80

244. *The memo: given below will show the income of the year under report against the income of the previous years.*

No.	YEAR.	Income of the previous year.			Income of the present year.			Total.			INCOME Realized. Sale stamp.			Cash.			Grant.			Income to be realized.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	From the 17th May 1886 to the 31st March 1887	Nil.			6,458	12	9	6,458	12	9	3,102	15	0	2,117	12	6	Nil.			1,238	1	3
2	From the 1st April 1887 to the 31st March 1888	1,238	1	3	12,302	1	9	13,540	6	0	2,273	7	0	1,301	14	9	Nil.			9,965	0	3
3	From the 1st April 1888 to the 31st March 1889	9,965	0	3	4,231	0	9	14,196	1	0	2,116	10	0	794	11	6	135	13	9	11,148	13	6

The average income of the court amounts to Rs 543 nearly per mensum while the average expenditure is nearly Rs 236 monthly which gives a surplus of Rs 341. Hence this department may be conveniently called as self supporting when the income exceeds the expenditure.

ADALAT-I-MUNSIFFI.

245. This Court was established on the 14th July, 1884, and the progress which it has effected ever since, has been satisfactory and praiseworthy. The original suits as well as those of the execution of the decrees, instituted during the years which have elapsed since its establishment were 5,249 and 1,354 respectively, giving thereby a total of 6,603, out of which 4,715 cases of original suits and 979 of the execution of decrees were decided, making thereby a total of 5,694; thus leaving 534 cases of original suits and 375 of the execution of decrees for disposal at the end of the year under report. The income, derived through the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 15,089-4-9 while the sum of Rs. 1,382-2-3 was realized in cash, making thereby a total of Rs. 16,471-7.

General.

Original suits.

246. The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year under report, was 579 while 597 were more instituted during the year under review making thereby a total of 1,176 cases; of which 538 were disposed of and 104 transferred leaving 534 suits for disposal in the next year.

The value of cases, pending	Rs.	...	... 74,964
„	„ Filed	„	 41,137
„	„ disposed of including those transferred		67,389

Execution of Decrees.

247. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 454 whose value amounted to Rs. 66,721 while 214 cases were filed during the year under retrospect, to the value of Rs. 22,324, making thereby on the whole

668 cases for disposal, of the value of Rs. 89,045 of which 293 cases were decided, leaving 375 at the end of the year. The mode of disposals by cash was Rs. 7,353 and by instalments Rs. 26,973 making thereby a total of Rs. 34,326.

Out of the total disposals, only 3 cases were appealed against, in the Sirdars Court.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

General.

248. This Department underwent no changes. Everything went on smoothly and satisfactorily. Another year's experience of the operation of improved apparatus and use of stout paper in lieu of the clumsy one has confirmed the conviction that the change was for the better. In the year under report, the income of this department amounted to Rs. 99,467-13, while the estimated amount of the budget was Rs. 50,000 only, which shows an increase of Rs. 49,467-13. This extraordinary increase amounting to nearly double the budget sum is a sufficient proof of the efficiency and good management of the department under consideration.

249. The balance of the last year was Rs. 1,644. The sale proceeds during the year under retrospect, amounted to Rs. 99,134, out of which Rs. 71,668-14-0 were realized in cash and the remaining sum amounting to Rs. 27,465-2-0 was placed in credit.

250. The memo: given below will show the number and value of the stamps, sold during the year under review.

	Kind of papers,	No. of papers	...	Value.
	Courtfees	13,050	...	Rs. 41,966-2
Documents	Bonds	1,32,857	...	... 35,490-7
	Miscellaneous	36,352	...	... 20,229-15
	Abkari	2,457	...	... 1,447
	Total ...	1,84,716		99,467-13

251. Besides this, the amount of realization from Hakumats on former credit had been in cash Rs. 18,727 and in old stamps Rs. 49,310 which equaled to Rs. 68,037. The amount of fee, derived from the impressing of stamps was Rs. 4,331 and from other miscellaneous sources, *viz.*, interest, &c., is Rs. 2-12. Thus the grand total amounted to Rs. 1,73,149-12. Out of which the following sums were disbursed:—

Contingencies	Rs. ...	...	33-10-0
Stamps ...	,, ...	...	15-0-0
Establishment ...	,, ...	...	411-0-0
Commission to venders	,, ...	...	2,14o-3-0
Old stamps exchanged	,, ...	...	80,922-11-3
Hundiawan ...	,, ...	...	52-1-9
Examination of coins	,, ...	...	24-0-0
Miscellaneous ...	,, ...	...	15-1-9
	Total	...	83,616-11-9

The amount remitted to Treasury was Rs 86,033-8-9.

Munaqash or Impressed Stamps.

252. Although the Stamp Department was set on foot in the Sambat 1933, yet as the Marwaris, either not being perfectly acquainted with the uses of stamps or not finding them at the proper time, were obliged to have recourse to the ordinary paper, therefore, in order to meet with the conveniences of the public, the Durbar established the system of "Impressing the Stamps" on the Savan of 1943 or 1886 A. D. Since that time 15,295 impressed stamps have been used from which the income derived amounted to Rs. 19,982-2 This system has never been discontinued, this year too 1916 impressed stamps were used which had produced the income of Rs. 4,331-1 only.

License venders.

253. It was omitted to give some description of the license holders in the report of the last year, and, therefore, it is necessary to dwell at some length on the important system of appointing license venders. Previously the stamp-papers were given from the stamp-paper office at Jodhpur and from the Fotadars in the Hakumats; but this caused great inconvenience and trouble to the public at large, to remove which, the Durbar issued orders in order to appoint license holders on the 1st December, 1886. It was also proposed to give 5 per cent. commission to the license venders of the city as well as to those of the Hakumats; and 10 per cent. to the Tikhanajats; which was accordingly done by appointing 14 license holders at Jodhpur and 10 in the Hakumats; while in the Tikhanajats of Jagirdars, the stamps were sold through the Thikanas. Although at first the Jagirdars were indifferent toward the sale of stamps; but when the rate of the commission was doubled, they gave their consent to it and now they are working tolerably well. The value of stamps sold through the retail dealers during the period of three years and 4 months amounted to Rs 17,114/8 on which the commission Rs. 5,355/7 was offered to them; while Rs. 360/12 were given over to the Thikhanajats as commission for the stamps, sold to the amount of Rs. 3,608/10. The following are the rules, laid down for the license holders:—

(1) The application for becoming a license holder must be written on the paper of the value of annas 8.

(2) The stamps must be sold within the period and at the place assigned for the purpose.

(3) At the expiration of the period, another license should be applied for.

(4) The accounts must be submitted monthly to the stamp office at Jodhpur.

(5) All these rules must be strictly observed, their infringement will nullify the license.

(6) The license is given and signed by the Superintendent of the Court of Sardars.

(7) Their registers are yearly checked by the Superintendent in order to avoid every irregularity.

254. The following is the list of the license-holders in different Hakumats:—

In Nagore there are	...	...	...	3
„ Bali „	„	...	...	... 2
„ Bilara „	„	...	...	... 2
„ Phalodi „	„	...	...	... 1
„ Jalore „	„	...	...	... 1
„ Sojat „	„	...	...	... 1

255. *Statement showing the appointment of the license-holders.*

Number.	Date, month, and year.	No. of Licence holders.	Value of stamps sold.	Commission paid.	Remarks.
1	From the 1st December 1886 to the 31st March 1887. ...	2	2,400/8	120	
2	From the 1st April 1887 to the 31st March 1888. ...	23	3,829	1,541/ 7	
3	From the 1st April 1888 to the 31st March 1889. ...	21	31,880	1,593/14	Two gave up the profession on their own accord
4	From the 1st April 1889 to the 31st March 1890. ...	24	42,500	2,100/ 4	
	Total ...	70	1,07,114/8	5,355/ 9	

APPELLATE COURT.

CIVIL.

256. Original.

Pending at the commencement of the year			27
Filed during the year	...	...	55
	Total	...	82
Disposed of	...	...	45
Transferred	...	...	13

Remaining for disposal at the end of the year 24.

257. MISCELLANEOUS.

Pending at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	*Nil.*
Filed during the year	...	...	...	9
			Total ...	9
Disposed of	...	...	...	8
Transferred	...	...	...	1
Remaining	...	...	...	*Nil.*

258. APPEAL.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	48
Filed during the year	...	...	...	143
			Total ...	191
Disposed of	...	...	...	164
Transferred	...	...	...	3
Remaining	...	...	...	24

259. Of the total cases 167 disposed of by this court, 116 were confirmed, 21 modified, 27 reversed and 3 transferred. Of all the cases, 85 suits were relating to money transaction, 48 regarding immovable property, 14 of betrothals, 1 concerning caste disputes, 1 regarding professional guild and 17 of micellaneous nature. The value of suits, disposed of, amounted to Rs. 66,377. For inspection, there were received 3 suits, which together with those of the previous year, gave the total of 4 for disposal, of which 3 were disposed of thus leaving the balance of 1. Mode of disposals:—2 upheld, and 1 transferred.

260. REVISION.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	18
Filed during the year	...	...	...	30
			Total ...	48
Disposed of	...	...	...	33
Transferred	...	...	...	15
			Total ..	48
Remaining	...	...	...	*Nil.*

MODE OF DISPOSALS.

Upheld	...	...	...	18
Revised	...	...	...	7
Reversed	...	...	...	8
			Total ...	33

261. EXECUTION OF DECREES.

Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	41
Filed during the year	...	...	...	33
			Total ...	74
Disposed of	...	...	...	11
Transferred	...	...	...	20
Remaining	...	...	...	43

The value of suits that were pending, amounted to Rs. 1,53,112 and the amount of the 33 cases filed, was Rs. 11,662, aggregating to Rs. 1,64,774. The value of suits disposed of, Rs. 26,333 and the value of the suits remaining, Rs. 95,293.

CRIMINAL.

262. *Appeal.*

Pending at the beginning of the year			...	5
Filed during the year	...	...	...	36
			Total	41
Disposed of	...	...	...	33
Transferred	...	...	...	2
Remaining	...	...	...	6

DISPOSALS.

Upheld	...	...	...	24
Modified	...	...	...	4
Reversed	...	...	...	5
			Total	33

263. There were received from the Foujdari 107 cases, against 134 of the previous year for submission to the Mahkama Khas, of which 94 were confirmed, 9 modified, and 3 reversed.

264. Received from the Foujdari for orders of this court :—

Received	...	...	...	231
Disposed of	...	...	...	231
Remaining	...	...	...	*Nil.*

DISPOSALS.

Confirmed	...	...	...	211
Modified	...	...	...	14
Reversed	...	..	...	1
Transferred	...	...	...	5
			Total	231

FOR INSPECTION.

Pending at the commencement of the year			...	2
Filed during the year		...	...	1
			Total	3
Disposed of	...	...	...	3
Remaining	...	...	...	*Nil.*

FOR REVISION.

Filed during the year	...	...	... 1
Disposed of	...	...	... 1
Remaining	...	...	... Nil.

265. Out of the total disposals of 252 cases, 84 were appealed against in the Mahakamakhas giving a percentage of 33. The details of which are as follows:—

Reversed ...	...	14	Percent.	...	... 16
Modified ...	...	9	„	...	... 10
Confirmed ...	...	26	„	...	... 32
Returned for inquiry	...	3	„	...	... 35
Pending ...	...	32			

FOJDARI.

Cases.

266. There were 612 cases on the file when the year commenced, and during the year under review, there were instituted 1,771, giving a total of 2,383 cases for disposal.

Decision.

267. Out of 2,383 cases, 1,892 cases were disposed of.

1 Abetment.
9 Offences against State.
2 Public nuisance.
16 Contempt of public officials in the execution of duty.
3 Disrespect to public servants.
4 Passing base coin or infringement of Stamp rules.
22 Severe assault that never can be obliterated.
69 Simple assault.
3 Defilement of religion.
38 Wilful murder.
5 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
20 Abortion.
17 Obstruction of work.
1 Oppression.
3 Assault.
57 Damage.
3 Unnatural crime.
31 Interference with others' work.
4 Breach of agreement.
36 Dacoities.
98 Highway robbery.
93 Seduction.
20 Rape.
8 Adultery.
436 Thefts.
9 Intimidation.
5 Receipt by fraudulent means.
12 Breach of trust.

1	Purchase of stolen property.
9	Killing animals forbidden by law.
11	Forgery.
5	Illegal marriage.
12	Attempt to lower certain gentlemen's position by false suits.
264	Accidental death.
39	Suicide.
5	Attempt to commit homicide.
11	Imprisonment without being vested with power
2	Family quarrel.
8	Fighting.
1	Gambling
2	False personification
2	Destruction of State standard.
21	Fraud.
10	Escape from custody
8	Concealment of crime.
24	Smuggling.
9	Vagrancy.
395	Miscellaneous.
Total 1,892	

268. There were 83 offenders at the close of the last year, and the number of those, newly admitted was 794 which year a total of 877. Out of these 54 were transferred to other courts, 239 released for want of proofs leaving 584 at the end of the year.

Offenders.

The following is the detail of the punishment awarded.

4	Capital punishment.
356	Imprisonment.
3	Both fine and imprisonment.
1	Imprisonment and security taken.
134	Fine.
8	Whipping.
4	Security given through others against previous conduct.
3	Security rendered.
Total 531	
71	Remaining.
65	On security.
6	In custody.
Total 71	

PROPERTY STOLEN—

69	cases	value	Rs. 39,416	were pending.
332	„	„	„ 1,27,419	were filed during the year.
Total 401	„	„	„ 1,66,835	

In 58 cases property to the value of Rs 5,440, was recovered.
21 cases valued Rs 3,519 were settled by mutual consent.
In 79 cases valued Rs 10,426 decrees were awarded.
190 cases valued Rs 76,416 were struck off for want of proofs.
13 cases valued Rs 6,610 were transferred.
40 cases valued Rs 64,422 remained for disposal.

CATTLE LIFTING—

34 cases valued Rs 2,124 were pending when the year commenced.
94 „ „ Rs 8,343 were instituted during the year.

Total 128 „ „ „ 10,467

32 cases valued Rs 2,360 were elucidated.
8 cases valued Rs 729 were settled by agreement.
In 7 cases valued Rs 612 decrees were awarded.
39 cases valued Rs 4,044 were struck off, for want of proofs.
19 cases valued Rs 2,502 were transferred.
23 cases valued Rs 1,220 remained in hand.

APPEAL—

34 appeals were preferred.
18 confirmed.
6 modified.
1 reversed.
12 pending.

DEWANI.

269. CIVIL ORIGINAL.

Pending	...	379	Valne Rs.	...	35,091
Filed	...	623	„	...	1,29,560
Total	...	1,002	„	...	1,64,651
Disposed of	...	323		...	1,58,535
Transferred	...	374			
Remaining	...	305		...	5,916

270. APPEAL.

Pending	...	...	...	...	257
Filed	...	...	...	...	278
			Total	...	535
Disposed of	...	...	...	...	258
Transferred	...	...	...	...	30
Remaining	...	...	...	...	247

271. EXECUTION OF DECREES.

Pending	...	528	Value Rs.	... 2,87,057
Filed	...	331	„	... 1,30,036
Total	...	859	„	... 4,17,093
Disposed of	...	374	„	... 1,75,401
Remaining	...	475	„	... 2,41,692

Mode of disposals by payment of cash Rs. 64,946 and by instalments Rs. 1,10,455.

Cases appealed against the decisions of the court.

TOTAL DISPOSALS	..	...	...	581
Cases appealed against	...	...	...	143
Percentage of appeals	...	...	...	24·6

DETAILS OF APPEALS.				Percentage.
Confirmed	...	84	... ...	58·3
Modified	...	14	... ...	9·5
Reversed	...	20	... ...	13·9
Pending	...	23		

KOTWALI.

272. CIVIL.

Pending from previous year		...	...	215
Filed during the year		...	...	371
			Total ...	586
Disposed of	...	...	...	394
Remaining	...	...	...	192

273. CRIMINAL.

Balance from last year		...	...	235
Instituted during the year		...	...	297
			Total ...	532
Decided	...	...	...	314
Transferred	...	...	...	68
Remaining	...	...	...	150

274. Punishment was awarded in 121 cases; Rajinama was made in 13 cases; in the absence of proofs 134 cases were dismissed, and on account of the non-appearance of plaintiff 46 cases were struck off.

Mode of disposal.

275. There were 3 accused in custody pending trial when the year commenced. 113 accused were received during the year. Total 116. Out of them 8 have been sent to prison, 22 fined and 10 both imprisoned and fined, 6 flogged, 2 bound by security, 32 offenders sent to the Fojdari and 27 acquitted. Total 107. 9 are on security.

Superintendent of Jalore's Court.

276. CIVIL.

Pending	...	42	Value Rs.	...	4,668
Filed	...	215	„	...	11,481
Total	...	257	„	...	16,149
Disposed of	...	179	„	...	3,212
Transferred	...	21	„		
Remaining	...	57	„	...	12,937

277. CIVIL APPEALS.

Pending	...	...	...	...	3
Filed	...	...	...	...	5
			Total	...	8
Disposed of	...	...	...	...	2
Remaining	...	...	...	...	6

278. EXECUTION OF DECREES.

Pending	...	15	Value Rs.	...	3,198
Filed	...	33	„	...	4,047
Total	...	48	„	...	7,245
Disposed of	...	27	„	...	3,104 (in cash 372 bonds and instalments 2,732)
Remaining	...	21	„	...	4,141

Mode of disposals—Cash Rs. 773 and 5½ mds. of corn; instalment Rs. 309.

279. CRIMINAL.

Pending	...	...	...	—	24
Filed	...	...	...	—	238
		Total		—	262
Disposed of	...	... 154			
Transferred	...	... 55			209
Remaining				—	53

280. CRIMINAL APPEALS.

Pending	—	—	—	—	2
Filed	—	—	—	—	4
			Total	—	6
Disposed of		—	—	—	4
Remaining		—	—	—	2

Court of the Superintendent of Didwana.

281. CIVIL.

Pending ...	...	...	... 32
Filed ...	...	...	... 89
		Total	... 121
Disposed of	...	76	
Transferred	...	10	
			86
Remaining			... 35

282. CRIMINAL.

Pending ...	...	...	... 7
Filed ...	...	...	... 150
		Total	... 157
Disposed of	...	78	
Transferred	...	32	
			110
Remaining			... 47

Hakumat Courts.

283. CIVIL SUITS.

In 22 Perganas:—

Pending	...	...	... 2,429
Filed	...	...	... 4,630
		Total	... 7,059
Disposals	...	4,778	
Transfers	...	395	
			5,173
Remaining	...	...	... 1,886

284. EXECUTION OF DECREES.

Pending	...	...	... 1,092
Filed	...	...	... 1,073
		Total	... 2,165
Disposed of	...	...	... 1,073
Remaining	...	...	... 1,092

285. Value of disposals was Rs. 81,921 out of which Rs. 42,570 by cash and Rs. 39,351 by instalments were ordered to be paid.

CRIMINAL.

Pending	...	...	... 1,870
Filed	...	...	... 5,328
		Total	... 7,198
Disposed of	...	3,879	
Transferred	...	2,045	
			5,924
Remaining	...	...	... 1,274

286. COURT OF VAKILS ATTACHED TO THE RESIDENCY, WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Pending ...	..	...	...	... 19
Filed ...	...	...	...	... 80
			Total	... 99
Disposed of	...	...	...	... 81
Remaining	...	...	...	... 18

Rs. 685 were decreed against this state and Rs. 4,267 dismissed. This Durbar's claim of Rs. 3,070 was enforced and of Rs. 3,601 dismissed.

287. Vakil attached to the Residency, Jeypore.

Pending ...	...	...	...	... 4
Filed ...	...	...	...	... 8
			Total	... 12
Disposed of	...	...	...	... 10
Remaining	...	...	...	... 2

A decree of Rs. 373 was granted against Marwar, on account of 2 cases. A decree of Rs. 57 was awarded on Jeypore in favour of Marwar.

CHAPTER XVI.

Finance and Revenue.

Income.

288. The estimated income for the year 1889-90 was Rs. 41,17,000 against Rs. 41,00,000 of the preceding year. The sources of income were from 29 items. The aggregate gross revenue was Rs. 49,89,661-11-9 against Rs. 42,89,686 the year before. Deducting the negative items, the positive income during the year under retrospect amounted to Rs. 42,78,447 against Rs. 40,79,718 of the previous year.

Comparison.

289. The budget estimate was Rs. 41,17,000 and the actual realization, amounted to 42,78,447 showing an increase of Rs. 1,61,447. In 1888-89 the actual income was 40,69,718 and this year the income came up to Rs. 42,78,447 the increase against the income of the previous year, was Rs. 2,08,729.

Explanation of increase and decrease.

290. Full details of the receipts and expenditure will be found in the statement appended to this chapter. It will not be amiss to analyse the items which showed increase and decrease.

291. Some items shewed a tendency to increase which are thus accounted for :—

Sale of Durbar Salt——the estimated income was Rs. 4,00,000-14-9, but the receipts were 5,61,578-14-9 showing an increase of 1,61,578-14-2 which was due to the clearance of old stock.

CUSTOMS :—

Budget	...	...	...	8,75,000-0-0
Receipts	...	...	...	9,15,013-9-0
Increase	...	...	...	40,013-9-0

Which was due to the enhancement of duty on opium.

MINT :—

Budget	...	...	...	10,000
Receipts	...	...	...	14,000
Increase	...	...	...	4,000

Which was attributed to the amalgamation of the Pali Mint with the Jodhpore one.

STAMP :—

Budget	...	...	...	50,000
Receipts	...	...	...	86,007-12-6
Increase	...	...	...	36,007-12-6

Due to the efficient working of the department. The use of stamps is now fully appreciated.

NAZAR :—

Budget	...	...	...	5,000
Receipts	...	...	...	9,033
Excess	...	...	...	4,033

Due to the Nazar paid by Baratji of Mundiar.

BADTI RECEIPTS :—

Budget	...	...	...	2,000
Receipts	...	...	...	3,364-7-6
Increase	...	...	...	1,364-7-6

Result of discount cut for disbursement of Bijai Shahi rupee.

LOANS RECOVERED :—

Budget	...	...	...	25,000
Receipts	...	...	...	5,31,192-11-0
Increase	...	...	...	5,06,192-11-0

It was merely book adjustment, hence it had no significance, in the actual increase of the income.

LOANS CONTRACTED :—

This item was also a mere book adjustment, Hundis were purchased to the extent of Rs. 1,23,046 for treaty payment, but the amount was immediately after paid from the treasury.

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Budget	...	...	30,000
Receipts	...	...	52,674-9-6;
Increase	...	...	22,674-9-6,

(Value of works executed at the workshop credited.)

BOUNDARY :—

Increase of 52,496-13 due to the collection of arrears.

ABKARI :—

Budget	...	...	50,000
Receipts	...	...	59,673-15-6;
Increase	...	...	9,673-15-6,

The work of this department is progressing.

Decrease.

There was a falling off in few items which are explained further on.

HAKUMATS :—

Estimate	...	...	75,000
Receipts	...	...	54,345-7-6.
Decrease	...	...	20,654-8-3.

Detailed accounts from Hakumats are not received.

ROYALTY :—

Decrease of Rs. 13,144 on account of less payment.

HAWALA :—

Budget	...	...	7,25,000
Receipts	...	...	6,18,758- 3-3;
Decrease	...	...	1,06,241-12-9,

REKH :—

Budget	...	...	3,30,000
Receipts	...	...	3,06,483-4-0
Deficit	...	...	23,516-12-0

The estimate, made previously were found to be excessive in certain cases.

Deduction on account of salary.

Budget	...	...	10,000
Receipts	...	...	5,442-6-9.
Decrease	...	...	4,557-9-3.

Expenditure.

The budget was put down at Rs. 37,92,500 against Rs. 34,66,000 of the previous year. The expenditure (actual) this year was Rs. 34,71,457, against 31,44,737, *i.e.*, Rs. 3,21,042 below the estimate of expenditure.

Explanation of items.

There were 57 channels of expenditure. The items in which increase was noticeable are taken up for explanation.

ARSENAL:—

Budget	...	...	...	6,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	7,459-5-6
Excess	...	...	...	1,459-5-6

Swords worth Rs. 4,200 were imported from England.

KILIKHANA:—

Budget	...	...	...	15,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	29,914-12
Excess	...	...	...	14,914-12

The works executed in the Public Works Workshop were adjusted through books.

His Highness' pocket expenses:—

Rs. 73,659-10-6 book adjustment.

GARDENS:—

Budget	...	...	...	3,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	4,476-2-9
Excess	...	...	...	1,476-2-9

Mango grafts were obtained from Saharanpore.

KHARID KHARCH :—

Budget	...	...	...	1,00,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	1,54,728-13-3
Excess	...	...	...	54,728-13-3

Excess was due to purchase of horses for Rupees 42,285 and also belts and band instrument.

BHELA RAKANA :—

Budget	...	...	...	30,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	51,441-3-0
Excess	...	...	...	21,441-3-0

On account of horses' up-keep.

HOSTACH KHURCH :—

Budget	...	...	...	50,000
Expenses	...	...	...	2,38,805-14-6
Increase	...	...	...	1,88,805-14-6

PUBLIC WORKS :—

Budget	...	...	...	7,50,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	16,85,189-12-9
Increase	...	...	...	9,35,189-12-9

Rs. 9,75,000 were deposited with B. B. & C. I. Railway for material for the Jodhpore and Bikaneer Railway.

DEBTS REDEEMED :—

Budget	...	...	...	1,00,000
Expenditure	...	...	...	2,98,693-10-3
Excess	...	...	...	1,98,693-10-3

Private debts due to Raghunath Dass, Chand Mul, Samir Mul Hamir Mull and Golab Chand, Nath Mull were redeemed.

ADVANCED AS LOANS :—

Some items were mere book adjustment.

INSTRUCTION :—

Budget	...	...	...	25,000
Expenses	...	...	...	31,058-11- 0
Excess	...	...	...	6,058-11

Excess was due to the inclusion of expenses of the Noble School.

SUMMARY.

292. The gross revenue for the year under review amounted to Rs 49,89,661-11-9. Deducting from it the negative receipts amounting to Rs 7,11,214-0-6, the net income during the year was Rs 42,78,447-11-3 which shewed an increase of Rs 1,61,447-11-3 over the budgeted estimate of Rs 41,17,000.

Increase.

293. The total amount of the gross expenditure incurred during the year was Rs 52,96,526-14-0, from which if Rs 18,25,069 being the negative items, be deducted, the net expenditure amounted to Rs 34,71,457-14-0 *i. e*, Rs 3,21,042-2 below the estimate of Rs 37,92,500 that was put down for the expenditure.

Expenditure.

It will be seen that the financial condition of the state was highly satisfactory during the year under retrospect. The revenue exceeded the expenditure and there was a large surplus of Rs 8,06,989-13-3 a result so very creditable and beyond expectations.

DURBAR TREASURY.

Receipts.

Statement showing the amount of receipts under different heads for the year 1889-90.

Nnmber.	Items.	Budget estimate.			Actual receipts.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
1	Hakumats	75,000	0	0	54,345	7	6	.....	...	...	20,654	8	3	
2	Duribas or salt marts leased out to Government including royalty	11,00,000	0	0	10,86,855	12	3	.....	...	...	13,144	3	9	
3	Sales of the Durbar salt ...	4,00,000	0	0	5,61,578	14	9	1,61,578	14	9	.....	...	...	
4	Customs	8,75,000	0	0	9,15,013	9	0	40,013	9	0	.....	...	...	
5	Jodhpur Kotwali ...	5,000	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	5,000	0	0	
6	Mint	10,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	.....	...	...	
7	Hawala or Khalsa Villages ...	7,25,000	0	0	6,18,758	3	3	.....	...	...	1,06,241	12	9	
8	Rekh or tribute from Jagirdars	3,30,000	0	0	3,06,483	4	0	.....	...	...	23,516	12	0	
9	Hukumnama or succession fees	1,00,000	0	0	1,05,738	1	0	5,738	1	0	.....	...	...	
10	Neota	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
11	Stamps	50,000	0	0	86,007	12	6	36,007	12	6	.....	...	...	
12	Foujbal from Malani ...	10,000	0	0	5,789	10	9	.....	...	...	4,210	5	3	
13	Makarna or Marble quarries	15,000	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	15,000	0	0	
14	Nazars	5,000	0	0	44 G. M. 9,033	0	0	44 G. M. 4,033	0	0	.....	...	...	
15	Court fees	25,000	0	0	22,760	0	3	.....	...	...	2,239	15	9	
16	Deduction on account of absence without leave ...	10,000	0	0	5,442	6	9	.....	...	...	4,557	9	3	
17	Interest	2,00,000	0	0	2,41,670	14	6	41,670	14	6	.....	...	...	
	(1) Railway	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
	(2) Miscellaeous ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
18	Rajasthan	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	.....	...	...	800	0	0	
19	Exchange and Discount ...	25,000	0	0	27,374	12	3	2,374	12	3	.....	...	...	
20	Badti receipts	2,000	0	0	3,364	7	6	1,364	7	6	.....	...	...	
21	Loans recovered ...	25,000	0	0	5,31,192	11	0	5,06,192	11	0	.....	...	...	
22	Loans contracted ...	.....	...	...	1,23,046	8	0	1,23,046	8	0	.....	...	...	
23	Miscellaneous	30,000	0	0	52,674	9	6	22,674	9	6	.....	...	...	
24	Nazarana	3,000	0	0	2,580	0	0	.....	...	...	420	0	0	
25	Patta fees	1,000	0	0	554	8	0	.....	...	...	445	8	0	
26	Arrears of Mukadmats ...	15,000	0	0	16,351	12	9	1,351	12	9	.....	...	...	
27	Collection of boundary expenses	30,000	0	0	82,496	13	0	52,496	13	0	.....	...	...	
28	Takrar Jama or accounts entered	.....	...	...	56,674	9	6	56,674	9	6	.....	...	...	
29	Abkari	50,000	0	0	59,673	15	6	9,673	15	6	.....	...	...	
	Total ...	41,17,000	0	0	44 G. M. 49,89,661	11	9	44 G. M. 10,68,892	6	9	1,96,230	11	0	

Positive	...	42,78,447 11 3 & 44 G. M.	
Negative	...	7,11,214 0 6	
Total	...	49,89,661 11 9 & 44 G. M.	

DURBAR TREASURY.

295. ## *Disbursement.*

Statement showing the amount of disbursements under different heads for the year 1889-90.

No.	Items.	Budget estimate. Rs.	A.	P.	Actual disbursements. Rs.	A.	P.	Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Devasthan and Dharmpura (Temples and charities.)	25,000	0	0	23,923	9	0	.....	..	..	1,076	7	0	
2	Khasa Rasoura or His Highness' Kitchen.	5,000	0	0	3,210	11	6	.....	..	...	1,789	4	6	
3	Abdar khana ...	15,000	0	0	10,845	9	6	.....	..	..	4,154	6	6	
4	Jargar khana ...	20,000	0	0	11.663	4	3	.....	..	..	8,336	11	9	
					80 g.m.			80 g.m.						
5	Kapranra kothar ...	20,000	0	0	13,019	3	0	.....	..	..	6,980	13	0	
6	Baganra kothar ...	1,000	0	0	.....	..	..	.....	.	.	1,000	0	0	
7	Arsenal (sileh khana) ...	6,000	0	0	7,459	5	6	1,459	5	6	.....	..	..	
8	Ainra kothar and Bagar ...	2,00,000	0	0	18,8,164	7	6	.....	...	.	11,835	8	6	
9	Khemara karkhana ...	12,000	0	0	4,831	13	0	.....	...	..	7,168	3	0	
10	Faras khana ...	4,000	0	0	1,515	5	9	.....	...	...	2,484	10	3	
11	Kili khana ...	15,000	0	0	29,914	12	0	14,914	12	0	.....	.	...	
12	Baggi khana ...	4,000	0	0	1,050	10	6	.....	..	...	2,949	5	6	
13	His Highness' pocket expenses	1,20,000	0	0	1,93,659	10	6	73,659	10	6	.....	..		
14	Maharaj Pratap Singh's salary	60,000	0	0	58,172	7	6	.....	..	...	1,827	8	6	
15	Janana Deodi ...	2,00,000	0	0	1,62,068	14	0	.....	..	...	37,931	2	0	
					3 G. M.			3 G. M.						
16	Stationery ...	9,000	0	0	9,037	1	3	37	1	3	.....	..	..	
17	Teohar kharch (festivals) ...	1,000	0	0	387	9	9	... ..	...	.	692	6	3	
18	Kiraya-bhara (hire) ...	25,000	0	0	19,575	6	0	.....	..	.	5,424	10	0	
19	Salaries (civil) ...	4,26,000	0	0	4,20,599	9	3	.....	...	...	5,400	6	9	
20	Military expenses ...	6,50,000	0	0	5,08,919	11	6	.....	...	...	1,41,080	4	6	
21	Inayat kharch (gifts) ...	70,000	0	0	71,615	1	6	1,615	1	6	.....	..	...	
22	Motad kharch (gifts to ordinary servants.)	5,000	0	0	181	0	0	.....	..	...	4,819	0	0	
23	Fort expenses ...	2,000	0	0	778	1	3	.....	..	..	1,221	14	9	
24	Tribute to Government ..	2,23,000	0	0	2,23,000	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	
25	Gardens ...	3,000	0	0	4,476	2	9	1,476	2	9	.....	...	..	
26	Dispensaries ...	2,000	0	0	20,466	1	6	466	1	6	.....	.	...	
27	Stables ...	2,000	0	0	366	0	9	.....	...	...	1,630	15	3	
28	Gau khana ...	1,000	0	0	55	11	3	.....	...	.	944	4	9	
29	Rajasthan ...	20,000	0	0	17,505	1	6	.....	..	...	2,494	14	6	
30	Courts expenses ...	.....	..	..	.....	...	...	.....	..	...	.....	.	..	
31	Kharid kharch ...	1,00,000	0	0	1,54,728	13	3	54,728	13	3	.....	.	...	
32	Medicines ...	1,000	0	0	528	1	3	.....	..	.	471	14	9	
33	Barud khana ...	1,000	0	0	155	10	0	.....	..	.	845	6	0	
34	Kasid kharch (Postal) ...	4,000	0	0	873	5	9	.....	..	...	3,126	10	3	
35	Residency Panchayat awards	8,000	0	0	5,754	1	3	.....	..	..	2,245	14	9	
36	Chhaper bandi ...	500	0	0	319	0	0	.....	..	..	181	0	0	
37	Niwan kharch (wells) ...	2,000	0	0	924	10	3	.....	...	...	1,075	5	9	
38	Exchange and discount ...	25,000	0	0	2,485	12	0	.....	..	.	22,514	4	0	
39	Bhela rakana (Mixed items)...	30,000	0	0	51,441	3	0	21,441	3	0	.....	...	...	
40	His Highness' marriage expenses.	.....	.	...	.....	...	...	.....	..	...	.....	.	...	
41	Interest and discount ...	10,000	0	0	3,816	12	0	.....	..	..	6,183	4	0	
42	Hasteh kharch ...	50,000	0	0	2,38,805	14	6	1,88,805	14	6	.....	.	...	
					105 G.M.									
43	Kamtha kharch (Public Works).	7,50,000	0	0	16,85,195	12	9	9,35,199	12	9	.....	..	..	
44	Safar kharch (travelling expenses.)	1,00,000	0	0	38,968	4	0	.....	...	...	61,031	12	0	
45	Salt compensation to Jagirdars.	40,000	0	0	34,767	6	9	.. ...	...	...	5,232	9	3	
46	Miscellaneous ...	25,000	0	0	19,060	11	0	.....	..	..	5,939	5	0	
47	Baje kharch ...	2,000	0	0	490	0	9	.....	...	...	1,509	15	3	
48	Debts redeemed ...	1,00,000	0	0	2,98,693	10	3	1,98,683	10	3	.....	...	..	
49	Advanced as loan ...	.....	...	...	5,72,522	11	6	5,72,522	11	6	.....	...	..	
					1 G. M.									
50	Refunds ,,	.....	..	...	3,770	2	9	3,770	2	9	.....	..	..	
51	Payment of the Railway loan	.....	...	..	... ..	...	..	...	..	..	.....	.	...	
52	Boundary expenses ...	1,00,000	0	0	1,09,509	10	9	9,509	10	9	.. ...	.	...	
53	Reserve fund ...	2,00,000	0	0	29,967	4	3	.....	...	..	70,032	11	9	
54	Arears of pay of civil and military establishment.	40,000	0	0	1,800	0	0	.....	...		38,200	0	0	
55	Instructions ...	25,000	0	0	31,058	11	0	6,058	11	0	.....	..	...	
56	Settlement of the Khalsa Baories.	5,000	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	5,000	0	0	
57	Mewar Jeysalmere and Marwar Boundary.	10,000	0	0	4,500	11	3	.....	...	...	5,499	4	9	
					189 G.M.									
	Total ..	37,92,500	0	0	52,96,526	14	0	20,84,359	0	9	5,80,332	2	9	

Positive	...	34,71,457	14	0
Negative	...	18,25,069	0	0
Total	...	52,96,527	14	0

CHAPTER XVII.

Military Department.

General.

296. The Military Department underwent no changes during the year under report.

The total strength was 8,056 which included 3,505 Regulars, 4,344 Irregulars and 203 Artillery men, besides 4,296 Jagirdars' forces.

Strength.

297. The strength of the different arms are given below :—

REGULARS :—			
Cavalry	...	...	1,169
Infantry	...	...	2,339
		Total ...	3,508
IRREGULARS :—			
Cavalry	...	...	3,963
Infantry	...	...	381
		Total ...	4,344
JAGIRDARS:—			
Horsemen	...	...	3,834
Camel Sowar	...	...	55
Footmen	...	...	407
		Total ...	4,296

Guns.

298. There are 121 guns of which 75 are serviceable.

SIRDAR RESALA.

299. We have described in our last report full details of the visits paid to Jodhpore by Major H. Mellis and His Excellency General Sir Frederick Roberts in November 1888 and March 1889 respectively. It would suffice to say that the organization of the Sirdar Resala is being carried on under the supervision of Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.S.I., &c., and Major S. Beatson, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana States' Cavalry, to whom the Durbar is much indebted for his valuable assistance and other useful suggestion in the development of the Durbar Cavalry.

It would be interesting to read Major S. Beatson's reports showing the progress made during the year under review :—

The reports are as follow:—

Jodhpore Cavalry—Progress Report for August, 1889.

300. Owing to the absence of some 200 men and horses, I can give no clear report as to the numbers of the Cavalry selected for Imperial Service. I would put them at 250 men and horses approximately.

Organization.

301. Anything more chaotic than the state of the Sardar Rissala, it is difficult to imagine. No distribution of troops, no appointed officers or non-commissioned officers, no method in the issue of orders, no routine, oldmen and smart boys, leggy walers and blood Arab ponies all mixed up without any discrimination, and dressed and harnessed in several different patterns.

The Sardar Rissala (so called after the Maharaj Kuwar Sardar Singh) will not be organized on the Sillidar system, as the state is prepared to provide horses, arms, and equipment.

The pay of all ranks is now under consi leration.

The troop system has been introduced and the four squadrons will be formed of four of the great Rathore clans—Jodha, Mertia, Gogade, Khichi.

Colonel Sir Pratap Singh is now selecting his officers, and proposes that the commissions shall be given by His Highness the Maharaja at my next visit.

Arms.

302. The arms will be lances, swords, and carbines.

Horses.

303. The troopers I have seen are most uneven, and I have pointed this out and urged the necessity of drawing all the remounts from Bombay and Marwar. Sir Pratap sees the benefit to be obtained by having horses as much as possible of one size, and I hope to find the walers gradually eliminated.

Uniform.

304. The uniform now worn by the men is of charsute cotton cloth, a neat and very serviceable slate grey.

It has been decided to retain this for usual wear, adding only a serge-like blouse of the same colour for fulldress and winter wear. Fortunately the manufacture of this cloth is one of the industries of Naque, and it is expected that an increased demand will produce a superior quality of cloth, and thus enable state money to be spent in the state.

The "orange flag of Marwar" is a historical tradition, and so the pennons, kamarbands and N. C. and G. C. rank badges will be of that colour.

Pattis ond ankle boots are now worn and will be retained for the present.

Saddlery.

305. Three or four different pattern of saddles are now being tried; on the selection of one, saddles for the whole regiment will be ordered from England.

Bits have been ordered out from Birmingham.

Lines.

306. I luckily arrived just in time to stop the building of the lines squadrons, being at a distance of 3 miles or more apart and placed at the four cardinal points of the compass.

Now an excellent spot has been selected for the whole regiment, and the construction of the lines placed in the hands of Mr. Home, the State Engineer.

Equitation Drill.

307. Two squads of 12 men each are now undergoing a course of equitation drill under men who have been recently trained in a British Regimental School.

All these men are natural riders and experienced with horses, but from the association of the race-course have imitated the pernicious riding tricks of the coachwan and deem "a hunched up back" and "toes in front of the horses shoulders" seat as the very acme of riding.

In a fortnight I am glad to say I can see a great change; and they work with a will and cheery submission to discipline which promises great results.

Once these men have acquired a certain knowledge of the rudiments of true horsemanships and drill, squads will be handed over to them and regular instruction diffused through the Regiment. Arrangements are being made with Colonel Heyland, Commandant, 1st Bombay Lancers, for the teaching of 12 men to become hereafter the drill instructors of the Regiment.

Remarks.

308. I cannot speak too highly of the willing spirit and cordial co-operation evinced by all with whom I have come in contact, especially His Highness the Maharaja and Sir Pratap Singh; and I can confidently promise that before very long, any cavalry General will be proud to have Sardar Rissala of Jodhpur under his commands.

"Personnel" and "materiel" are both available, and only method and teaching are required to produce in the combination of the Rathore and the Arab a very model for light cavalry.

Sardar Rissala.

1 Commandant.
4 Squadron Commanders.
8 Rissaldars.
8 Jemadars.
1 Woordee-Major.

8 Kote Duffadars.
48 Duffadars.
8 Trumpeters.
8 Farriers.
506 Sewars (including 1 Salutri, 1 Farrier Major.)

Progress Report for September.

Sirdar Rissala, Jodhpore.

309. After careful consideration I have decided that all that can be hoped for in the Sardar Rissala before the end of the cold weather of 1889-90, will be a strength of 300 men and horses; of these there are now present 284 officers and men and 150 horses, all ponies and unsuitable animals having been cast.

Instruction.

310. Out of the 284 officers and men, 12 have during the past six weeks been trained as Instructors and now 120 men in riding school are working under them.

Remounts.

311. The numbers short in horses will soon be filled up, as a consignment of walers is *en route*, and the Marwar fairs and the Bombay market will supply the balance required.

Lines.

312. The lines have been marked out on the Bengal Cavalry Squadron plan and building commenced.

Saddlery.

313. Saddles, on the patron approved by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the Bengal Cavalry have been ordered out from England, the Cawnpore market being already overburthened with contracts.

The saddles and the bits ordered cannot be hoped for, for some months so that at present, it is almost impossible to carry on the work. As it is, the men in riding school are all riding on blankets with the stirrups attached to the Surcingle whilst I can only train 36 at a time on bits.

Books.

314. A Horse Register, Sowars long roll, present state Book and order Book have been started.

Equipment.

315. The pattern of Lance Head and Swords have been fixed and 600 of each ordered.

The uniform is also being made up for 300 men.

Pay.

316. The pay of ranks will be :—

Rissaldars	...	...	Rs. 80 per month.
Jemadars	...	...	„ 40 do.
Kote Duffadars	...	...	„ 25 do.
Duffadars	...	...	„ 18 do.
Sowars	...	...	„ 12 do.

The pay of the Squadron commanders has not yet been fixed.

Progress Report of the Jodhpore State Cavalry to 1st January, 1890.

317. Before relating what has been done in the Jodhpore State during the past few months, regarding the organization of a cavalry regiment for aid in defence of the Empire, it is advisable to look back into history in order fully to understand the condition in which the Jodhpore troops were, when I arrived on the 7th of August of last year.

At the time when the Mahratta power was in the ascendant and the Pindaris were ravaging India, the Jodhpore force numbered some 12,000 men of whom 4,000 were Jaghir Sowars. These latter were only called out to aid in time of war whilst the remainder, were a mixed force, including 7 guns, cavalry and infantry. Half only of the 8,000 were on duty at once, the other half being allowed leave, &c., &c.

The men were irregularly paid and indifferently equipped. In 1841 two-thirds of this force was disbanded leaving only 4,000 as the total number of troops serving under the orders of the Durbar.

Some changes were made during the reign of Maharaja Takat Singh as at the time of the Mutiny the Raj troops numbered 3,200 and the Jagirdar horses 4,000.

A very large proportion of the Raj troops were Mahomedans who had little or no connection with the State or reigning Sovereign and who only obeyed the orders of the leader of their own particular misls.

Naturally enough when the crisis of 1857 came they defied the authority of the Maharaja and large numbers of them marched off to join their co-religionists at Delhi and Lucknow.

Bearing these facts in mind Sir Pratap Singh has steadily worked to eluminate the Mahomedan element in Jodhpore and in 1885 raised the Sardar Rissala to bring forward to loyal Rajput the dweller in the state.

The men in this regiment being all subjects of the Maharaja are absolutely in his hands for weal or woe and could in case of misconduct be very severely dealt with.

The roll of the Sardar Rissala shewed 300 names, all the officers and men being Rathores the bluest blood of Rajputana.

I see that the famous memairs of Mr. George Thomas by Franklin I. Thomas estimated at the close of the last century the strength of the Jodhpore cavalry at 27,000, and praised very highly the material of which it was formed.

318. I found the descendants of the men, he knew and described to be well-bred looking, hardy, active set; all imbued with a keen sense of what was due from them as Rathores—a race amongst whom bravery and endurance of hardship and pain are regarded as the highest virtues.

Average age of men of regiment 22 years.

319. The horses though all excellent in their class were somewhat uneven both in size and quality; sixteen hand-horses being side by side with thirteen-hand ponies and coarsebred walers mingled with high-cast Arabs.

Average age of horses.

320. The weapons carried by the men were lances and swords, the former being too short to give a lancer the advantage he should have in the length of his weapon when at the "Engage" but the latter were light and serviceable *tulwars* the metal of the blade, however, being in many cases of very inferior quality.

Arms.

321. Only a few saddles were in use the men riding chiefly on "cheoti," *i. e.*, a folded up waded quilt, fastened to the horse with a broad stuff Surcingle to which the stirrup leathers are attached. The bridles were of all sorts and sizes some men using bits of one, others of another pattern whilst many rode their horses in chain snaffles.

Saddlery.

322. The uniform was of a particularly neat state grey colour, comprising Paggri blouse with silver buttons, Kumar-band breeches and pattis with native shoes, the sword being borne in a Sam Brown belt. The colours in the lance pennon were red and white.

Uniform.

323. On turning my attention to the organization of the regiment I found all departments in a state of chaos. The men were all borne upon one roll no squadron or troops existing. Certain of them drew higher rates of pay and possessed therefrom authority over the others, but no rules or regulations were in force to control this authority and it was rarely exercised. There were no proper arrangements for supplying or cooking the men's food consequently I found them often going a day and a half without any, and then eating injurious qualities.

Organization.

324. No medical provision for the care of the sick was at hand, so severe cases were sent to the city hospital, some 3 miles distant, whilst men suffering from lesser ailments went without treatment of any sort.

Medical arrangements.

325. The Regiment was not collected, one hundred and sixty men being located in one place, the remainder $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away in another, thus rendering the comunication of orders and exact performance of routine or parade almost impossible. For any important event horses were turned out fairly clean, but as a rule stable duties were not carried on with regularity. Officers and men had no knowledge of drill or of the exercise of the weapons they bore,

Lines.

and there was no one in the state who could teach them. I cannot, however, praise too highly the riding of the men ; the spirit and dash in it was splendid. It was the riding of the natural horesman brought up from childhood to almost live on horse-back and which no amount of teaching in after years of maturity can ever develop.

Having had the honor to possess the friendship and confidence of Sir Pratap Singh for some years I was speedily able to ascertain his wishes regarding the arming and equipping, &c., of the Sardar Rissala. These were as follows:—

I.—That the Regiment should be known as the Sardar Rissala, being called after His Highness the Maharaj Kunwar Sardar Singh.

II.—That the officers and men should receive net pay, all the horses, saddlery arms and equipment being the property of the State. (For rates of pay see appendix.)

III.—That the Regiment should be a class one composed entirely of Rajputs drawn from the State territory.

IV.—That the Regiments should be devided into four clan squadrons of two troops each.

1, 2 } Jodha Rajputs.

3, 4 } Mairtea Rajputs.

5, 6 } Gogade Rajputs.

7, 8 } Khichi and Bhatti Rajputs.

V.—That only suitable men be retained in the Rissala.

VI.—That all unsuitable or undersized horses should be cast, no animal being in future purchased that was over fifteen or under fourteen hands.

VII.—That the uniform remain the same, a Rajput plume and better quality blouse being added for full dress, whilst the lance pennon be changed from red and white to orange (the colour of His Highness the Maharaja's flag) and grey.

VIII.—That Government be asked for snider carbines, carbine buckets and revolvers, and new lances and sword be obtained.

IX.—That saddles on the pattern recommended for the Bengal Cavalry be obtained as soon as possible.

X.—That lines to accommodate men and horses in one place be built on the Bengal Cavalry plan.

XI.—That Government be asked for the loan of the services of two trained non-commissioned Drill Instructors and one Trumpeter, and that a proper system of drill, &c, be introduced at once.

With the aid of Sir Pratap Singh a selection of men and horses was soon made and followed up by a distribution of men into their clan troops. A site for the cavalry lines was also selected and the building of the lines commenced under the directions of Mr. W. Home, the State Engineer. By this time the drill instructors had arrived and two squads each of ten especially chosen smart men were handed over to them, the idea being to teach these men so much rudiments of true cavalry horsemanship and drill as would enable them in time to take squads, and thus diffuse the knowledge throughout the Regiment. It was His Highness's wish that saddles should be ordered from England as he doubted anything but the best articles standing the extraordinary dryness of the Jodhpore climate. An order was accordingly despatched to a good English firm and the saddles are shortly expected. After several trials an admirable lance was decided upon; it has length with sufficient lightness whilst the point has great penetrating power and strength. With regard to the sword we had more trouble the difficulty being to combine cutting power and lightness, but His Highness is pleased with the result af our deliberations and the men highly approve of the weapon. I have also just received intimation that Government have acceded to the request for snidars and that a supply will be issued shortly.

When opportunity offers instructions in the use of this weapon will be commenced.

It has throughout been my object to spend the state money in the state and almost all the minor articles of equipment have been manufactured in the city, whilst the cloth for the men's blouses has been woven in the jail.

My advice to the Durbar (which has been accepted) has been to be content with reaching a strength of 300 men and horses by the end of the present cold weather. The present strength is 284 men and 215 horses.

All these points regarding the organization and equipment were referred to His Highness the Maharaja, for though he does not himself take any active part in the command of the Regiment, he has always shown the greatest interest in all that is done and has rendered great assistance by his sound advice regarding the choice of weapons, &c., &c.

The Sardar Rissala can now put two squadrons on parade, and owing to the riding of the men drill marvelously well considering the short time they have been at work.

I believe the great test of cavalry nowadays is to be able to make along steady advance, with two or three half changes of front, finishing with a dashing charge, a break up in disorder and quick rally. These movements were performed the other day by the Regiment before Adjutant-General of the army winning from him very high praise.

In conclusion I would wish to point out how easy my work has been made by the extraordinary kindness I have received from all with whom I have come in contact. From the Resident, from Surgeon-Major Adams, and from Mr. Home, the State Engineer, I have received constant and valuable assistance, whilst anything more magnificient than the loyal spirit pervading all the Rathores from His Highness the Maharaja down to the last joined Rajput lad, it is impossible to imagine. It greatly encourages one to see the way in which clan vies with clan, and sowar with sowar to accomplish the best possible work. My 11th Bengal Lancer instructors tell me that all day long the men are running to them to have little intricacies of drill and nicities in the use of weapons explained to them; and night after night when returning home I have met the Khichi squadron going to their lines, heard them repeating words of command to one another, and noticed them practising the lance exercise and drill formations *en route*.

The officers are showing signs of standing by themselves, and assuming the authority their rank confers on them, whislt the men have yielded themselves most obediently and cheerfully to such discipline as it has as yet been deemed wise to enforce. Nothing has surprised me more than this, as it has generally been believed that the Rajputs of Rajputana would find submission to discipline most irksome.

Gallant and loyal as the Rathore spirit is and capable of such feeling though it be, very great credit is due to Sir Pratap Singh for the lead he always gives whether in the honesty of purpose in his life and work or on parade the polo-ground or hunting field.

Both from His Highness the Maharaja and Sir Pratap I have always received instant assistance and strong support and have been much touched by the trust and confidence they repose in the Government of India, and its officers.

The following incident is one of many, but it will more than suffice to explain how Sir Pratap Singh makes his own feelings pervade all under his command.

Music as a profession is not thought highly of amongst any of the warlike races of India, and the usual surroundings of the ordinary musician are so degrading that it is often most difficult even in the Bengal Cavalry Regiments to get trumpeters. Naturally enough there was some demur amongst the Rathores when Volunteers were called for.

On my casually mentioning this to Sir Pratap Singh, he at once sent off for a trumpet, and in half an hour we were in the lines, Sir Pratap Singh taking a lesson, in front of all the men, from the 11th Bengal Lancers trumpeter.

Next morning when going to parade I saw a dozen men hard at work blowing away with cheery hearts and lusty lungs proud of their new office.

I have been a good deal with Sir Pratap Singh when at Jodhpore and have had to answer many questions regarding our North-Western Frontier and Russian policy in Central Asia. The arrival of the Pioneer invariably produces enquiries as to the chances of war, and His Highness's great desire is to see the Sardar Rissala of Jodhpore in the van of battle and to fall when his time comes swords in hand, fighting loyally for the Queen-Empress for whom he entertains enthusiastic reverence.

I have spent hours amongst the officers and men talking of the deeds which have won the Victoria Cross and order of merit, and have had to fully explain all the conditions which regulate the award of those decorations.

Such conversations have generally closed with the following expression from one or other of my companions, "Zarur-ya-Milegaya Marjaiga." "I will certainly win it or die."

The constantly expressed and heartfelt wish of all is to prove their loyalty by deeds not words, and I am convinced that whenever or wherever the Rathores of Jodhpore ride lance in rest for the defence of the Empire, their stanchness and dash will be surpassed by none, whilst their reputation for loyalty will be borne as it ever has been, absolutely untarnished.

I wish that those who doubt the ultimate success of the new movement of reorganizing the troops of Native States could see what is taking place in Jodhpore.

Could they do so they would realize how intense is the loyal feeling and soldier spirit amongst the Rathores, who as a race have had no opportunity of shewing what they are capable of since the flower of their chivalry fell at the bloody battle of Sanganir. The spirit is not confined only to the men now enlisted in the Sardar Rissala, but has extended down to small children who I find are exerting all their energies to ride and learn how to use a lance and sword in order to be useful soldiers the day a sufficiently mature age allows of thier donning the uniform of the Regiment.

I have most carefully borne out the instructions given to me regarding my dealings with the Princes of the State and officers and men of the Regiment and have insisted on all orders regarding work, rewards, punishments, &c., emanating from the proper authorities. I have simply acted as adviser and instructor and have never for a single moment permitted myself in any way to exercise command over the men.

Appendix.

Full dress.

Grey Paggri and silver Head Plume.
Grey Serge blouse.
Orange Kamarband.
Breeches.
Pattis.
Boots and spurs.
Grey and orange pennon.

Undress.

Cotton Paggri.
Grey cotton blouse.
Grey Kamarband.
Breeches.
Pattis.
Boots and spurs.
Grey and orange pennon.

Saddlery.

Bengal Cavalry pattern.

Weapons.

Lance.
Sword.
Carbine snidar.
Revolver for officers.

Strength of Sardar Rissala.

(1) Commandant.
(4) Squadron Commanders.
(8) Rissaldars.
(1) Woordie Major.
(8) Kote Duffadars.
(48) Duffadars.
(8) Trumpeters.
(8) Farriers.
(506) Sowars.

Including. { 1 Salutri. / 1 Farrier Major. } With extra pay.

Rates of pay.

	Rs.
Rissaldars	80
Jemadars	40
Kote Duffadars	25
Duffadars	18
Sowars	12
Trumpeters	14

All uniforms and equipment are provided by the State. The pay of sowars is really only Rs 9, the extra Rs 3 being a compensating allowance for grain owing to the very high rates which prevail in Marwar. A proportionate allowance also forms part of the rates of pay of all ranks.

Jodhpore Cavalry Progress Report, January to March, 1890.

Strength.

326. The strength of the Sardar Rissala is now 427 officers and men, and 338 horses. Had I been able to proceed to Bombay in October last to assist in purchasing horses, as was my desire, the numbers would have been equal and the Regiment in a more forward state of efficiency than it is now.

Two hundred men have, however, been passed through riding school and instructed in squadron drill, &c., and I have been hoping that another 200 would be ready for Regimental drill by November next, but owing to the scarcity of water and grass in Marwar this year, the Regiment has to be split up into four detachments until September or October, and I fear my hopes will not be realized.

Remounts.

327. The last batches of remounts from Bombay and Calcutta have been very good—that from Balotra I have not seen, but expect to find somewhat small horses. Sir Pratap has arranged that the compliment of horses be made up as soon as possible, but I fear delay must occur with only the Bombay market to draw from.

Saddlery.

328. The saddlery of the Regiment has arrived and is excellent in quality, whilst the pattern is the latest and the fit, make and shape better than any military saddles I have seen in the country.

Uniform.

329. After many trials, it has been decided to dress the men in white serge blouses and white breeches, with black Pattis and boots.

This serge is made in Jodhpore, is durable and cheap, and looks exceedingly smart. In case of active service it could in a few hours be dyed a blue—grey colour of a most serviceable and invisible hue. It was found impossible to retain the Regiment in the Khaki for piece wear with any hope of ever seeing a uniform colour or a smart turn out unless it were brand new.

Weapons.

330. Snider carbines and buckets have been received and issued, and lances made up on a first rate pattern.

Patterns of swords have arrived from England, and by October next all the Regiment will have them.

Lines.

331. The actual lines themselves are completed, and men's and horses' hospitals should be ready by the end of the year. The Lines are pucca stone buildings with large verandhas in front of them. They are built on the native cavalry plan—5 rooms in a block, and the rooms for each jori are large and airy.

Musketry.

332. An excellent site for a musketry range has been selected within ¼ mile of the lines, and Mr. Home, the State Engineer will superintend its construction. It will be a great thing having the range so closed at hand, and with the good light, &c., the practice made on it should be good.

General Remarks.

333. I was led to suppose when commencing work at Jodhpore that my task was almost an impossible one, and that method, order and discipline could never be maintained. I can only say that after eight months' experience I am in a position to state that such ideas are quite false. Any thing keener than the spirit among the Rathores to do well it is difficult to imagine, but owing to Jodhpore being so much out of the Indian world of camps and cantonments, I found every one absolutely ignorant of what a soldier's life is like and how his work should be carried on, and have had to initiate every little detail of work myself, and to teach the officers and men how to carry it on.

At first it was very uphill work, and dilatoriness in the officers, &c., very trying. Instructions had to be issued again and again before they were carried out, and neither officers nor non-commissioned officers knew any thing about their work or how to use their authority.

Gradually matters have improved, and by September next, when the detachments will be called into the Lines, I hope to find all routine work progressing in a thoroughly orderly manner.

I might here mention as an example that when I first visited Jodhpore each individual Sowar had a Sais and even then the horses were never groomed or looked after ; now only one Sais is allowed to two men, and the horses are well groomed and cared for. This change was slowly brought about, and in no case has any objection been made by the men, though previously it was deemed impossible for a Rathore to groom the horse.

I had not hoped for more than 300 men as the strength of the Regiment by now ; recruits, however, have flocked in and the competition for service in the Regiment has been keen. The idea of Military service seems to be a most popular one amongst the Rajputs, who are thorough soldiers at heart and by blood and the men of the Regiment seem well pleased at the way they have been housed and cared for.

I cannot but think that the movement will have a far deeper effect on the Native States than is generally imagined. The example of one man working with order and method and obediently submitting to discipline has a great effect on most around him, and I am sure that the sight of 600 men properly housed, fed, clothed and disciplined existing where was formerly a badly dressed, ill nourished and disorderly rabble cannot fail to have a radical effect on the population of Native States.

I say population, because, these 600 men visit their homes on leave and furlough, and come and go in the service, and some of the discipline and order engendered by a soldier's life must find its way into the villages as time goes on.

Before concluding this chapter it is incumbent upon the Durbar to express the heartfelt feelings of thankfulness for Major Beatson for the valuable services he has been now and then rendering to the Durbar as far as the Sardar Rissala is concerned. This gentleman is thoroughly acquainted with the customs and manners of the Rathors and other clans and conducts himself with the most gentlemanly behaviour, so much so that all the Rathors and others express great affection for such a worthy official.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Public Instruction.

334. Pundit Gunga Parshad continued to hold charge of the Educational Department during the year under review.

The progress of all the local schools as well as those in the Parganahs is satisfactory.

There were 390 boys on the roll of Jodhpore High School while the average daily attendance was 262.

The cost of education of this school was Rs. 11,363-14-9 which gives an amount of Rs. 29-2-2 as cost per head.

335. There are on the whole 26 schools in Marwar, out of which High School Jodhpur, Powlett Nobles School, Hewson Girls School, and Local Sanskrit School are the most prominent place where the education is imparted in order to develope the mental and physical capabilities of the scholars. As far as the Jodhpore High School is concerned, everything went on smoothly and satisfactorily, no important change or measure was adopted except in so far that one boy only passed in the Middle School Examination, 2 out of 4 candidates succeeded in the Entrance Examination; but the latter school deserves special consideration, the report of which as submitted by the Head Master in detail is given below. The Durbar has been much exerting itself for spreading education as ever. Sanskrit

General.

also received due encouragement. The Inspector of schools Babu Bhagwan Dass remained on tour for inspection during a greater part of the year.

Report on the Powlett Nobles School, Jodhpur 1889-90.

This institution was established in 1886 for the benefit of those Nobles or the sons of the Nobles, who for one reason or another could not attend the Mayo College.

The school began with only four boys. In October 1888 when it was placed under the charge of Mr. B. Camasji there were 14 students on the Roll. The number is more than double now (29).

The following boys have joined the school since the date of the last report:—

Thakur Kishor Singhji (Bisalpur).
„ Sawant Singhji (Kishangarh).
Kanwar Ratan Singhji.
„ Kishan Singhji.
„ Sheodan Singhji.
Thakur Golab Singhji (Balana).
„ Nathu Singhji (Bankli).
„ Bakhtawar Singhji (Manda).
„ Moti Singhji (Rampura).
„ Jawar Singhji (Malgarh).

Three boys have left the school for reasons assigned against their names:—

Kanwar Badan Singhji (Joined Sirdar Risala).

Thakur Jodh Singhji (Ghanerao, left to take charge of his Thikana).

Kanwar Urjan Singhji (Jhalamand, allowed to leave owing to big age).

Last year there were only five classes, this year there are six, made up as under:—

Class I.

Names.	Age.
Maharaj Dowlat Singhji	13
Bheron Singhji (son of Rao Raja Jowar Singhji)	12
Bhanwar Durjan Singhji (Lavera) ...	16

Class II.

Kanwar Pratap Singhji (Sankhma) ...	18
„ Bakhtawar Singhji (Bera) ...	15

Class III.

Ajit Singhji (son of Maharaj Zorawar Singhji)	13
Kanwar Kishor Singhji (Bera)	17
Bhanwar Amar Singhji (Peelwa)	12

Maharaj Akhe Singhji	11
Baba Sawai Singhji	10
Golab Singhji (son of Rao Raja Tej Singhji)	11
Bishan Singhji (son of Rao Raja Sawant Singhji	13

Class IV.

Kanwar Sheonath Singhji (Shikarpura) ...	15
Thakur Baldeo Singhji (Beri)	15

Class V.

Thakur Kishor Singhji (Bisalpur) ...	15
Fateh Singhji (son of Rao Raja Jowan Singhji)	12
Thakur Sawant Singhji (Kishangarh) ...	15
Rup Singhji (son of Rao Raja Jawan Singhji ...	8
Thakur Gopal Singhji (Gundoj)	9
„ Lall Singhji (Kalias)	15
Kanwar Bishan Singhji (Mertia)	7

Class VI.

Thakur Bakhtawar Singhji (Manda) ...	16
„ Golab Singhji (Balana)	11
„ Moti Singhji (Rampura)	18
„ Jawar Singhji (Malgarh)	12
„ Nathu Singhji (Bankli)	8
Kanwar Ratan Singhji (son of Maharaj Bhopal Singhji)	6
Kanwar Kishan Singhji (son of Maharaj Bhopal Singhji)	5
Sheodan Singhji (son of Rao Raja Tej Singhji)	5

In the previous year the course of the studies was the series of the Oriental Readers. The Roy Readers are in force since. The First class reads the Royal Reader No. V., and the last class, Hindi Alphabets. The higher classes also learn Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c.

In May, 1889, the Resident very kindly examined the school and made valuable suggestions, which are being attended to, as far as possible. The First class was again examined by him in May 1890. Copy of his remarks regarding it is attached marked A.

The progress of the following boys is satisfactory :—

Dowlat Singhji. (Very satisfactory.)
Bheron Singhji. (Do. Do.)
Pratap Singhji. (Do. Do.)
Bakhtawar Singhji.
Ajit Singhji. (Very satisfactory.)
Kishor Singhji (Bera.)

Amar Singhji.
Sheonath Singhji. (Very satisfactory.)
Kishor Singhji (Bisalpur.)
Fateh Singhji.
Sawant Singhji.

Others, save Durjan Singhji and Lall Singhji, whose progress is not good, are doing fairly well.

The Teaching Staff during the year under report consisted of four English and one Hindi Teachers. They have all worked satisfactorily. The pay of the Hindi Pundit has been increased from Rs. 15 to 25, and an Assistant on Rs. 15 is lately allowed him. Since November last all the old Teachers have been allowed Rs. 20 per mensem for the keep of a horse in addition to their pay. This enhancement of their emoluments and status, may tend to more cheerful discharge of their duties in future.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, and Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singhji continue to take great interest in the welfare of the boys when at Jodhpore, while at Abu the boys as well as the Teaching Staff receive valuable advice from Col. Powlett, whose worthy name the school bears.

The school may be regarded as the "Rajkoomar College" of Marwar. It provides board and lodging, as well as education and physical training. The total expenditure for the 18 months, beginning from 1st October, 1888, and ending 31st March, 1890, for boarding, clothing, &c., is Rs. 20,767-10-9 as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Diet	5,638-	8-	11
Clothing	3,609-	0-	6
Horse expenses	5,723-	15-	6
Servants' wages	3,477-	12-	4
Miscellaneous (This includes Rs. 500 for globes, maps, books, &c.) ...	2,318-	5-	6

This gives an average of Rs. 1,154 per mensem, or Rs. 53 per boy per month, which is very low, considering the rank and status of the boys.

For nearly half of the total expenses, the boys are indebted to the generosity of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, the remaining half is made up by the Nobles themselves.

The annual cost of the Teaching Staff, which averages Rs. 4,000 is entirely defrayed by the Durbar.

In addition to the above liberal grants in April last, the Durbar was pleased to distribute prizes of gold buttons of the aggregate value of about Rs. 1,200. Each boy received a prize, varying with his merits. The highest prizes were worth Rs. 100 Maharaj Dowlat Singhji and Rao Raja Bheron Singhji obtained these and the lowest 15.

Since October, 1888, the school has been provided with Terrestrial Globes, Wall Maps, Atlases, Dictionaries, Books, Stationery, &c., to the aggregate value of about Rs. 500.

The boys "notwithstanding their high birth and position, are very obedient, quiet and mannerly. Although they are naturally slow at learning, they are attentive to their studies, and seem perfectly content with their simple living, food and dress. Nearly all the boys bear excellent character, and enjoy very good health."

Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singhji takes great and lively interest in their military and physical training. The elder students are all good riders, and their chief out-door game at present is polo.

Statements showing details of expenditure, &c., are attached.

Copy of Colonel Powlett's remarks regarding the First class of the Jodhpur Nobles School, examined in April, 1890.

"The Nobles School now has a Globe, Maps, proper copy books and Arithmetic books.

The First class consists of the same 3 boys as last year, but Dowlat Singh and Bheron Singh are so far ahead of Durjan Singh that it is a pity, he is classified with them.

Dowlat Singh, Bheron Singh are now reading the 12th page of the 5th book. They know the 4th book fairly well.

In dictation they are good, but make mistakes through hurry.

In Grammar they have made much progress. They know the irregular verbs, and they parse pretty well.

In Arithmetic they are in Decimals, but they are far from perfect in Vulgar Fractions; nor are ready in turning Decimals into Vulgar Fraction.

They are going through a course of Hindi English Translation, and have now good exercise books.

I think the class progressing."

Statement showing the Boarding Expenses of the Jodhpur Nobles School for 18 months from 1st October, 1888, to 31st March, 1890.

Diet.			Clothing.			Horse expenses.			Servants' wages.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
5,638	8	11	3,609	...	6	5,723	15	6	3,477	12	4	2,318*	5	6	20,767	10	9	* This includes Rs. 500 for Globes, Maps, Books, Stationery, &c.

Average Boarding Expenses per boy:—

	Diet.			Clothing.			Horse expenses.			Servants' wages.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Yearly averge.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
For 18 months from October, 1888, to March, 1890..	256	5	0	164	1	0	260	3	0	158	1	0	105	6	0	944	0	0	52	8	0
Monthly.	14	4	0	9	2	0	14	8	0	8	12	0	5	41	0	...	0	0	52	8	0

CHAPTER XIX.

Marwar State Press.

336. The PRESS was established in April, 1886, under the direct supervision of the Secretary to Musahib Ala, who continued to superintend and carry on the work till last year, when it was placed directly under the Mahakma Khas and its management was entrusted to the Judicial Secretary to Musahib Ala, who was provided with an Accountant.

Previously the late Babu Harish Chandra Mittra and Pundit Ganga Parshad looked to the English and Hindi works respectively and also kept the accounts.

The Judicial Secretary tends the following report for the year under review.

Accounts.

337. An Accountant was sent to keep up systematic accounts.

Work.

338. The work can be ranged under three different heads, namely, office, printing and composing.

Office Work.

339. There being no regular registers of accounts, &c., at hand to tell us of the work done during previous years, the comparative statement of accounts could not be made and following registers have been recently introduced:—

(1) Sawa or Ledger Book, (2) Register of Bills, (3) Abstract of Register of Bills, (4) Bills Outstanding Book, (5) Khata Book, (6) Entry Book, (7) Delivery Book, (8) Press Daily Report.

All these books are kept neat and accurate up to date.

340. There are five printing machines now at work, two being that of type and three of litho, one additional machine was set to work by repairing a small litho machine, which was lying useless.

Printing.

Besides printing two hundred weekly copies of "Marwar Gazette" the Press carried out the job works of the following departments:—

Jodhpore Railway, Jodhpore-Bickanir Railway, Residency Office, Major Loch's Office, Medical and Vaccination Departments, Major Beatson's Office work and Military work, Hawala Khas and Customs Departments, Secretariat Office, Mahakma Khas, and other Subordinate Courts as well as Hakumats and miscellaneous work to the amount of over 4,238 books and 5,08,552 loose forms both Hindi and English.

341. There is also a Galley Press and a Hot Press, the former is used for taking rough proofs sheets and the latter for levelling the hard impressions of types.

Galley and Hot Presses.

342. It is divided into two branches, Hindi and English.

Composing.

343. There was no store room to keep in printed forms and blank papers as well as other necessary materials.

Store House.

Sanction for a separate store house was obtained from the Darbar and a store house has now been added to the building where some Railway and other forms are also kept ready to be supplied on demand.

Finance.

344. During the year under report great progress has been made in the financial results of the "Marwar State Press" and due economy exercised.

The total amount of income of Hindi job works of nine months was Rs. 3,418-5-6, against Rs. 1,902-5-9 of the whole previous year and that of English the same period was Rs. 2,631-15-6, against Rs. 1,681-13-0 of the two previous years.

Formerly the Press did not form a source of income to the Treasury and nothing was remitted to it. But since July last Rs. 921-10-6 have been remitted to Treasury and a receipt of Rs. 695-2-3 has been obtained therefrom and a receipt of the balance is to be had.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of "Marwar State Press" commencing from 1st of July, 1889, to the end of March, 1890.

Head.	Income.			Expenditure.		
INCOME.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Job Bills	5,171	15	6			
Subscription of "Marwar Gazette" ...	1,500	0	0			
Miscellaneous	578	13	6			
Stationery and Materials in hand ...	299	8	0			
Total ...	7,550	5	0	.....		
EXPENDITURE.						
Printing paper				1,417	1	9
Binding charges				147	11	9
Other printing materials				640	11	3
Establishment				5,247	0	0
Total ...	7,452	8	9	7,452	8	9
Net profit ...	97	12	3			

Statement showing cash accounts.

	Amount.			Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts	7,550	5	0	.....	...	...
Expenditure	2,205	8	9	.....	...	...
Balance	5,354	12	3	.....	...	...
DETAILS OF BALANCE:—						
Outstandings { Job Bills	1,771	8	3	3,271	8	3
Outstandings { Subscription of Marwar Gazette	1,500	...	...			
Stationery and materials	.....	...	...	299	8	0
Remittance to Treasury	.....	...	...	921	10	6
Cash in hand	.....	...	...	852	1	6
Total ...	.....	...	...	5,344	12	3

The Press was placed under my supervision from July, 1889. There has been no increase in the expenditure, but the income has more than trebled. The work carried on in these months when compared with that of the previous years stands thus:—

Description.	From April, 1887, to June, 1889, or two years and 3 months.	From July, 1889, to March, 1890, or 9 months.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
English.	1,681 13 0 or for nine months Rs. 560/9/8.	1,719 5 6	Nearly treble.

Marwar Gazette subscription and the bill of the Annual Report are excluded:—

Description.	From April, 1888, to March, 1889, or one year.	From July, 1889, to March, 1890, or 9 months.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Hindi.	1,902 5 9 or for 9 months Rs. 1,429/12/4	3,418 5 6	Two half times of the previous year.

Not a single pie was remitted to the Treasury in the previous years whereas Rs. 921-10-6 have been placed to the credit of "Marwar State" Press during these nine months.

Job bills outstanding on 31st March, 1890.

No.	Names of Departments or Persons.		Amount.		
			Rs.	A	P.
1	Manager, Jodhpore Railway	...	205	9	0
2	Executive Engineer, Jodhpore-Bickanir Railway	...	3	0	6
3	Resident, Western Rajputana States' Office	...	11	8	0
4	Assistant Resident's Office	...	.....	...	...
5	Major Beatson's Office	...	21	0	0
6	Secretary to Musahib Ala	...	1,143	12	9
7	Abkari Department	...	158	13	0
8	Girai do.	...	8	6	0
9	Court Munsiffi	...	54	5	6
10	Rao Raja Moti Singh Bahadur	...	2	10	0
11	Boundary Department	...	22	8	0
12	Maghian do.	...	2	7	9
13	Munsiffi do.	...	4	2	6
14	Sheodan Mull Thanvi	...	12	8	0
15	Military Secretary	...	8	9	0
16	Jodhpore Hakumat	...	11	5	6
17	Pali do.	...	0	4	0
18	Shergurh do.	...	0	0	6
19	Parbatsar do.	...	0	8	0
20	Jalore Superintendent	...	6	[illegible]	0
21	Appeal Court	...	0	1	0
22	Dewani do.	...	3	[illegible]	3
23	Private Secretary to Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh	...	5	[illegible]	0
24	Customs Department	...	2	[illegible]	0
25	Municipality	...	22	[illegible]	0
26	Arya Samaj	...	4	0	0
	Total	....	1,771	8	3
	Subscription of Marwar Gazette	...	1,500	0	0

Statement showing number of forms printed.

No.	Names of Departments.			Kind.	
				Books.	Loose forms.
1	Jodhpore Railway	English	...	695	1,07,665
2	Jodhpore-Bickanir Railway	„	...	8	15,324
3	Residency Office	„	...	.....	7,634
4	Assistant Resident's Office	„	...	.....	1,767
5	Secretary to Musahib-Ala's Office	„	...	.....	.....
6	Major Beatson's Office	„	...	150	6,447
7	Dr. A. Adams' Office	„	...	15	2,315
8	Miscellaneous	„	...	.....	10,800
9	Mahakma Khas	Hindi	...	.....	600
10	Hawala Khas	„	...	66	54,285
11	Customs Department	„	...	252	4,422
12	Abkari Do.	„	...	.....	1,34,776
13	Hakumats	„	...	163	29,931
14	Military Department	„	...	.....	40,833
15	Secretary to Musahib-Ala's Office	„	...	593	700
16	Dinner tickets	„	...	.....	14,200
17	Miscellaneous	„	...	2,296	66,043
		Total	...	4,238	5,08,552

Statement showing materials and stationery in hand.

No.	Descriptions.		Amount.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1	English forms and books	...	51	15	6
2	Hindi forms and books	...	39	4	6
3	Paper	...	100	0	0
4	Materials	...	108	4	0
	Total	...	299	8	0

About two lakhs of forms remained to be printed.

Comparative statement of works printed in the Marwar State Press:

1888-1888.	1889-1890.
Administration Report in Urdu two volumes 1883-84.	Administration Report.
„ „ Hindi.	Abkari Report.
„ „ Hindi 1884-85.	Forest Manual.
„ „ 4 books English 1887-88.	Thanadar Manual.
	Thuggi and Dacoity Manual.
	Baorian Titeemba 2nd.
	Radha Ras Bilas.
	Rules for Indian Reserve Forces.
	Geography of Marwar.
	Keys to Primer.
	Nagemeyar.
	Sahabesoogan.
	Jodhpore Railway's works.
	Jodhpore-Bickanir Railway's works.
	Major Lochs' office.
	Major Beatson's.
	Sardar Rissala.
	Customs and Hawala.
	Residency.
	Vaccination.
	Boundary "khewat khatons"
	Court works.
	Miscellaneous.

A comparison will show that nearly more than triple work has been done by the Press to that of previous year.

Post Offices.

345. During the year under report 6 new Imperial Post Offices were opened in Marwar, at the following places:—

Badu	Barlu.
Bundara	Jasole.
Rohat	Salawas.

thus making the total number of Post Offices in Marwar to be 65.

Letter boxes were placed at—

Kalia	attached to Didwana Post Office.
Jalawas street	do. do. Lohawat Post Office.
Sunawar	do. do. Harsore Post Office.

Severe notice was taken by the Durbar when any complaint about escort was made.

It is very satisfactory to remark that during the year under report no mail robbery was committed.

The service stamps to the value of Rs. 2,720 have been purchased from Ajmere during the year under retrospect, while the stamps of the value of Rs. 517-6-6 were in balance at the commencement of the year, out of which the stamps worth Rs. 2,816-3-6 were sold thus leaviug the stamps of the value of Rs. 421-3-0 in stock at the end of the year.

No case of the misuse of the service stamps occurred during the year.

The memo: given below will show that the following offices of Marwar are allowed the privilege of using service postage stamps as per Director-General's letter No. 10,782 of 24th February, 1890.

Serial Number.	Designation.	Post Offices where articles can be posted.
	Sovereign of the State.	
1	His Highness the Maharaja, G. C. S. I.	Throughout Marwar, Abu, Ajmere.
2	His Highness's Private Secretary and his clerk.	
3	Musahib Ala (Prime Minister) and his clerk.	Throughout Marwar, Abu, Ajmere.
4	Assisstant Musahib Ala and his clerk.	
5	Dewan and his Sharistadar,	
6	Members of Council,	
7	Secretary to Musahib Ala and his clerk.	
8	Official in charge Izla-i-ghair and his clerk.	
9	Judicial Secretary to Musahib Ala and his clerk.	
10	Private Secretary to Musahib Ala, and his clerk	
11	Sharistadar, Mehkma Khas & Council.	

Serial Number.	Designation.	Post offices where articles can be posted.
	Military.	
12	Commander-in-Chief and his clerk.	Throughout Marwar, Abu, Ajmere.
13	Adjutant General and his clerk.	
14	Military Secretary to Adjutant and his clerk.	
15	Daroga of Fateh Pol.	Throughout Marwar.
16	Officers Commanding Pargana Forces.	do. do.
	Courts.	
17	Superintendent Court of Sardars and his Sharistadar.	do. do.
18	Asstt. Supdt. Court of Sardars and his Sharistadar.	Throughout Marwar.
19	Supdt. Appellate Court and his Sharistadar.	
20	Foujdar of Criminal Court and his Sharistadar.	
21	Asstt. Foujdar do. and his Sharistadar.	
22	Judgē of Deewani Court and his Sharistadar.	
23	Superintendent Court of Wards and his Sharistadar.	
24	City Kotwal and his Sharistadar.	
25	Two Munsifs and their Sharistadars.	
26	Supdt. of Mehkma Tamil and his Sharistadar.	
27	Daroga of Stamps.	
	Boundary and Settlement Department.	
28	Boundary and Settlement Officer, his Sharistadar and clerk.	Thonghout Marwar, Abu, Ajmere.
29	Asstt. Boundary Officer, his Sharistadar and clerk.	
30	All Sadar Munsarims.	Throughout Marwar.
31	Nazir Asstt. Settlement Office.	
32	Muhafiz Duftar.	
	Hawala Department.	
33	Superintendent of Hawala and his clerk.	Marwar, Ajmere Abu.
34	All Hawala Darogas.	Throughout Marwar.
35	All Hawala Thanadars.	
	Customs Department.	
36	Superintendent of Customs and his clerk.	Marwar, Ajmere, Abu.
37	All Customs Darogas.	Marwar.
38	All Customs Thanadars.	
	Forest Department.	
39	Forest Officers.	Marwar, Ajmere & Abu.
40	Rangers.	
	Abkari Department.	
41	2 Directors of Abkari, their English Assistants and Ahlmads.	Marwar, Abu, Ajmere.
42	Director of Abkari, Hawala villages and his clerk.	
43	Superintendent of Abkari Hawala villages and his clerk.	
44	Abkari Ahlmads stationed at Parganas.	

Serial Number.	Designation	Post Offices where articles can be posted.
	Salt Department.	
45	2 Directors and their clerks.	Marwar.
46	Superintendent and his Ahlmads.	
	Thuggi and Dacoity Department.	
47	Superintendent Thuggi and Dacoity and Naib.	Marwar, Abu, Ajmere.
48	Inspector Thuggi and Dacoity,	Marwar, Ajmere, Abu.
49	Superintendent Criminal Tribes and Naib and clerk.	
50	Supervisor of Baories and other Criminal tribes and his clerk.	
	Treasury.	
51	Daroga his Ahlmad and Pottadar.	Marwar.
52	Piyad Bakshi (Civil Pay Officer)	
	Public Works Department.	
53	Manager, Jodhpur Railway, and his clerk.	Marwar, Bikaneer, Abu, & Ajmere.
54	Executive Engineer, Jodhpur-Bekaneer Railway, and his clerk.	
55	Medical Officer and his clerk.	Marwar, Abu, Ajmere.
56	Hospital Assistant, Hewson General Hospital and Branches Jodhpur.	Marwar.
	Medical and Sanitarium.	
57	Hospital Assistants in Parganas.	Marwar.
58	Native Superintendent of Vaccination.	
59	Vaccinators.	
60	Chairman or President, Vice President, and Secretary, Jodhpur Municipal Committee.	
	Parganas.	
61	Superintendents of Parganas and their clerks.	Marwar.
62	Hakims of Parganas and their clerks.	
63	Ahlmuds in charge of Hakumats.	
	Press.	
64	Editor, Marwar Gazette.	Marwar.
65	Superintendent or Manager, State Press.	
66	Accountant State Press.	
	Education Department.	
67	Superintendent, Education Department and clerk.	Marwar.
68	Headmaster, Durbar School, Jodhpur.	do.
69	Headmaster, Noble's School, Jodhpur.	do. & Abu,
70	Inspector of Pargana Schools.	Marwar.
71	Headmaster of Pargana Schools.	do.

Serial Number	Designation.	Post Offices where articles can be posted.
	Vakil.	
72	Vakil attached to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana.	Marwar, Ajmere. & Abu.
73	Do. do. Resident, W. R. S.,	Jodhpur, Ajmere, Abu,
74	Vakil attached to the Court of Vakils.	Abu Road, Erinpura, Sirohee.
75	Vakil stationed at Jeypore.	Jeypore.
76	„ „ „ Oodeypore.	Oodeypore.
77	„ „ „ Bikaneer	Bikaneer.
78	„ „ „ Palanpur.	Palanpur.
79	„ „ „ Thar and Parker.	Thar & Parker.
80	„ „ „ Erinpura.	Erinpura.
81	„ „ „ Beawar.	Beawar.
82	„ „ „ Ajmere.	Ajmere.
83	Vakil attached, Rajputana, Jodhpur and Jodhpur Bikaneer Railway.	Marwar & all stations on R. M. Railway, from Nana to Kuchawan Road.
	Miscellaneous.	
84	Daroga of Mint.	Marwar.
85	Daroga of Bakiat.	
86	Daroga of Dharampura.	
87	Daroga of Dastri.	
88	Daroga of Thasa Dakana.	
89	Daroga of Jail.	
90	Secretary to Walter Krit Hithkarin Sabha.	Marwar, Abu and Ajmere.
91	Daroga Dafter Hazur and his Sharistadar.	Marwar.
92	Superintendent Historical Department, and his Assistants and All nads.	Marwar & Ajmere.
	SPECIAL PERMISSION.	
1	His Highness the Maharaja.	All over Rajputana.
2	His Highness's Private Secretary.	
3	The Musahib Ala.	
4	The Assistant Musahib Ala.	
5	The Secretary to Musahib Ala.	
6	The Judicial Secretary to Musahib Ala.	
7	The Superintendent Thuggi and Dacoity.	
8	The Vakil in attendance upon the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana.	

CHAPTER XX.

MUSAHIB ALLA'S SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

346. Full details of the work performed by this office have been given in previous reports.

It consists of one Head Clerk, one 2nd Clerk and two Hindi Ahalmads. It is only necessary here to mention that this office has to k ep correspondence with:—

(1) The Resident, Western Rajputana States.
(2) The Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States.
(3) The Manager, Jodhpore Railway.
(4) Major S. Beatson.
(5) Surgeon-Major A. Adams.

AND TO AUDIT THE ACCOUNTS OF.

(1) The Assistant Resident such as:—
  (*a*) Hawala.
  (*b*) Customs.
  (*c*) Forests.
  (*d*) Boundary.
  (*e*) Imprest money accounts.

(2) The Manager, Jodhpore Railway:—
  (*a*) Capital account of Jodhpore Railway.
  (*b*) Revenue „ „ „
  (*c*) Capital accounts of Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway.
  (*d*) Public Works accounts.
  (*e*) Miscellaneous accounts.

(3) Jodhpore Municipality.

There were received 1,226 official communications and 1,497 dispatched during the year under review. The figures given above are exclusive of those of the demi-official correspondence which in the year was no less than the official only.

Several examinations of which the chief are (1) examination of Thanadars (2) examination of Dewani Moharirs, (3) examination of Baori Moharirs, (4) examination of Thikana ahl-i-mads are conducted under the supervision of this office.

The results of the year under report were :—

25 persons appeared in the examination of the Thanadars, of which 22 passed. Of the sucessful 9 were candidates for Thanadarship, 6 Moharirs and 7 acting Thanadars. There were 6 candidates for the examination of Dewani Moharirs, of which 4 were sucessful.

14 presented themselves for the examination of Baori Moharirs while 12 only succeeded.

In the examination of Thikana ahl-i-mads 9 appeared while 6 got success.

Besides the department has to supervise the transactions of the Durbar Treasury, to prepare Budget estimates, and to keep daily cash balance.

The supervision over the settlement of criminal tribes in Jagir villages has also been entrusted to this office, a separate report of which will be found in Chapter XIII. Section II.

Over and above this the most important work and heavy task of the Census for 1891, is being carried on by this office.

It will be not out of place to mention here that this office has produced a very interesting book, which riveted the attention of all its readers, on the auspicious occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince Albert Victor of Wales; during the year under review. It is styled the "Guide to Marwar" and gives a general survey of the country, all the important places of resort, and the scenery which Jodhpore can present to the visitors in a condenced form.

HAZURI DAFTAR.

347. Pundit Narain Sahaiji remained in charge of this Department during the year under review.

A detailed account of the origin of this office was given in the annual report for 1886-87.

During the year the work was carried on with the same promtitude as usual.

There have been no changes in the Department.

IZLAI GAIR.

348. Pundit Sheo Narainji, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, continued to hold charge of this Department during the year under report. The business in connection with this office was the same as in the previous years.

All the summons, notices and warrants received from the Resident, W.R.S., and other Native States were served through this office and credit is due to Pundit Sheo Narainji for their early service.

No. VIII.

Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE JODHPUR STATE,

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

Published by the order of Musahib Ala.

JODHPUR:
PRINTED AT THE "MARWAR STATE" PRESS.

1892.

Compiled in the Office of the Secretary to the Musahib Ala,

MARWAR,

DATED, JODHPUR, 1st APRIL, 1892.

To

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA,

Jaswant Singh Bahadur,

G. C. S. I.

May it please Your Highness,

beg leave to submit herewith the following brief report of the Administration of your Highness' State for the year ending on the 31st March, 1892.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness'

Most obedient and faithful servant,

PRATAP SINGH,

Musahib Ala, Marwar.

CONTENTS.

SUBJECT.	PAGE.
Summary	*a* to *c*
CHAPTER I—	
Introduction (Brief description of the country)	1 to 3
CHAPTER II—	
Constitution	4 to 5
CHAPTER III—	
Political	5 to 10
CHAPTER IV—	
Weather and Crops	10
CHAPTER V—	
SECTION I—	
Boundary Settlement	11 to 12
SECTION II—	
Revenue Survey	13
CHAPTER VI—	
Land Revenue or Khas Hawala	13 to 14
Court of Wards	14 to 15
CHAPTER VII—	
Customs Department	16 to 18
CHAPTER VIII—	
Forest Conservancy	19 to 20
CHAPTER IX—	
Salt Department	20 to 22
CHAPTER X—	
Abkari Department	22 to 23
CHAPTER XI—	
Mint	23

Subject.	Page.
CHAPTER XII—	
Public Works Department	24 to 30
CHAPTER XIII—	
Medical Department	31 to 35
CHAPTER XIV—	
Section I—	
Thuggi and Dacoity	35 to 36
Section II—	
Setllement of the Criminal Tribes	36 to 40
CHAPTER XV—	
Prisons	41 to 45
CHAPTER XVI—	
Courts	46 to 65
Section I—	
Court of the Superintendent of Mallani	66 to 67
Section II—	
Civil work of the Hakim of Mallani	67 to 68
CHAPTER XVII—	
Finance and Revenue	68 to 75
CHAPTER XVIII—	
Military Department...	76 to 78
CHAPTER XIX—	
Public Instructions	79 to 82
CHAPTER XX—	
Section I—	
Marwar State Press	83 to 87
Section II—	
Post Offices...	88
CHAPTER XXI—	
Offices, &c.	88 to 89

General Summary.

The year.

The rainfall was below the average; the *kharif* harvest failed and famine was the consequence. Cholera broke out in various parganas. The financial condition of the country was however satisfactory.

Political.

The cordiality of feelings between the British Government and the Durbar continued to exist without any abatement. The Gaikwar of Baroda and the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, paid visits in August and December respectively; while various other chiefs, who were invited in connection with the marriage of Maharaj Kunwar, visited Jodhpur in February and March.

The civil and revenue jurisdiction of Mallani, (held since about 1,836 by the British Government in trust) was transferred to the Raj.

Boundary settlement.

The boundary settlement operations were stopped on account of famine; but office work was done instead.

Land Revenue.

The income fell from Rs. 6,10,292 to Rs. 3,95,196 which decrease is accounted for, by the general failure of *kharif* harvest.

Court of wards.

There were 9 estates under the management of the court of wards. The balance credit in aggregate of the wards estate was Rs. 74,861-8-0.

Customs.

The receipts fell off considerably, the net revenue being Rs. 10,01,111 showing a loss of nearly 2 lacs on account of famine.

Forest.

The area under forest conservancy was 1,91,000 acres. The income rose from 20,918 to 30,764 during the year, and the expenditure from ~~Rs~~ 10,692 to ~~Rs~~ 15,970.

Salt Department.

The balance in stock was 3,45,145 maunds of salt and 1,91,477 maunds of duty free salt, was taken delivery of. The total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 5,12,357 of which Rs. 3,96,092 were realized.

Abkari Department.

The total income realized from the jagiri villages amounted to Rs. 61,631. 97 shops were abolished while the number of distillations were 8,273.

Mint.

The total receipts from Jodhpur and Pali mints amounted to Rs. 12,198 and 1,037, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,601 and 478 respectively.

Railway and Public works Department.

The railway was opened up to Bikanir. The work on the Merta Road Kuchawan section was commenced. The gross earnings of the Jodhpur Railway amounted to Rs. 8,20,096 and the working expenses to Rs. 3,38,409; a sum of Rs. 5,33,256 was laid out on Public Works of miscellaneous nature.

Medical Department.

There were 12 dispensaries in Marwar and 1 in Mallani in which 43,846 patients were treated. Cholera broke out in May and cases continued to occur in different localities up to the end of October. The total expenditure came up to Rs. 16,997. 98·16 per cent. of 84,304 vaccinations, performed during the year, were successful.

Thuggi and Dacoity Department.

28 dacoities, 110 highway-robberies and 1 mail robbery were committed. The total amount of property plundered aggregated to Rs. 26,554. 43 cases were elucidated and 144 offenders were arrested. The property of the value of Rs. 3,885-10-9 was recovered.

Settlement of the criminal tribes.

Of the 88,973 persons, comprising the criminal tribes, 60,838 persons consist of the dependent and unworking classes; of the rest 21,895 are engaged in agriculture. 4,22,022 bighas of land are under their cultivation, of which the *pattas* of 1,12,120 bighas are granted to 3,820 men. 13,917 members of the criminal tribes emigrated on account of famine.

Jail.

The average jail population was 765. The daily average number of sick was 20·87. There were 32 deaths. The number of juvenile prisoners, admitted into the jail was 10.

Courts of Justice.

There are several courts of appeals, in which the decisions of the subordinate courts are fully critisised upon. They discharged their duties satisfactorily. (Full details will be found in Chapter XVI pages 46 to 49.)

Civil suits.

The total number of civil suits, pending in the various subordinate civil courts were 6,647, which with 10,639, new institutions, gave a total of 17,286 for disposal; of which 9,555 were decided and 1,423 were transferred, leaving a balance of 6,308 at the close of the year.

Criminal cases.

The criminal cases, that were on the file at the close of last year, numbered 2,378 and 10,183 were instituted during the year, giving a total of 12,561, of which 6,952 were disposed of and 2,807 were transferred, leaving a balance of 2,802.

Stamps.

Though it was a famine year, yet the total realizations of the department exceeded the sum, put down in the budget. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 76,655, against Rs. 84,717 of the last year.

Finance and Revenue,

The total receipts aggregated to Rs. 52,88,014 and 317½ gold mohurs and expenditure came up to Rs. 51,99,104 and 71 gold mohurs. Though the revenue fell on account of famine and the expenditure rose, as some unlooked for expenses were incurred, yet the income was greater than that of the last year.

Military.

The total strength of the Durbar forces was 8,680. The condition of the Sardar Risala and stud-farm continued to flourish.

Famine.

On account of the insufficiency of rain, the *rabi* and *kharif* harvest did not turn out well. To relieve the distress, the Durbar sanctioned the opening of Famine Relief and charitable works according to the intensity of famine in the various parganas, many a people emigrated with their cattle towards Malwa and other fertile places.

CHAPTER I.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Boundaries and area.

1. Marwar, the most extensive State in Rajputana territory, is bounded on the north by Bikanir and Shekhawati district of Jeypore; on the east by Jeypore and Kishengarh; on the south-east by Ajmere and Merwara; on the south by Sirohi and Palanpur; on the west by the Rann of Kachh and the Thar and Parkar districts of Sindh; on the north-west by Jeysulmere. It lies generally between 24°30′ and 27°40′ north latitude and 70°0′ to 75°20′ east longitude. Its maximum length north-east and south-west is about 290 miles, and its maximum breadth 130 miles. The extent of its superficial area, which has not yet been completely surveyed, may be put in round numbers as 37,000 square miles.

Configuration.

2. The configuration of the country may be briefly described as a vast sandy plain with various isolated hills in the S. E. third of the district, or to the S. of the Luni river; but none of these hills are sufficiently elevated or extensive to deserve the name of the mountain ranges.

Geology and soils.

3. The geological characteristics of the country are somewhat complex and vary considerably as the district is traversed from east to west. The metamorphic or transition rocks, found in that part of the Arvallis bounding Marwar, are chiefly gneiss, hornblende, quartz and mica slate; but in the higher hills, bands of basalt and porphyry are seen and occasionally granite, which more towards the south, becomes the principal feature of the highest part of the range as at Abu. The fort commanding the city is built on a sandstone formation rising to the height of 800 feet having to the north cones of porphyry and masses of trap of various descriptions placed in juxta-position to the sandstone.

Of mineral there are none. Zinc used to be obtained in small quantities near Sojat.

The country is rich in salt, which is obtained in large quantities from the natural lake of Sambhar and from various simillar but smaller collections of brackish water. At Pachbhadra in the south and at some other places salt is also crystallized from the water of wells.

Marble exists in profusion at Makrana in the north, and also in smaller masses near Ghanerao on the south-east border.

The soil of Marwar varies in different parts of the country, and comprises several varieties from almost unmixed silex which can grow nothing

except after a heavy fall of rain, to the finest black (called chikni, or fat) which produces wheat and other grains in large quantities with comparatively little artificial help. Wheat, barley, bajra, moth, mung and til are the chief agricultural productions of Marwar.

Luni river.

4. Luni, whose source is in a lake at Ajmere where it takes the name of Sagarmati is the chief characteristic of the physical aspects of Marwar. When it unites with Sarswati at a place called Govindgurh, it is "baptised" with the name of Luni, and after flowing in the south-westerly direction it loses itself in swamps and morases near the Rann of Cutch. The chief tributaries, such as the Jojri, the Sukri, the Guea-bala, the Reria, the Bandi and the Juwai which chiefly take their rise from the Aravalli Hills swell its volume. In the rainy season, if the rains are abundant—a rare circumstance—it is made a little turpid and turbulent.

5. The etymological meaning of Marwar or more correctly Maruwar is the region of death, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that the country as a whole is a barren and uninviting one. The scarcity of water, the want of rains, consequent on the geographical position of the country, the characteristic dry climate, produced by the geological nature of the district, and the utmost scorching heat would have verily expressed and prctically conveyed those qualities which the name of the state too palpably bears, had not the river Luni somewhat compensated these loses. Some portions enriched by the water of Luni or other minor streams are remarkably fertile; and thus the general aspect of barrenness is occassionally relieved by plots of fruitful and pleasant verdure.

Population.

The population of Marwar, as ascertained from the Census held in 1891, is as given below :—

No.	Name of Parganas.	No. of towns.	No. of villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Jodhpur	2	456	1,74,461	1,52,906	3,27,369
2	Nagore	4	428	1,30,640	1,21,617	2,52,257
3	Bali	2	352	1,09,179	1,03,360	2,12,479
4	Merta	3	390	1,07,089	98,615	2,05,704
5	Jalore	1	247	88,069	82,359	1,70,428
6	Sojat	1	230	73,597	68,185	1,41,782
7	Jaswantpura ...	1	212	58,517	53,033	1,11,550
8	Parbatsar	...	162	55,926	49,036	1,04,962
9	Sanchore	...	259	51,530	44,360	95,890
10	Jaitaran	1	118	45,720	41,915	87,635
11	Bilara	2	91	44,338	40,614	84,952
12	Phalodi	2	77	37,341	34,462	71,803
13	Shergurh	...	111	39,048	31,871	70,919
14	Siwana	...	120	33,425	31,322	64,747
15	Pali	1	78	29,949	28,514	58,463
16	Marote	...	102	30,710	26,096	56,806
17	Didwana	1	112	28,435	25,837	54,272
18	Pachbhadra ...	2	100	27,944	24,960	52,904
19	Nawa	2	16	16,721	14,817	31,538
20	Sheo	...	65	16,426	13,865	30,291
21	Sankra	...	25	5,675	4,399	10,074
	Total ...	25	3,751	12,04,740	10,92,083	22,96,823
22	Mallani	1	448	1,19,036	1,02,148	2,21,184
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26	4,199	13,23,776	11,94,231	25,18,007
23	½ Sambhar ...	...	...	4,532	3,754	8,286
		...	...	13,28,308	11,97,985	25,26,293

CHAPTER II.

Constitution.

Two vacancies occurred in the Council. Pundit Dina Nath and Kulla Chatter Bhuj were appointed Members of the Ijlas.

The Ijlas now consists of 4 Thakurs and 10 Raj officials as follow, the date of their appointment as a member of the Council is also given :—

Name.	Date of appointment.
THAKURS.	
(1) Thakur Mangal Singh of Pohkarn	... 9th November 1889.
(2) Thakur Chatter Singh of Nimaj	... 9th November 1889.
(3) Thakur Chain Singh of Asop ...	... 9th November 1889.
(4) Thakur Sher Singh of Kuchawan	... 9th November 1889.
OFFICIALS.	
(1) R. B. Mehta Bijey Mal ...	... 22nd September 1887.
(2) R. B. Munshi Hardyal Singh ...	... 22nd September 1887.
(3) Kaviraj Murardan	... 22nd September 1887.
(4) Pundit Dina Nath	... 13th March 1892.
(5) Joshi Askaran	... 22nd September 1887.
(6) Mehta Imrat Lal	... 22nd September 1887.
(7) Bhandari Hanwant Chand ...	... 22nd September 1887.
(8) Munshi Hira Lal	... 4th May 1888.
(9) Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad ...	... 21st June 1889.
(10) Kulla Chatter Bhuj ...	... 13th March 1892.

The Durbar places on record its appreciation of the live-long faithful and meritorious services of Pundit Sheonarain whose death has been an irretrievable loss to the Ijlas. The Durbar has lost in him one of its most loyal and experienced servants. His son Pundit Dina Nath succeeds him as Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja and Superintendent of Izlai Gair and Director of the Salt and Abkari.

Foujdar Makdumbux died of paralysis. During his incumbency as the Magistrate he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Durbar. His loss is also to be much regretted.

Kaviraj Murardan whose varied experience best fitted him for the vacancy has been appointed Foujdar and has kept up the efficiency of the Foujdari Court.

Molvi Abdul Hai has been appointed as his Naib to help him in the disposal of the cases connected with the Railway.

By the transfer of Kaviraj the superintending of Tamil having been rendered vacant, Khan Bahadur Faizullakhan was placed in charge of this Department.

Hamidullakhan has been appointed Hakim of Nagore.

Kishendas the Sojat Hakim died. Pancholi Ramrup a trained Marwari youth has been appointed as an officiating Hakim of the Parganah.

CHAPTER III.

Political.

Relation with the British Government.

The relations of the Durbar with the British Government were, as usual, most cordial and friendly. The administration has been cordialy supported and aided by valuable advice.

The Durbar cannot sufficiently thanks Col. G. H. Trevor, Agent to the Governor-General for the great interest he takes in the administration of the State.

The Durbar is under a deep debt of gratitude to Colonel Percy W. Powlett, C. S. I., the popular Resident, Western Rajputana States for his invaluable counsel and co-operation in the general reformation of the administration of the State. For 3 months, in addition to his onerous duties, Colonel Powlett officiated as Agent to the Governor-General also. The able and experienced officer, who rendered signal services to Marwar during the tenure of his office, which extended over 11 years, is to retire on the 10th April 1892.

Transfer of Mallani.

The district of Mallani, which was assigned by the British Government, was transferred to the Raj in the beginning of August 1891, and Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh was appointed as the Superintendent by the Durbar.

Titles from the British Government.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that Munshi Hardyal Singh, Secretary to the Musahib Ala, Superintendent Court of Sardars and Superintendent of Mallani; as well as Lala Kishorilal, Superintendent of Thuggi and Dacoity were created Rai Bahadurs in the New Year's honours.

Visits.

H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda.

His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda arrived here on the 21st August 1891 by a special, which though timed at 7 in the evening, steamed in the Jodhpur Palace station at 8-15 P. M. Two members of the Council were sent to Pali to welcome the

royal visitor. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur, accompanied with Lieutenant-Col: Loch, and attended with Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh together with the Sardars and State officials was present to receive the noble guest. A salute of 21 guns from the Fort Battery greeted and the State Band played welcome to the royal guest.

Just as the special came to a stand still, H. H. the Gaikwar stepped out of the saloon and shook hands with the Maharaja and afterwards with Lieutenant-Col: Loch. After usual "nachhrâwals," both the Maharajas took their seats under a "shamiana," pitched close to the Railway palace station. In the meantime Her Highness the Maharani of Gaikwar, on alighting from the carriage, was conveyed in a Mahadol escorted by Maharaj Kunwar, the heir-apparent, to the octangular banglow in the Raikabagh, where the Gaikwar was put up. After the ceremony of *attar* and *pan*, under the "shâmiana," the enlightened guest in company with the Maharaja, drove in a State carriage escorted by Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh and the sowars of the body-guard to the Raikabagh Palace.

A guard-of-honor from the Sirdar Risala was drawn up outside the station on the right side of the road, leading to the Palace, while State horses and elephants were arranged on the left. On the morning of the 22nd, H. H. the Gaikwar, accompanied by the Maharaja Sahib visited Balsamand and the Jubilee Courts and Sardar Risala lines in the evening.

On the morning of the 23rd, tent-pegging, and goat cutting was arranged ; and horse jumping school seen. In the evening the royal stable was visited. At about 7 P. M. the Gaikwar paid a visit to his royal host, when the usual *nazars* were presented by the Marwar Sardars and State officials to the noble guest.

On the morning of the 24th, His Highness the Gaikwar visited the fort in the company of Maharaj Zalim Singh, while in the evening the royal guest accompanied by Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh saw the Nagpunchmi fair and returned through the city.

On the morning of the 25th, the illustrious visitor saw pigsticking and in the evening wrestling. The return-visit of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib took place.

At the time when the Gaikwar called upon His Highness to bid farewell, 21 plates containing Khelats, Jewels, and precious stones, 2 fine horses, and 1 elephant were presented to the Gaikwar.

His Highness the Gaikwar, accompanied by the Maharani left Jodhpur by the special train, provided by the Durbar up to Marwar Junction on the 28th at 4 P. M.; and his departure was anounced by a salute of 21 guns from the Fort Battery. The Maharaja Sahib, Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh, and other Raj officials were present at the station platform to bid the enlightened guest good-bye. *Attar* and *pan* were given and flowers were showered over. A

guard-of-honor of the Sirdar Risala, which was drawn up outside the station, presented arms while the train set in motion.

Visit of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

Col: G. H. Trevor, the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by Col: and Mrs. Marshall, and Lieutenant Erskine, arrived here on the 19th December by the ordinary train, which was late being detained at Marwar Junction for more than two hours to catch the up-mail.

Col: Powlett, the Resident, was unavoidably absent on account of ill health, being laid up with fever. His Highness, accompanied by Lieutenant-Col: W. Loch, Doctors Spencer and Adams, and Mr. Home and attended by his principal officers was present at the station to receive the noble guest.

A guard-of-honor from Infantry No. 1 waited at the station and presented arms while the national band was being played, and the battery at the fort fired a salute of 13 guns.

Col: Trevor and His Highness with Lieutenant-Col: Loch took their seats in a State carriage and an escort, furnished by the Sardar Risala attended the procession to the Residency, where also a guard-of-honor was in attendance. His Highness took leave of his friend and guest from the Sojati gate road crossing. At about 4 P.M., Maharaj Zalim Singh and Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh went to wait upon the Agent to the Governor-General to accompany him to Riakabagh. His Highness received him at the edge of the carpet and conducted him to a seat at His Highness's right hand. At the close of the interview, H. H. presented *attar* and *pan* to the Agent to the Governor-General, Col: Marshall, and Lieutenant Erskine; after usual ceremonies, the Agent to the Governor-General returned to the Residency, where His Highness paid the return visit shortly after.

Lieutenant Erskine proceeded to Raikabagh to invite His Highness. The Agent to the Governor-General attended with Lieut.-Col: Loch proceeded as far as Mr. Harji Singh's Bunglow to receive His Highness.

His Highness was conducted to a seat by the noble guest to his right hand. At the close of the interview the ceremony of *attar* and *pan* was performed.

The 20th being Sunday was spent quietly; but on the morning of the 21st the Agent to the Governor-General and his party saw His Highness again. The close of the interview was marked by the performance of the usual ceremonies.

The girl school was visited, where prizes were distributed to the students. At about 12½ P. M. the members of the Council paid their respects. The party of the Lieutenant Erskine, which had been out on pigsticking, bagged 14 pigs. In the evening Gulab Sagar and Muhtaj Khana were seen. In the night the state-dinner, followed by the Gumarnauch was given, which His Highness could not attend on account of bad health.

On the morning of the 22nd Sardar Risala lines were seen.

At the final visit the peshkash consisting of 16 trays of cloth, 1 of ornaments, 2 horses and 1 elephant was presented which was remitted.

In the ordinary train His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir arrived, who also left Jodhpur with the Agent to the Governor-General in the train, going towards Bikanir; where the Agent to the Governor-General and his party passed the Christmas. and formally opened the Railway connecting Bikanir with Jodhpur on the 23rd December. He returned on the 30th December and was received by His Highness and Maharaj Col: Sir Pratap Singh and Col: Loch at the Jodhpur Palace Station, when 13 guns were fired from the fort.

After some conversation the ceremony of *attar* and *pan* was performed by His Highness; after which His Highness took his leave. A breakfast was served at the city station where the party partook of it.

On the departure of the Agent to the Governor-General, a salute of 13 guns was again fired from the fort.

Lieutenant-Col: Loch, accompanied the party to Marwar Railway Junction, where a dinner was arranged for the party.

Death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Ordinarily few things affect the mind more than the news of the death of one whom we know; the disappearance of the greatest and the best of the nobility makes great mark on the general imagination; if they are men who have made their mark on the times; much more the decease of one to whom in the ordinary course, the allegiance of all of us would have been some day due, whos' born to whats' unquestionably the highest position that a human being can inherit, of one who is the springtide of his life, full of health, and hope paid a visit to Marwar the other day. It stirred the Queen's subjects from one end of the Empire to the other with deep pity and active sympathy. It was therefore with heart-rending feelings of sorrow and grief that the Durbar received the news of the untimely death of H. R. H. the Price Albert Victor Christian Edward, the destined inheritor not only of a great Empire, but that of wealth, of affection and respect, which Her Majesty and her children know well how to accumulate for themselves.

It is expressably sad that the general rejoicing, which was called forth, by the anouncement of the happy engagement of H. R. H. to Princess May, his fiancee, should be thus transformed into universal mourning and lamentation. The Durbar accordingly had shown the following marks of respects on receiving the news of the sudden, sad and terrible bereavement:—

(1) The entertainment which was to be given to the British Officers in connection with the marriage of Maharaj Kunwar from 10th to the 14th February was cancelled.

(2) 27 minute guns corresponding to H. R. H.'s age were fired from the fort.

(3) Nobat (beating drum) was disallowed for one day.

(4) Public offices were closed for one day.

(5) All district courts were ordered to be closed for a day.

(6) All shops in the city were closed for a day with only one plank open.

(7) All offices were closed on the funeral day.

MARRIAGE OF MAHARAJ KUNWAR.

One of the remarkable events of the year was the celebration of the marriage of the Heir-Apparent of the State with the sister of the Maharoa Raja of Būndi, which took place on *Phagan bud 7* corresponding to the 20th February 1892.

Marriage procession.

On the evening of Friday the 12th February the city of Jodhpore wore a gala appearance. The way leading from the Fort to the Rai-ka-bagh was illuminated; the roads were watered and the shops were beautifully decorated. The citizens thronged the streets, roofs, balconies, and every accessible place. The fire-works of different sorts were displayed all along the way; but the scene at Rai-ka-bagh was an excellent one.

The procession began with the usual *Nagarâ Nishân*, after which came the horses beautifully equipped, two band parties, a detachment from the Infantry, a crowd of dancing girls and musicians; then followed the Thakurs, State dignitaries and all the members of the Royal Family who were walking beside the bridegroom. The procession reached Rai-ka-bagh at about 1 A M.

3 special trains were arranged for the marriage party from Jodhpur Palace Station to Nasirabad.

Distinguished guests.

The marriage party returned on the 5th March 1892. Amongst the illustrious guests who honoured the auspicious occasion of the marriage by their presence were.

The Maharaja of Rutlam.
The Maharaja of Bikanir.
The Maharaja of Ulwar.
The Maharaja of Narsinghgurh.
The Maharaja of Patiala.
The Maharaja of Dholpur.

The Maharao of Sirohi.

The Raja of Khetri.

The Raja of Jhabwa.

Brother of the Nawab of Tonk.

Raja Sir Amar Singh brother of Maharaja Kashmir.

Father of the Jeysulmere Chief.

CHAPTER IV.

Weather and Crops.

General.

The year on the whole was marked by prevailing scarcity. The rainfall was unusually light and the crops consequently failed. There was a general failure of the Kharif harvest. The average for Rabi and Kharif being 7 annas for the whole of Marwar. Nearly 8·76 inches of rain was registered while the average rainfall is 14 inches. A great many men consequently emigrated with their cattle towards Malwa and other such places where grass and water was in abundance. The Durbar opened Famine Relief charitable works for the maintenance of the poverty-stricken people. The Railway, however, poured in grain in abundance, the current prices were therefore kept some what low, as the accompanying statement shows; but the scarcity of grass was greatly felt.

Prices Current.

Name of Month.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice 1st sort.		Rice 2nd sort.		Jowar (Sorghum vulgare.)		Bajra (Penicillaria typhoidem.)		Gram.		Maize.		Salt.	
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.
April	13	12	18	12	6	4	7	8	17	8	16	14	14	6	17	8	13	2
May	14	1	18	12	6	4	7	8	17	8	16	4	15	10	17	8	13	2
June	13	7	17	18	6	4	7	8	16	14	15	2½	14	11	15	...	13	7
July	13	2	15	...	6	4	7	8	14	8	14	...	16	...	10	...	13	2
August	10	5	13	2	6	4	7	8	12	8	12	8	13	4	10	...	13	2
September ...	9	6	11	4	6	4	7	8	11	9	10	10	13	12	8	12	13	7
October	10	5	15	10	6	4	7	8	15	5	13	12	15	5	14	1	13	7
November ...	10	...	15	10	6	4	7	8	13	12	12	8	15	5	15	...	13	7
December ...	10	...	15	...	6	4	7	8	13	12	11	14	14	11	14	6	13	7
January	10	...	14	6	6	4	7	8	14	6	12	13	14	11	15	...	13	2
February	10	8	13	12	6	4	7	8	15	...	13	12	16	4	14	6	13	2
March	11	...	17	8	6	4	7	8	15	10	14	6	16	9	15	10	13	7

CHAPTER V.

Boundary Department.

SECTION I.

Boundary Settlement.

Control.

Pundit Bhadawa Ram superintended the working of this department as well as that of the Revenue Survey, under the able giudance of Lt.-Col. W. Loch.

Stoppage of operations.

During the year under retrospect, Boundary Settlement operations were completely put a stop to, owing to the prevailing scarcity, with the exception of the work in the offices, such as clearing of files, copying maps, &c. During the first few months, however, work in the Parbatsar and Didwana Parganas was completed.

In last year's report, 100 villages of the Pohkaran patta are said to be omitted by error, taking them into consideration, there still remain 451 villages untouched ; but it is hoped that these will be completed by the commencement of the next official year.

Statement showing the amount of Boundary work completed and what still remains to be done :—

No.	Name of Pargana.	No. of villages completed.	No. of villages in progress.	Remaining.			Total No. of villages in Pargana.	Remarks.
				Boundary.	Maps.	Pillar erecting.		
1	Bilara	72	...	1	1	1	73	
2	Pali	70	...	1	1	...	71	
3	Pachbhadra ...	97	...	...	...	...	97	
4	Parbatsar ...	143	...	...	2	143	143	
5	Phalodi	...	...	90	90	90	90	
6	Jalore	234	...	...	...	...	234	
7	Jaswantpura ...	187	...	...	...	...	187	
8	Jodhpur	298	...	...	...	...	298	
9	Jaitaran	72	...	41	34	48	113	
10	Didwana	88	...	...	...	88	88	
11	Sanchore	227	...	...	...	6	227	
12	Sojat	167	...	...	...	....	167	
13	Siwana	118	...	...	...	...	118	
14	Shergarh	...	...	209	209	209	209	
15	Sheo	58	...	1	1	3	59	
16	Godwar	275	...	3	3	3	278	
17	Marote	94	...	...	...	...	94	
18	Merta	310	...	2	1	78	312	
19	Nagore	343	...	3	2	325	346	
20	Nawa	16	...	...	...	...	16	
21	Sankra	24	...	...	...	3	24	
22	Pokarn Pattah ...	...	...	100	100	100	100	
	Total ...	2,893	...	451	444	1,097	3,344	

SECTION II.

Revenue Survey.

Progress.

Field work was completely put a stop to, owing to the prevailing scarcity and therefore the mapping of the villages, which lately reverted to Khalsa was untouched. But the work in the office continued. The attestation of rights of 258 villages the fairing of record of rights of 114 and the preparation of Bapoti pattas of 209 were completed up to the close of the year. The maps are complete of 565 out of 588 Khalsa villages.

CHAPTER VI.

Land Revenue or Khas Hawala.

Control.

Kalla Chatar Bhuj continued to superintend the department under the control of Lt.-Col. W. Loch.

Income and Expenditure.

The incomes from Hawala and Kasba during the year under retrospect, amounted to Rs. 3,21,274 and 73,922 respectively, giving a total of 3,95,196 against 6,10,292 of the year before, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 2,15,096 from that of the previous year.

The expenditure on the other hand has gone up to Rs. 48,688 against 38,937 of the year before.

The decrease in receipts is accounted for by the Head of the Department to the general failure of the Kharif harvest; while the enhancement in expenditure is said to be due to a portion of Lt.-Col. W. Loch and his establishment's pay and contingency being debitted to this head to the entertainment of an overseer, who superintend " bund " in course of construction.

Six villages, the aggregate annual rental of which was 8,485, were given in Jagir and 18 with an aggregate of Rs. 2,797 reverted to Khalsa (Note—These villages should more properly be called Hamlets and are situated in the hills, and are said to produce next to no income). Eight villages of an average rental of Rs. 2,105 were abandoned owing to the scarcity.

Examinations.

7 Thanadars passed the Patwari's Examination and 5 more are under examination.

Kukumnama.

The receipts under this head sank from Rs. 8,685 (of the preceding year) to Rs. 4,528 during the year. The expenditure, however, was Rs. 180.

Abkari Khalsa.

The realizations amounted to Rs. 14,415 against 18,502 of the year before. The decrease of 4,087 is accounted for by the Head of the Department by the prevailing scarcity and accompanying emigration. The expenditure was 180 as in the previous year.

COURT OF WARDS.

Control-

This department had been under the efficient management of Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., but the land revenue was, as usual, under the superintendence of Kulla Chatter Bhuj. Some of the Jagirdars' estates, under the Court of Wards, are under the supervision of Joshi Ashkaran.

Estates.

At the commencement of the year, there were 6 estates under the superintendence of Kulla Chatter Bhuj, to which 3 more were added during the year under retrospect. All these wards with the exception of the Jagirdars are reported to be clear of debt.

Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Court of Wards for the year 1891-92.

Number.	NAME AND TITLE OF WARDS.	RECEIPTS.												EXPENDITURE.														BALANCE.								
		Balance of previous year.						Income for 1891-92.			Borrowed during the year.			Total.														Paid into Khasi peti.			Paid into Treasury.			Cash in hand.			Total.		
		In Khasi Peti.	Cash.			Total.									For Sirkars.			Paid to Bohras.	Expenses on the construction of Bungalows.			Marriage expenses.			Given as loans.			Total.											
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	M. Dolat Singh ...	10,000	17,063	9	0	27,063	9	0	13,414	15	6	...	...	...	40,478	8	6	8,220	14	9	.....	19,351	0	0	...	..	.	865	5	3	28,437	4	0	10,000	1,000	1,041	4	6	12,041	4	6
2	M. Jeewan Singh ...	31,000	33,261	4	9	64,261	4	9	6,682	9	0	965	5	3	71,909	3	0	13,168	8	9	250	...	.	.	27,490	10	3	...	.....		40,909	3	0	31,000	...	...	..	...	31.000	0	0
3	R. R. Bheron Singh ...	13,000	7,891	5	0	20,891	5	0	5,310	11	6	1,963	11	6	28,165	12	0	4,652	4	0	13	9,675	8	0	...	..	...	...	.....		14,340	12	0	13,000	...	825	0	0	13,825	0	0
4	R. R. Bishan Singh ...	...	6,180	2	9	6,180	2	9	1,858	5	9	...	...	...	8,038	8	6	4,516	7	6	.....	...	.	...	...			1,963	11	6	6,480	3	0	...	1,500	58	5	6	1,558	5	6
5	R. R. Fateh Singh ...	...	2,210	9	6	2,210	9	6	3,963	8	3	177	0	0	6,351	1	9	3,468	7	9	1,200	...	.	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	4,668	7	9	...	1,500	182	10	0	1,682	10	0
6	Rana Zorawar Singh ...	...	12,454	6	6	12,454	6	6	7,568	13	3	...	...	...	20,025	3	9	3,287	1	0	.....	6,000	0	0	...	...	...	..	.....		9,287	1	0	...	8,000	2,736	2	9	10,736	2	9
7	T. Gopal Singh of Gundoch...	...	...	..	..	.....	...	..	12,238	7	9	...	...	.	12,238	7	9	8,160	8	3	399/8	...	..	..	...	..	...	277	0	0	8,837	0	3	...	3,000	401	7	6	3,401	7	6
8	T. Nathu Singh of Banklia...	...	...	..	.	.....	..	..	4,031	0	6	...	...	...	4,031	0	6	3,886	5	3	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	3,886	5	3	...	...	144	11	3	144	11	3
9	T. Gulab Singh of Balana ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	948	2	6	...	...	..	948	2	6	476	4	0	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	4	0	...	...	471	14	6	471	14	6
	Total Rs ...	54,000	79,061	5	6	1,33,061	5	6	56,016	10	0	3,106	0	9	1,92,184	0	3	49,836	13	3	1,862/8	35,026	8	0	27 490	10	3	3,106	0	9	1,17,322	8	3	54,000	15,000	5,861	8	0	74,861	8	0

CHAPTER VII.

Customs.

Personnel.

This department was superintended by Singhi Suraj Mal, under the control of Lieut.-Col. W. Loch.

Income.

Owing to the drought and consequent emigration of a portion of the population, the receipts have fallen off considerably; the net revenue of the year under consideration being Rs. 10,01,111 against Rs. 12,04,495 in the previous year; which shows a loss of nearly two lacs. In the early part of the year the receipts promised well but immediately the failure of rains was declared and they fell off considerably.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 1,95,153 against Rs. 2,22,151 of the year before.

Changes in Tariff.

Many changes in tariff are sanctioned by the Durbar to come into effect from the commencement of the next financial year (1st April 1892) of which the principal are :—the abolition of export duties on Opium, Gur, Musti Khand, Khari Zari, Khoti Zari, Ivory, Lace, Pashmina, Maora, Palkis and Shikrams, Ganja, and Charas and import on woolen cloth country, Cotton, Til, Wool, Sursoon, Raira, Soda, Palkis and Shikrams. The import duty is also abolished on rice from Sind which is of the coarsest kind and consumed by the poorer classes.

Import duty on opium is raised from 100 to 150 per maund and the duty on import of English and country gun-powder is raised from 1/4 to Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per maund respectively. An *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent is imposed on European fire-arms and ammunition imported under License and 10 per cent on European wines.

The following reductions in duties are made :—

Coarse cloth and thread, import and export from 1/8 to 1.
Woolen cloth country export from 1/8 to 1.
Cotton export from 0/12 to 0/10.
Dressed hides import and export from 1 to 0/8.
Raw hides export from 0/8 to 0/4.
Ghi export from 1/8 to 0/12.

At present a fixed duty per maund is levied on all cotton cloths, gold, lace cloths, &c. The question of levying an *ad valorem* import duty on them is under consideration.

A duty of 0/2 per maund is levied on old iron rails sold by the Railway Department.

A comparative statement showing the revenue realised and expenditure incurred during the past and previous year is subjoined.

Comparative statement showing the Marwar Customs Department during 1890-91.

Revenue.

No.	Article.	1890-91.			Actuals for 11 months and estimate for March 1891-92.			Budget estimate for 1892-93.	Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	
1	Opium	2,42,814	7	1	1,74,583	11	4	2,00,000	
2	Gur	1,78,315	7	0	1,26,666	10	9	1,60,000	
3	Chini Khand ...	1,33,074	4	0	1,26,258	2	3	1,26,000	
4	Musti Khand ...	25,524	1	3	15,269	8	9	20,000	
5	Fine cloth ...	1,70,189	7	6	1,24,911	8	7	1,70,000	
6	Coarse cloth ...	10,028	14	7	7,610	4	8	6,000	
7	Woolen cloth ...	2,527	2	9	3,371	9	3	1,500	
8	Kirana ...	65,690	4	10	68,536	6	9	65,000	
9	Metals	17,388	7	6	12,182	2	7	17,000	
10	Ivory	11,473	7	11	8,069	14	7	11,000	
11	Lace	7,618	2	5	8,448	2	3	7,500	
12	Pashmina ...	2,570	6	7	2,691	11	2	3,000	
13	Cotton ...	36,632	11	6	7,610	5	9	25,000	
14	Wool	23,534	4	3	20,610	9	9	25,000	
15	Dressed Hides ...	3,318	5	6	2,054	6	0	2,000	
16	Ghi	13,728	15	6	25,848	9	1	12,000	
17	Oil	9,780	9	3	21,609	13	6	10,000	
18	Raw Hides ...	4,808	5	0	6,215	4	9	3,000	
19	Til	13,747	0	3	21,734	5	0	18,000	
20	Maora	20,739	15	9	20,495	14	6	20,000	
21	Rice	15,393	15	0	18,182	5	6	15,000	
22	Tobacco ...	58,185	9	3	55,256	2	3	55,000	
23	Bardana ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	
24	Sarson	2,760	14	6	2,109	2	3	2,000	
25	Indigo ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	
26	Fruits	5,006	11	8	4,396	2	0	5,000	
27	Ganja and Charas ...	710	5	3	1,017	1	7	1,000	
28	Soda	971	2	0	515	13	3	.....	
29	Anise seed ...	2,492	10	0	1,423	7	6	2,000	
30	Cotten seed ...	18,238	7	0	14,982	4	0	18,000	
31	Timber ...	11,360	13	4	10,547	7	5	11,000	
32	Animals ...	51,935	1	3	49,596	8	6	50,000	
33	Miscellaneous ...	33,787	12	4	28,208	4	9	33,000	
34	Cash	10,090	5	3	10,098	2	5	8,000	
	Total Rs. ...	12,04,495	7	3	10,01,111	14	8	11,02,000	

Revenue realised and Expenditure of the and 1891-92 and the budget estimate for 1892-93.

Expenditure.

No.	ITEMS.	1890-91.			Actuals for 11 months and estimate for March 1891-92.			Budget estimate for 1892-93.	Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	
1	Pay of Establishment	85,013	4	1	87,983	6	0	90,000	
2	Contingencies ...	5,001	4	1	4,990	3	10	5,600	
3	Rewards to informers	1,580	3	8	1,644	13	1	2,000	
4	Repairs and Buildings	1,009	1	11	1,033	3	5	2,000	
5	Printing charges ...	750	0	3	677	10	3	800	
6	Weight and Scales ...	167	15	0	210	1	9	400	
7	Compensation to Sardars ...	30,819	0	0	30,819	0	0	31,000	
8	Remission on Mallani goods and refunds to Sirdars, &c. ...	20,511	3	2	19,321	7	9	24,000	
9	Paid to M. Kishore Singh of a Village Bagar ...	4,200	0	0	4,200	0	0	4,200	
10	Paid to Bikaner and Jeysalmer un: opium arrangements ...	69,342	13	3	40,516	1	9	40,000	
11	Charitable compensation ...	3,756	15	9	3,757	0	0	4,000	
	Total Rs. ...	2,22,151	13	9	1,95,152	15	10	2,04,000	
12	Remitted to Treasury	9,82,223	11	9	8,05,958	14	10	8,98,000	
13	Adjustment ...	119	13	9	.....	...	...	.....	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,04,495	7	3	10,01,111	14	8	11,02,000	

CHAPTER VIII.

Forest Department.

General.

Lala Dowlat Ram held charge of the Department under direct control of Lieutenant-Col. W. Loch up to the middle of October and afterwards under the immediate supervision of Ijlâs Khâs. A not inconsiderable progress is reported to have been made by the Department during the year under retrospect. The revenue rose up from 20,918 to 30,764 (which includes Rs. 11,985, unrealized and Rs. 4,500, the value of the saleable stock) while the expenditure aggregated to 15,970 against 10,692 of the year before.

This department was greatly utilised during the year when the famine prevailed.

Area and Boundary.

The area under forest conservancy was 1,91,000 acres, of which 1,80,476 acres are successfully protected.

The boundary pillars of the Khoriâ forest were rebuilt and pillars from Nana to Bagri forest, a line of about 100 miles in length, were repaired and enlarged.

The village lands of about 40 villages, situated in the forest tracts were surveyed, mapped and demarcated. The rights of the neighbouring villages for forest produce, were recorded and settled; but those of the villages, situated inside the forest are said to be in course of preparation.

Protection and Improvement of Forest.

One Ranger was added to the staff and the post of a Head guard was abolished while a Hindi writer was sanctioned for the Sojat range.

A code embodying Forest Laws was drawn up and passed by the Ijlas Khas, but it could not come into force on account of the prevailing scarcity which characterised the year.

16 cases were tried by the Hakims, of which 8 were regarding illicit wood or grass cutting, 5 pertaining to grazing without permission, 2 for injury done to forests by fire and 1 relating to other offences.

Statement showing the number of cases compounded by the Superintendent of Forests.

Range.	Cases compounded.				Average per men.		Average per case.		Remarks.
	No. of cases.	No. of men.	Amount.						
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
Godwar	81	411	454	12	5	10	1	1⅔	
Sojat	128	162	346	5	2	11¼	2	2⅛	
Jodhpur	23	32	94	5	4	1¼	2	15	
Total ...	232	605	895	6	3	13½	1	7⅔	

The fire line was cleared on the borders of the Marwar-Merwara and Marwar-Meywara.

The two fires, which occurred this year, burnt an area of about 2 miles.

The income realized from grass and grazing amounted to Rs. 6,559 and 5,557 respectively. About 9,000 maunds of garss was supplied to the Sardar Risala from the Arvalli hill forests while 14,834 cattles were admitted for grazing.

Neither the natural nor the artificial reproduction could fare well on account of the draught, though the reproduction by coppice shoots is reported to be doing well.

The arboriculture at Jodhpur and the reboicement work at Badora bhakar are reported to be in progress.

Forest produce removed from the forests.

28,212 cubics of timber and 2,78,844 of fuel as well as 15,552 bamboos were removed during the year, of which 9,552, 8,000 and 4,775 cubics respectively were removed by the Raj agency.

The minor produce however realized an income of Rs. 5,470 ; while the value of the free grants made to right holders amounted to Rs. 16,020.

CHAPTER IX.

Salt Department.

Control.

Pancholi Mukand Chand continued to superintend this Department under the direct control of R. B. Mehta Bijey Singh and the late lamented Pundit Sheo Narain.

SALT.

Edible Salt.

The balance in stock on the 1st day of October 1890 was 3,45,145 maunds ; while 1,91,477 maunds free of duty was taken delivery of, from the salt sources, as detailed below.

	Due.	Received.	Lapse.
Pachbhadra ...	1,50,000	1,13,268	36,732
Didwana	60,000	42,978	17,022
Phalodi	15,000	11,231	3,769
Nawa and Sambhar allotments ...	14,000	14,000	.....
Khasa Rasora from Pachbhadra ...	10,000	10,000	.....
TOTAL ...	2,49,000	1,91,477	57,523

35,992 maunds out of 3,45,145 in stock, and 1,62,700 out of 1,91,477 received during the year were disposed of. The sale proceeds are Rs. 98,127 and 4,02,843 respectively.

Khari Salt.

The manufacture of Khari Salt at Pichiak and Malkosni having been tentatively stopped, the balance in stock remained 41,694 maunds, as shown in the last year's report; of which 5,821 maunds were sold at Rs. 11,386.

Total sale proceeds.

The total quantity of Edible and Khari salt, sold was 2,04,515 maunds out of 5,78,316 maunds in stock; and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 5,12,357. The actual realizations, however, amounted to Rs. 3,96,092; leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,265; of which Rs. 54,605 are to be realized from salt traders and 61,659 are to be credited to this department.

Arears.

Rs. 1,22,454 out of 1,68,966 in arrears, were realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,512 which together with 1,16,265 alluded to above, gave a total of Rs. 1,62,777.

Actual amount remitted to the Durbar Treasury.

Out of the sum of Rs. 5,18,546 realized from the sale of salt and recovery of arrears. The amount remitted to the Treasury was 5,14,772; while the remaining sum of Rs. 3,774 was expended under different heads.

Establishment charges.

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 7,905, against 4,390 of the year before; the increase is said to be due to a new establishment created to watch over the Khari sources as given in the last report.

Price of salt.

The price of salt means the price at which the Treaty salt obtained from the Durbar salt sources is sold within the Durbar jurisdiction.

The ruling price remained the same at Pachbhadra, Phalodi, and Sambhar as during the previous year, but at Didwana the Government price of salt having been reduced from 3 annas per maund to 2 annas the price was accordingly reduced to that extent.

Durbar salt shops.

At the close of the last year there were 24 salt shops in existance, in which paid Agency was employed for the sale of Durbar Treaty salt. 8 were, however, closed during the year, as they could not successfully compete with the salt traders.

Saltpetre.

11 applications were received for the manufacture of saltpetre and the licenses were accordingly granted. The fee, derived from the licenses, amounted to Rs. 242/8 and the amount of saltpetre manufactured was 640 maunds.

Inspection.

Mr. Scully, Government Salt Officer, inspected the Durbar Khari salt sources, scattered over the country in March, with satisfactory results.

Illicit removal of the Khari salt.

24 minor cases were brought to light, of which 19 were disposed of; the offenders being either fined or imprisoned.

No case of smuggling was reported.

CHAPTER X.

Abkari Department.

Control.

This department was efficiently managed by R. B. Mehta Bijey Singh and the late Pundit Sheo Narain and afterwards by Pundit Dina Nath.

Revenue.

The tolal income realized from the Jagiri villages wherein 176 pattas are granted, amounted to Rs. 61,631 against 57,933 of the year before; to which if the income derived from Khalsa villages (wherein 67 pattas are granted) be added, which is managed by the Hawala Superintendent; the grand total would come up to Rs. 78,083.

Stills and Liquor shops.

During the last year the number of stills was 402 and that of the licensed shops 272. 97 shops were, however, abolished; and 65 out of 286 stills are such as are worked solely for the personal and private use of the previleged Tazimi Sardars.

Quantity of Liquor manufactured.

The total number of distillations from 221 stills come up to 8,273. Assuming the produce of each distillation to be about 20 bottles of Rasi, the total quantity of such liquor, manufactured from these stills amounted to 2,08,394 bottles or 34,732 gallons. The incidence of consumption comes to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a bottle or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per year per head of the drinking population.

Quality of Liquor manufactured.

The complaints against the strength and impurities of the Rasi liquor are said to be very rare.

Abkari charges.

The working establishment of the Department together with the incidental charges aggregated to Rs. 13,317/3/4 or $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole income.

Sadar distillery at Jodhpur.

The Jodhpur city contract was regranted to Seth Nemji, who continued to work to the satisfaction of the directors.

A room at a cost of Rs. 280 was built within the premises of Abkari godown.

There were 765 distillations and their yields were :—

		Bottles.	Gallons.
Asa	...	9,921	1,653
Doobara	...	6,239	1,039
Chhata	...	72,446	12,074
Total	...	88,606	14,766

The sale, however, has come up to.

Asa	...	8,545	1,424
Doobara	...	7,065	1,177
Chhata	...	65,842	10,973
Total	...	81,452	13,574

Tazimi Jagirdars.

The number of these dignitaries is 91. The total amount of compensation, including their old abkari incomes with half of the Durbar profits, conceded to them, due to the Tazimi Jagirdars, amounted to Rs. 9,960/6/9, which is said to have been paid with few exceptions.

Breach of Abkari rules.

There were fewer infringements during the year under report which fact is attributed by the Directors to the developement of the new Abkari system.

Out of 49 such cases, 30 were disposed of.

In no case, appeal has been lodged.

CHAPTER XI.

Mint.

General.

The same two Mints at Jodhpur and at Pali, as reported in last year's report continued to work during the year under consideration.

Receipts.

The total receipts from the Jodhpur and Pali Mints amounted to Rs. 12,198 and Rs. 1,037 respectively, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,601 and 478 respectively.

Coins, struck.

In the Jodhpur Mint 4,728 gold mohurs, 13,446 Bijeshahi and 1,485 copper coins while in the Pali mint 20,147 Bijeshahi and 16,208 copper coins were struck.

CHAPTER XII.

Public Works Department.

Control.

W. Home Esquire, Superintending Engineer, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, continued to superintend the Department with his characteristic zeal and ability.

A seperate detailed report has already been published by the Head of the Department, summary of which is given below.

RAILWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Jodhpur-Nagore section.

The Railway was opened from Jodhpur to Merta Road on the 8th April 1891, to Nagore on the 16th October; the remainder of the section together with that belonging to Bikanir was opened on the 9th December last. The accounts show that a sum of Rs. 8,12,902 were expended during the year under consideration; which together with the expenditure that was incurred to the end of March 1891, amounted to Rs. 24,66,319 against the estimate of 23,97,735 showing an excess of Rs. 68,584. The expenditure, however, includes Rs. 1,31,244 for permanent way materials, which are surplus and will, with the exception of Rs. 61,378 for dog spike, be used on Makrana section and on maintenance when credit will be given to the Jodhpur Nagore section.

Bikanere section.

The expenses on Bikanir section up to date have been Rs. 8,81,220.

Merta Road Makrana section.

The work was started after the 31st July 1891, when the sanction to the estimate was received. The earthwork is practically finished, nearly half the ballast is collected, the smaller culverts are half of them finished and the remainder will in hand.

The larger bridges at the Kuchawan Road are nearly half done. The stations and buildings at Makrana are ready except the menials' quarters; at Digana they are not commenced, at Ren staff quarters are ready but the station not commenced.

The permanent way materials were ordered from England through the B. B. &. C. I. Railway. Platelaying will, it is hoped, be commenced at the end of May, and the line should be ready for opening next October.

Eight Engines and Rolling stock were received from England.

The total expenditure up to the end of March 1892 was Rs. 5,90,452 of which Rs. 5,88,929 were laid out during the year under consideration.

B.—OPEN LINE JODHPUR RAILWAY.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 8,20,096 and the working expenses to Rs. 3,38,409 leaving a net profit of Rs. 4,81,687. The working expenses came to 41·27 per cent of the gross earnings.

The working expenses of Bikanir Railway amounted to Rs. 16,780 and the receipts to Rs. 37,639.

The famine in Marwar and Bikanir caused an unprecedented traffic in inward food grains. The traffic during the months of October, November, January and February was very heavy in as much as the amount taken over the Marwar Junction Jodhpur section was about 3 times greater than usual at the busy season of the year. The passenger traffic also rendered it necessary to establish a second daily train between Jodhpur and Marwar Junction. The salt traffic from Pachbhadra, however, continued to fall.

After the opening of the line to Bikanir, the single telegraph wire was found quite insufficient for the traffic, a second station to station wire was accordingly put up, and, the old one made a through one, touching only at Merta Road, Jodhpur and Marwar Junction.

TELEGRAPH CLASS AT JODHPUR SCHOOL.

The Durbar having decided to establish a telegraph class at the High School to educate boys for employment on the Railway, the necessary instruments were got from Govt. Telegraph Department, and put up in the school at a cost of Rs. 248.

ICE AND SODAWATER FACTORY.

For the first time this factory was worked at a net profit which amounted to Rs. 3,605 ; the expenditure being Rs. 7,856 and realizations 11,459.

The total amount of ice, turned out was 2,367 maunds, the sales amounted to 1,779 maunds giving the wastage as 583 maunds.

2,696 dozens of aërated water was made and sold.

The statement given below shows the estimate of, and the expenditure on, as well as the realizations from the various public works, noted therein.

Serial No.	Estimate.	NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure during 1891-92.	Expenditure from commencement of operation to the end of March 1892.	Receipts.
		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC WORKS.			
		General Office Jodhpore—			
1	3,72,905	Main Buildings	868	3,72,369	
2	7,070	Compound wall	1,566	6,566	
3	871	Latrines	9	518	
4	714	Plastering Record Room ...	352	352	
		Workshops—			
5	.....	Procuring tools	532	532	
6	.....	Latrines	258	258	
7	.....	Maintenance of Chopra tank ...	312	312	
		Hospitals—			
8	.....	Repairs to Mailabagh hospital ...	209	209	
9	4,384	New hospital at Nawa ...	779	3,676	
10	4,717	New hospital at Bilara ...	122	4,295	
11	5,168	New hospital at Merta ...	50	3,732	
12	.....	New hospital for Sirdar Risala ...	(See item 41.)		
13	.....	New hospital at Jaswantpura ...	(See item 61.)		
14	2,086	Adding a room to Manager's Bungalow	1,995	1,995	
		New Residency—			
15	42,279	Main Buildings	13,652	40,147	
16	2,934	Compound wall	2,654		
17	3,660	Sinking wells for Residency and Doctor's Bungalows ...	1,728	2,491	
18	4,700	Out houses	3,958	3,958	
19	3,638	Clerks' quarters	2,634	2,634	
		Carried over ...	31,678	4,44,044	

Serial No.	Estimate.	NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure during 1891-92.	Expenditure from commencement of operation to end of March 1892.	Receipts.
		Brought forward ...	31,678	4,44,044	
20	.....	Maintenance and sales of Ice ...	7,854	.....	11,459
21	13,18,253	Bilara Bund	1,80,483	4,61,001	
21½	46,733	Canal left of Luni river ...	3,434	3,434	
22	17,003	Building a bungalow for Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh ...	661	14,475	
		His Highness's Bungalows—			
23	21,040	At Balsamand	3,249	19,852	
24	.....	At Raika Bagh	27,321	27,321	
		School at Jodhpore—			
25	1,261	Alterations to Girls' School ...	159	1,226	
26	244	Latrines for Girls' School ...	171	171	
27	4,132	School Mistress house ...	2,808	3,808	
28	254	Putting up Telegraph instruments in Jodhpore School ...	248	248	
29	.....	Pay of Telegraph Instructor ...	194	.....	
		Roads—			
30	2,000	Making Kutcha road to Sursagar	264	264	
31	.....	Repairs to Sendra-Erinpura roads	52	.....	
		Carried over ...	2,58,576	9,75,844	11,459

Serial No.	Estimate.	NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure during 1891-92.	Expenditure from commencement of operation to end of March 1892.	Receipts.
		Brought forward ...	2,58,756	9,75,844	11,459
		Roads (continued)—			
32	.....	Repairs to Roads at Jodhpore ...	8,108	.....	
33	.....	Repairs to Roads at Jaswantpura	(See item 65.)		
34	3,240	Repairs to parapet walls to Fort road, Jodhpore	9	2,057	
35	674	Repairs to Abu Bungalow ...	622	622	
		Gardens—			
36	.....	Maintenance of gardens ...	11,969	.....	968
37	6,528	Compound wall to Balsamand garden	3,424	4,930	
38	892	Iron gates for Powta ...	281	1,173	
39	1,339	Compound wall Raika-Bagh ...	386	386	
		For Sirdar Risala—			
40	8,216	Hospital for Sawars ...	1,894	6,704	
41	3,858	Hospital for horses ...	2,512	4,580	
42	1,187	Workshops	742	.....	
43	2,664	Cook houses	1,602	2,838	
44	3,541	Bazar huts	3,539	3,539	
45	380	Magazine	579	579	
46	3,324	Guard Room and Godown ...	3,093	3,093	
47	2,301	Orderly room	1,100	1,100	
		Carried over ...	2,98,436	10,07,445	12,427

Serial No.	Estimate.	NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure during 1891-92.	Expenditure from commencement of operation to end of March 1892.	Receipts.
		Brought forward ...	2,98,436	10,07,445	12,427
		For Kaim Khani Risala—			
48	19,841	Lines at Jodhpur	6,950	6,950	
		Canals—			
49	66,992	Canal to Daijar	21,277	51,466	
50	3,844	Bund at Beri	2,552	4,032	
51	16,332	Bund at Daijar	14,129	19,709	
52	.....	Famine relief works tools, &c. ...	2,412	2,412	
		New Bungalow for Doctor—			
53	20,987	Main Building	7,226	17,307	
54	8,768	Office, out houses, and roads ...	6,892	6,892	
55	.....	Wells	(See item 17)		
56	71,395	New Jail at Jodhpore	23,964	23,964	
57	.....	Repairs to Miscellaneous Buildings at Jodhpur	55	.....	
58	4,733	Piping at Kaga	385	3,057	
59	.....	Surveys for Chopasni Bund ...	4	95	
60	1,166	Repairs to Burial ground at Sursagar	750	750	
		At Jaswantpura—			
61	9,204	Building 2 hospitals... ...	2,310	5,416	
62	42,362	Zenana quarters	14,601	25,414	
63	8,971	Nobles School	2,918	9,336	
64	72,297	New roads, Majifa	32,348	34,277	
		Carried over ...	4,37,209	12,18,522	12,427

Serial No.	Estimate.	NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure during 1891-92.	Expenditure from commencement of operation to end of March 1892.	Receipts.
		Brought forward ...	4,37,209	12,18,522	12,427
		At Jaswantpura (continued)—			
65	.....	Repairs to old roads ...	123		
66	2,566	Repairs to Bagole tank ...	1,724	1,724	
		For Asst. Resident, W. R. S.—			
67	1,438	Compound to office	1,123		
68	1,383	Sinking a well	626		
69	1,316	Compound to clerk's quarters ...	1,138		
70	37,572	Building a bungalow for Maharaj Kunwar	36,603	36,603	
71	19,351	Building a bungalow for Maharaj Dowlut Singh	15,741	15,741	
72	19,351	Building a bungalow for Rao Raja Bheron Singh	16,135	16,135	
73	.....	Paying Police Staff and Sowars ...	4,636		
74	.....	Paying Cashiers	272		
75	.....	Paying Dak Bungalow Servants and collecting rents	893	.....	796
76	.....	Postal buildings ...	111	.....	751
77	.....	Working His Highness trolly and paying carriageman ...	509		
78	.....	Working water lift to fort ...	3,242		
79	.....	Suspense	5,154	5,605	
80	.....	Establishment charged to public works	18,325		
		Total Public Works ...	5,33,256	12,93,730	13,974

CHAPTER XIII.

Medical Department.

General

The Medical Department was, as in the previous year, under the able management of Surgeon-Major A. Adams, M.D., F. R. C. S., the Residency Surgeon; an abstract of whose report for the year, under retrospect, is subjoined.

Sanitation.

On account of the scarcity of fodder, a sufficient number of buffaloes could not be maintained for the municipal carts; consequently some of the city refuse was removed by the sweepers, who, as the Head of the Department points out, deposited it adjacent to the city.

Dispensaries.

There were 10 dispensaries in Marwar and 1 in Mallani at the close of the last year. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, one at Jaswantpura and the other at Nawa—which are in buildings, specially constructed for the purpose, with quarters for the hospital assistants and servants. The building for the Bali Dispensary was delayed on account of famine.

The Head of the Department gives the following report about the working of the dispensaries.

"48,846 patients were treated during the year against 42,585 during the previous 12 months; of these 391 were in-door patients; 258 major and 4,153 minor operations were performed against 223 major and 2,917 minor during the previous year. This shows a satisfactory progress in dispensary work in Marwar and Mallani.

"In the Hewson Hospital, 10 lithotomies were performed with 2 deaths and 7 litholapaxies with 2 deaths. In one of the cases, fatal after litholapaxy, large stones were found in both kidnies; and extensive nephritis, in the other peritonites supervened. 10 amputations were performed, one of which proved fatal. The other operations of greatest importance were performed in the Jalor Dispensary. Hospital Assistant Batook Nath Misra performed 9 lithotomies, 8 of which were successful; he also performed many amputations and other operations successfully. Two successful cataract operations were performed in the Hewson Hospital; but these affections of the eye are still generally maltreated by the Sojat waids before they apply for aid at the Hospital. A great many mycetomatous tumours were removed, this disease being very prevalent in the sands of Marwar."

Salt Dispensaries.

There were 4 salt dispensaries, at Pachbhadra, Didwana, Phalodi, and Bhatki, the latter having been re-opened during the year. The number of out-door and in-door

patients treated was 4,216 and 153 respectively. No important operation is said to have been performed in any of them.

The men employed in the Salt Department, at Bhatki are reported to be in a broken down state of health and suffering more or less from scurvy. The Residency Surgeon suggests to frequently change the men, employed there, to get the recruits examined physically, to fix an age limit and to keep a vegetable garden there.

Prevailing diseases.

Skin diseases, diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, rheumatic and syphlitic affections head the list. 72 cases of leprosy were seen during the year, and a good deal of influenza in November and December.

The treatment of leprosy, as recommended by Dr. Unna is said to have been tried in the Hewson Hospital ; but nothing in the way of an obsolute cure is reported. The treatment is said to be so prolonged that the patients lose confidence and disappear without permission. In 2 cases, some improvement seemed to have taken place under the treatment ; but these like others were wearied of it.

Cholera.

Cholera broke out in Marwar early in May and cases continued to occur in different localities up to the end of October. The detailed cholera report is subjoined.

Nagore.

Cholera broke out in Palota, in May and from that village 19 deaths were reported between the 3rd and 25th of the month. On the 6th June, another case was reported in the same Pergana, which terminated fatally and again 28 cases with 25 deaths were reported from another village Seerwas between the 12th and 31st October.

Merta.

372 seizures with 241 deaths were reported between the 25th June and the 31st August.

Pachbhadra.

A single fatal case occurred in the town of Pachbhadra on the 26th June.

Nawa.

2 cases occurred on the 25th May and both recovered. Again between the 18th and 29th of September, there were 24 seizures and 9 deaths. The former cases are said to be due to the spread of the disease along the Jaipur border ; wherefrom it made its way to Parbatsar.

Parbatsar.

42 cases were reported between the 11th July and 28th August ; of which 23 proved fatal.

Jodhpur.

An out-break occurred at the village of Chawan between the 14th and 19th July. Of 75 individuals attacked, 65 died. This epidemic was traced to a villager, who had been on a pilgrimage to the Ganges and who broke his journey for a few hours at Muthra and Jaipur. He was attacked by cholera before he reached his village on the 11th July but from this attack he recovered.

3 days after his arrival, cholera of a most virulent type broke out ; and had the villagers not left the village and gone into camp in the plains at a distance from the village, many more must have perished. Vacating the village in this way and the rain which fell afterwards, stopped the spread of the disease so completely that not a single case was heard after the 7th day of the out-break.

At Jodhpur, however, between the 1st and 24th October there were 125 cases with 44 deaths. They mostly occurred about the palace and the Military lines adjacent. This out-break also originated from travellers.

Pali.

55 cases of cholera with 18 deaths occurred between the 22nd August and 15th September. Of these 36 cases occurred in the town of Pali ; 14 of which proved fatal.

Bilara.

Between the 27th August and 15th of September, 190 seizurs with 113 deaths were reported. Many of these occurred among the labourers, congregating on the bund, that is being made there.

Sanchore.

A single fatal case was reported.

Jaswantpura.

A single fatal case was reported.

Didwana.

A single fatal case was reported.

Bali.

A single case which recovered was reported.

Preventive Measures.

The Musahib Ala ordered large quantities of sulphur to be burnt wherever the disease made its appearance ; buildings were thrown down to properly ventilate the palace and much cleaning was done.

The palace-followers were dispersed and the palace was vacated for a time which undoubtedly had an effect in shortening the epidemic.

Deputy Superintendent Ali Mardan Khan arranged for the care of the sick and was constantly among them while the out-break lasted. The vaccinators were sent out with cholera pills where other dispensary aid was not available and one of these contracted the disease and died in the discharge of his duty.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure came up to Rs. 16,797 of which 10,193 were expended on establishment, Rs. 4,167 on European medicines, Rs. 109 on the diet of the in-patients and the rest on bazaar medicines, tighting and other contingencies.

The Pohkaran dispensary is supported entirely by the Thakur and the Diwana town dispensary is worked at a very small cost by the Hospital Assistant in charge of the N. I. S. Revenue dispensary there.

The dispensaries are reported to be well supplied with medicines and surgical appliances and they are regularly inspected.

Female Medical Education.

The two scholarships, founded by His Highness in the Agra Medical school for female students are still vacant; as suitable students cannot be induced to go from here to take them up.

Jodhpur Jail.

The new Jail is under construction. The daily average number of prisoners was 839·63, and that of the sick, 20·87. There were 1,035 admissions into Hospital from all causes; of whom 35 died as per detail given below:

14 from dysentery, 7 from diarrhœa, 3 from pneumonia, 3 from debility and old age, 4 from malarial fever, 2 from pleuritis, 1 from chronic bronchitis and 1 from a wound of the head.

No epidemic prevailed; but 6 cases of scurvy were treated. Diarrhœa was most prevalent in the rainy season; and cases of malarial fever, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism and dysentery were usually seen.

No change was effected in the daily ration and clothing, given to the prisoners.

Vaccination.

It is now generally accepted by the people; and the returns of this year would have shown a much greater increase, had the famine not driven many a people from their homes.

84,304 vaccinations were performed during the year, 98·16 per cent of which were successful, against 82,745 of the year before. An increase of 2 vaccinators on the staff was made; one of these is a female for purda houses, and the other is a sweeper for his caste people, as a Brahmin would not willingly vaccinate a sweeper's child.

The establishment of vaccination therefore consisted of, beside the Superintendent.

1 Deputy Superintendent drawing Rs. 35 per month with Rs. 24 travelling allowance in the working season.

6 Assistant Superintendents each drawing Rs. 18 per mensem with Rs. 10 travelling allowance in the working season.

86 Vaccinators drawing from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 a month in the working season ; and a moiety of this, in the non-working season.

119 villages were inspected by the Superintendent; where he saw 4,889 vaccinated children with 98·08 per cent of success.

712 villages were inspected by the Deputy Superintendent, where he saw 19,856 children, 98·6 per cent of whom were successfully vaccinated.

1,925 villages were inspected by the 6 Assistant Superintendents, where they saw 33,845 children ; 96·76 per cent of whom were successfully vaccinated.

CHAPTER XIV.

Thuggi and Dacoity.

SECTION I.

Control.

Munshi Kishori Lal, who was created a Rai Bahadur in the New Year's honors, continued to superintend the department. He visited Jodhpur, Sojat, Bilara, Nawa, Didwana, Perbatsar, Pali, Jaitaran, Merta, Nagore and Marot.

Expenditure.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 8,330 to Rs. 8,920 during the year.

Dacoities and highway-robberies.

138 heinous offences (28 dacoities and 110 highway-robberies against 94 (14 dacoities and 80 highway-robberies respectively) of the year before, were committed. The increase is said to be due to the prevailing scarcity.

The total amount of property, plundered aggregated to Rs. 26,554 against 27,566 of the previous year. The total number of cases, committed is thus arranged in proportion to the value plundered.

Cases without any loss	...	...	7
Cases in which the loss was below Rs.	100	77
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	500	45
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,000	8
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4,000	1

254 persons are said to be concerned in 110 highway-robberies and 343 in the dacoities. In 3 docoities however the number of men concerned exceeded 20.

Of the total number of men (597) there were 125 Minas, 10 Baories, 67 Rajputs, 13 Sansis, 10 Rawats, 58 Bhils, 3 Sindhis, 89 Mers, 1 Naik, 1 Sami, and the rest of unknown caste. It is probable, however, that the number might have been grossly exaggerated as per plaintiff's statement, without any regard whether the offenders of one case were concerned in the other.

Cases elucidated, &c.

The total number of cases elucidated was 43, of which 4 were educidated by the Superintendent himself.

The total number of offenders, arrested was 144 and the amount of property recovered aggregated to Rs. 3,885-10-9.

Mail robbery.

A mail robbery was committed within the limits of village Singhana in Nagore. The mail bag was however recovered.

Release of prisoners on security.

4 Minas gave themselves up on their own accord and confessed to have committed 8 heinous offences. They were consequently released on security.

Rajput Shersingh Bhomia of village Kosana, who had been an outlaw, from a long time past, was arrested during the year. He was also ordered to be released on security on confessing his past crimes.

Approvers.

No new approve was taken in. The total cost of the maintenance of 25 approvers, in the Durbar service, amounted to Rs. 1,220.

SECTION II.

Settlement of the Criminal tribes.

Control.

Munshi Hardyal Singh, who was created a Rai Bahadur in the New Year's honours, continued to exercise efficient control. There are 13 Bhori Mohurirs, who have passed the prescribed examination, of which in the Hakumats of Jodhpur, Bali, Pali, Sojat, Jaitaran, Bilara, Merta, Nagore, Parbatsar, Jalor, Sanchor, and Jaswantpura, there is one Mohurir in each of them ; and one Mohurir does the work of both Phalodi and Sheo. In the perganas of Sankra, Shergurh, and Sambhar, the Fojdari Mohurir, while in the remaining 6 Perganas, the Abkari Mohurirs (who get Rs. 10 as allowance) do Baori work in addition to their ordinary duties.

Income and expenditure.

The annual expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,588 while the income realized, amounted to Rs. 578-12-9 as per details given below:—

Deduction on account of the absence of Jamadars and Lambardars ... ... Rs. 546-4-9

Fine ... ... „ 32-8-0

Supervisor's tour.

The Supervisor inspected 13 Hakumats and 12 Thikanas excercising judicial powers, as well as 98 villages, where the criminal tribes are settled.

Population of the Criminal tribes.

The population of the criminal tribes, as shown by the annual statements, received from the Hakumats is 88,973, as detailed below :—

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baories	5,299	4,630	6,984	16,913
Minas	5,677	4,128	7,219	17,024
Bhils	11,319	9,263	15,649	36,331
Thories	4,215	3,547	5,749	13,511
Kolies	935	864	1,093	2,892
Bagries	690	588	1,124	2,402
TOTAL ...	28,135	23,020	37,818	88,973

They are scattered over all the Parganas; the Baories are chiefly found in the Parganas of Merta, Jaitaran, Sojat, and Nagor, and to some extent in Jodhpur and Bilara. The Minas abound in Bali and Jalor, while the Thories in Nagor, Jodhpur, and Sojat and to some extent in Jaitaran and Merta; and the Bhils, chiefly in Jaswantpura, Jalor, and Sanchor, and to some extent in Jodhpur, Pachbhadra and Shergurh. The Kolies are found in small numbers in Sanchor and Jaswantpura and the Bagries in Jalor and 4 other Parganas.

Settling them into agriculture.

Of the 88,973 persons, comprising the criminal tribes, there are 21,895 men, engaged in agriculture. If this number be deducted from the total number of men, given in the above statement (women and children being excluded as dependent and unworking classes) the number still left without any settled means of livelihood would be 6,240, of which 618 earn their livelihood as servants and 5,249 as coolies, the rest being incapable of service.

The extent of land, under the cultivation of those, engaged in agriculture, during the year, was 4,22,022 bighas (giving on an average a plot of 19¼ bighas to each cultivator); of which the *pattas* are granted of 1,12,120¼ bighas of land to 3,820 men.

There were 1,630 wells in the possession of the criminal tribes, while the number of cattle in their possession was 76,762.

In 17 Parganas the *chowkidari lagbag* is levied which amounted to Rs. 77,649/11/0 during the year, under retrospect.

The Durbar spent sums of Rs. 3,007, 2,003, and 48 for the maintenance of the criminal tribes of Sadri, Dudorzore and Jeswantabad respectively.

Debt.

7,436 men are out of debt bearing a proportion of 26·43 per cent to the total criminal population. The amount of debt, outstanding on the 31st March, 1892, against 20,699 men of the criminal tribes was 9,01,685; of which 18,363 is of the Raj, the rest being of the Bohras.

Emigration.

In consequence of the prevailing scarcity 4,613 Baories, 5,040 Bhils, 2,490 Thories, 669 Kolies, 667 Minas and 438 Bagries emigrated out of Marwar. Strict orders were however issued to the Hakims and the Thikanas excercising judicial powers to prevent emigration. The criminal tribes, residing in Khalsa villages were employed by the Durbar on the Relief works, &c.

THEFTS.

	Thefts.	Number of cases, committed.	Amount of property, stolen. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of cases, elucidated.	Amount of property, recovered. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of offenders, arrested.	Number of offenders, convicted.	Remarks.
Hakumats.	Of property ...	1,147	1,35,550	11	3	425	39,684	3	9	901	345	
	Of cattle	624	34,022	9	0	313	10,859	8	0	443	228	
	TOTAL ...	1,771	1,69,573	4	3	738	41,543	11	9	1,344	573	
Thikanas.	Of property ...	245	15,938	9	6	125	2,342	9	0	213	109	
	Of cattle	58	2,455	8	0	30	970	8	0	41	19	
	TOTAL ...	303	18,394	1	6	155	3,313	5	0	254	128	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,074	1,87,967	5	9	893	44,857	0	9	1,598	701	

The increase in the number of thefts, as compared with the figures of the last year, is due to the prevailing scarcity. The amount of property stolen would have been much more less, had Pachbhadra, Merta, Marot, Jodhpur, Jalore, Didwana, and Nagore not exhibited a marked increase. The Hakims concerned have, however, been warned. The amount of property, recovered would have been much more higher; but to the comparative decrease of Rs. 5,313 in the Hakumats of Bali, Merta, Sanchor, Jaswantpura, Phalodi and Sojat.

Of the cases, in which the offenders were convicted, 277 only were proved against the criminal tribes.

Mode of disposals of the cases.

531 cases were tried in the Hakumats and 104 in the Thikanas, of the value of Rs. 18,514 and 2,912 respectively; while 463 and 60 cases of the value of Rs. 64,639 and 5,179 respectively, were transferred. The number of cases, dismissed in the Hakumats and Thikanas was 300 and 42 respectively.

Compensation.

Compensation out of the "lag bag" of the criminal tribes was awarded in 78 cases in the Hakumats and 23 cases in the Thikanas; and the amount of the compensation was Rs. 1,209 and Rs. 751 respectively.

DETAILS OF THE PUNISHMENT AWARDED.

Sentence exceeding 6 months, but not exceeding 12 months 7

Sentence exceeding 3 months, but not exceeding 6 months	24
Sentence exceeding 1 month, but not exceeding 3 months	64
Up to one month	33
Whipping	148
Total ...	276

Bararwa Ladkhanis.

The total population of Ladkhanis at Bararwa at the close of the year was 155—men 58, women 58, children 39. The land in their possession is 5,096 bighas, *viz.*:

Sawanu	4,874
Unalu	222

They possess 586 heads of cattle, giving an average of 7⅓ per head.

CHAPTER XV.

Prisons.

Pundit Sukhdeo Prasad, B. A., continued to superintend the Jodhpore Jail.

The management of the Jail has been satisfactory.

Number of Jails 2

Name „ „ Marwar Jodhpore Jail and City Branch Jail.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on the 31st March 1890-91 ...	647	41	688
Imprisoned during the year 1891-92 ...	632	30	662
Total ...	1,279	71	1,350

Received from other Jails	A.—To undergo sentence ...	0.
	B.—In transit for transportation to other Jails ...	0
Grand Total ...	1,279 71	1,350

Transferred to other Jails	A.—To undergo sentence ...	1
	B.—For transportation ...	0
Released during the year	A.—on appeal ...	5
	B.—on expiry of sentence ...	294
	C.—under remission rules ...	0
	D.—By order of the Durbar: A.—on account of sickness	0
	D.—By order of the Durbar: B.—on other grounds	0
	D.—By order of the Durbar: C.—Birthday	269
Transported		0
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum		0
Escaped		0
Executed		4
Died		32
Remaining on the 31st March 1891-92		745
Daily average strength		765 11

Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts:—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Religion	A.—Hindus ...	...	610	33	643
	B.—Mohamedans...	...	98	2	100
	C.—Jains and Budhists	...	2	...	2
	D.—Aryas ...	...	...	...	0
	E.—Christians ...	...	...	...	0
Age	A.—Under 16	...	20	...	20
	B.— „ 16 to 40	...	499	26	525
	C.— „ 40 to 60	...	179	9	188
	D.—Above 60	...	12	...	12

Previous occupation.	Males.	Persons employed in the State service	...	...	27
		Professional persons	...	...	60
		Persons engaged in service or performing personal offices			54
		Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals		...	544
		Persons engaged in commerce or trade	...	...	19
		Persons employed in mechanical arts	...	...	0
		Manufacture and engineering operations	...	...	0
	Females.	Married...	...	...	29
		Unmarried	...	...	0
		Widow...	...	...	6
		Prostitute	...	...	0

Statement showing the convicts admitted during the year and those remaining on the 31st March, 1892 according to nature and length of sentence:—

	Admitted.			Remaining on 31st March 1892.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding one month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above one and not exceeding 3 months ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3 „ 6 „ ...	282	15	297	51	...	51
„ 6 „ 1 year ...	146	1	147	123	1	124
„ 1 year „ 2 „ ...	95	5	100	117	6	123
„ 2 „ „ 5 „ ...	94	6	100	272	5	277
„ 5 „ „ 7 „ ...	10	2	12	72	9	81
„ 7 „ „ 10 „ ...	1	1	2	26	5	31
„ 10 „ „ 14 „ ...	1	...	1	17	2	19
Sentenced for transportation (for life or for a term) ...	4	...	4	32	7	39
Total ...	633	30	663	710	35	745

(A).	Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...
(B).	„ „ rigorous „ ...	...	745
(C).	„ „ with solitary confinement	...	...
(D).	„ „ with whipping ...	...	...

Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jail during the year 1891 who had been previously convicted.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
No. admitted during the year			68	1	69
No. previously convicted ...	A.	once	0	0	0
	B.	twice	49	1	50
	C.	more than twice ...	19	0	19
		Total ...	68	1	69
Juvenile prisoners under 16 years	A.	No. of admitted during the year	10	0	10
	B.	No. previously convicted	0	0	0

Statement showing the employment of prisoners during the year.

				Males.	Females.
Average number not sentenced to labour...				0	0
Average number under sentence of labour on working days ...				710	35
Average number sick				17	0
„ „ convalascent and infirm				45	0
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS. — *On prison duties.*	A.	Unremunerative labour		0	0
	B.	Prison officers		16	1
	C.	Prison servants		40	0
	D.	Gardening...		30	0
	E.	Employed in preparing articles for use in Jail, &c. ...		25	0
	F.	Wheat grinding, &c.		0	0
		Jail repairs.			
On Jail building. — Additions and alterations	G.	under Supdt. ...		0	0
	H.	under P. W. D. ...		0	0
New Jail	I.	under Supdt. ...		0	0
	J.	under P. W. D. ...		0	0
	K.	Manufacture		412	0
	L.	Public work		116	0

Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners during the year 1891-92.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of maintenance	41,668	8	0
Average cost of maintenance per head	30	13	9
Total cash earnings	3,728	12	3
Average cash of earnings per head of average strength ...	2	12	3
Net cost to Durbar	28	1	6

Statement showing the sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of all classes during 1891-92.

	Males.
Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jail devoted to convicts under-trial and civil prisoners respectively but exclusive of hospital and observation cells	536
Average daily strength	765
Maximum population on any one day	897
Daily average number of sick	17
Number of deaths in and out of hospital	32

Statement showing particulars regarding civil prisoners during the year 1891-92.

	Males.
Number remained at close of previous year	0
Number received during year	12
Total population	12
Average daily number	03
Released during the year	12
Escaped	0
Transferred	0
Died	0
Remaining on the 31st March 1891-92	0
Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head	6
Average number of prisoners above capacity	0

			Males.
	Average number of prisoners below capacity		5 (nearly)
Hospital.	*A.*	Admissions	0
	B.	Daily average sick	0
	C.	Death	0
	D.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength	0
Cost.	*A.*	Total charges Rs. 48.	
	B.	Average cost per prisoner is paid by the plaintiff at the rate of Rs. 4 per month.	

NOTICE OF STAFF :—The Daroga Bias Bahroon Das discharged his duties creditably. Clerks Sham Das and Zorawar Mul worked steadily and satisfactorily.

CHAPTER XVI.

Courts of Justice.

MAHAKMA KHAS.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA.

Eleven cases were referred to His Highness for confirmation. His Highness confirmed the findings of the Ijlas awarding capital punishments to 5 and life imprisonment to 6 convicts.

CRIMINAL.

Two references came under this head. In both the decisions of the Ijlas were confirmed.

CIVIL.

Two appeals are pending.

BOUNDARY.

Mahakma Khas.

It is the Marwar High Court. Its decisions are mostly final. Only His Highness can alter them. The Musahib Ala Col. Sir Pratap Singh continued to preside over it. It held 112 sittings during the year.

CRIMINAL.

122 cases were received, 4 were pending at the close of the year 113 were disposed of, leaving 13 for disposal at the end of the year.

Confirmation.

Under this head 8 cases were filed, out of which 6 were disposed of leaving 2 for disposal at the close of the year.

Revision.

4 cases were received 3 remained pending at the end of the year.

Appeals.

In 5 cases the Ijlas recommended life imprisonment and in 5 capital punishment.

Punishment.

The Ijlas had to deal with 144 under-trial prisoners, out of which 37 were acquitted and 107 convicted, thus leaving no under-trial prisoner at the end of the year.

Punishment classified :—

To be hanged	5
Life imprisonment	6
14 years	0
10 „	1
7 „	5
5 year	5
4 „	14
3 „	8
2 „	8
1 „	48
9 months or $\frac{3}{4}$	0
6 „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$	7
3 „ „ $\frac{1}{4}$	0
2 „ „ $\frac{1}{6}$	0
TOTAL ...	107

CIVIL.

Cases are received under 3 classes (1) as appeals (2) for revision (3) for confirmation.

Statement showing the institution and disposal of Judicial cases.

COURTS.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.					Balance at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.		
APPEALS.										
Boundary ...	1	12	13	5	.....	1	.....	6	7	
Appellate Court ...	32	63	95	36	3	6	9	54	41	
Sirdars' Court ...	21	45	66	17	4	5	3	29	37	
Malani ...	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Total ...	54	124	178	58	7	12	12	89	89	
REVISION.										
Ijlas Khas ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Boundary ...	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Appellate Court ...	3	4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	
Sirdars' Court ...	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
Dewani Court ..	2	10	12	4	1	1	1	7	5	
Hakumats ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	11	19	30	8	1	1	1	11	19	
CONFIRMATION.										
Boundary ...	2	4	6	3	1	.....	.....	4	2	
Appellate Court ...	.....	4	4	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	
Sirdars' Court ...	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Dewani Court ...	.....	4	4	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	
Hakumats ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Malani ...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Total ...	5	13	18	8	1	.....	2	11	7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	70	156	226	74	9	13	15	111	115	

Stamps and Court fees realized in the cases amounted to Rs. 387-8-0.

Following statement will show the work done per sitting by the Ilaqa

Classification.	No. of sittings.	Cases disposed of.	Average per sitting.
Criminal	25	51	2·04
Civil	30	68	2·3
Boundary	7	7	·1
Miscellaneous references	50	515	10·3

Judicial Miscellaneous Applications.

Civil. 379 applications in civil cases were received out of which 324 were disposed of, thus leaving a balance of 55 at the close of the year.

Criminal. 776 applications were received in the criminal cases out of which 576 were disposed of.

Boundary. 129 applications were received in boundary cases out of which 66 were disposed of.

Municipality.

28 appeals were filed against the decision of the Municipal Committe 10 remained pending at the close of the last year. 22 were settled leaving 16 for disposal.

Sanction for extraordinary expenditure.

340 applications were received and 54 were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of them 314 were disposed of leaving 80 pending at the end of the year.

Execution of Decrees.

261 references were made by the lower courts 271 were disposed of thus reducing the arrears of the last year by 10.

Audit.

84 files were received for being audited. 86 were duly audited and error corrected, thus reducing the arrears of the last year by 2.

Military.

404 references were made under this head. 413 were finally disposed of thus leaving only 43 for disposal out of 52 the arrears of the last year.

Wards.

101 references came under this head. 23 were pending at the beginning of the year out of them 79 were disposed of leaving 45 pending at the end of the year.

No.	Names of Estates or Estate-Holders.	Annual Income.			Budgetted Expenditure			Savings.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Maharaj Daulat Singh ...	16,350	0	0	6,127	5	0	10,222	11	0	
2	Maharaj Jiwan Singh ...	21,837	0	0	6,588	9	0	15,248	7	0	
3	Rao Raja Bheru Singh ...	6,051	0	0	3,468	0	0	2,583	0	0	
4	Rao Raja Bisan Singh ...	4,569	0	0	3,468	0	0	1,101	0	0	
5	Rao Raja Fateh Singh ...	6,000	0	0	2,124	0	0	3,876	0	0	
6	Goondoj	9,378	0	0	4,775	0	0	4,603	0	0	
7	Bankli	3,201	0	0	2,104	0	0	1,097	0	0	
8	Balana	910	0	0	435	0	0	475	0	0	
9	Bajuwas	3,267	1	6	2,262	10	9	1,004	6	9	
10	Kherwa	31,466	7	9	14,888	4	6	16,578	3	3	
11	Malgurh	3,876	3	6	2,029	0	0	1,847	3	0	
12	Manda	6,000	0	0	3,067	0	0	2,933	0	0	
13	Dodiana	22,862	11	3	15,840	0	6	7,022	10	9	
14	Thur	7,230	0	0	3,420	6	0	3,809	10	0	
15	Rama	3,501	0	0	1,622	0	0	1,869	0	0	

Abkari.

Out of 46 applications 40 were disposed of leaving 6 for disposal.

Educational.

Out of 5 candidates who appeared in the Patwar examination 4 came off successful.

COURT OF SARDARS.

Control.

There were no changes to record in the personnel of the Department, Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh continued to superintend it as usual.

Original suits.

The number of cases, newly instituted during the year, under consideration, was 1,011, which together with 482, pending from the close of the last year, gave a total of 1,493 for disposal; of which 296 were transferred and 699 were disposed of, thus leaving a balance of 498 at the close of the year.

Nature of suits.

Of the total suits, for disposal, 583 related to money transaction involving Rs. 4,47,297; of which 194 and 294 suits of the value of Rs. 24,997 and Rs. 1,39,618 respectively were transferred and decided.

There were 427 suits about land, of which 39 were transferred and 185 were disposed of, while out of the 41 adoption suits, 4 were transferred and 15 disposed of. The suits pertaining to betrothals numbered 28, of which 12 were disposed of, and 10 were transferred. Out of the remaining 414 suits of miscellaneous nature, 233 were decided and 49 were transferred.

Appeals.

There were 29 appeals, lodged against the decisions of the Court in the Ijlâs Khas, pending at the close of the last year, which together with 40, instituted during the year under report, gave a total of 69 against 68 of the last year.

The decisions of the Court were confirmed in 20, modified in 1 and reversed in 5 suits, thus leaving 43 appeals undisposed of, at the close of the year under review.

The percentage of appeals, confirmation and modification came up to 5·7, 76·9 and 3·8 respectively.

Civil Appeals.

Eighty appeals were presented against the decisions of the Hakumats, Superintendents of Perganas and Munsiff's Courts, which including 37, the balance of the last year, and deducting 2 transferred, gave a total of 115 for disposal; of which, sixty-eight appeals were disposed of.

As to the mode of disposal, the previous decisions were confirmed in 31, modified in 8, reversed in 12, compromised in 6 and rejected in 11.

Bankruptsy.

This department was established in 1884 under the supervision of the Court of Sardars.

When a Jagirdar deeply in debt, applies to the Court for the liquidation of his debts, a thorough investigation is made and the exact amount of his income is ascertained; notices are issued to the creditors. A portion sufficient for the maintenance of the jagirdar and the claims of the Durbar on the estate, being kept aside, the balance is assigned to the creditors and is paid in fixed and periodical instalments. During this time, the jagirdar is forbidden to contract new loans and notices are also issued and published in *Marwar Gazette* to the effect that no claims against such incumbered jagirdars are to be entertained until the whole amount of debt is liquidated.

The revenue of the estate is generally devided between the jagirdar and his creditors nearly in equal shares. The jagirdar's share includes :—Rekh, Kothari Kharch and Chakri (tribute, maintenance allowance, and feudal service).

In fixing the payments of instalments, four groups or divisions are generally made of the creditors. Those who advanced loans within 5 years back from the date, the estate came into the bankruptsy Department, are the first to be considered. Next to them come those, whose claims refer to a period of 10 years back. In the 3rd group are included the creditors of a period of 15 years back from the date of application; and in the 4th, those of 20 years or more. The ratio of their instalments stands thus :—

If the creditors of the 1st division are to receive 5 per cent, those of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, get 3, 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively.

During the period of last 9 years (from April 84 to the end of March 1892) there were 292 incumbered estates for disposal; of which 116 were managed. 153 applications being withdrawn or dismissed; the balance at the end of the year under report was 23.

The liabilities of 116 estates amounted to Rs. 27,97,531/1/6. One estate of Maharaj Dowlat Singh, however, has been freed of all debts.

The scheme has proved of double advantage both to the Jagirdar and to his creditors. The former is easily freed of his liabilities and the latter are paid their dues without any difficulty.

During the year under consideration 27 new bankruptsy cases, were instituted, which with 17, pending from the close of the last year and deducting one, transferred, gave a total of 43 for disposal against 44 of the previous year. The disposals, however, numbered 20; of which 1 was amicably settled, 8 were withdrawn, 4 decreed on confession and 7 dismissed for default.

The amount involved in the cases, disposed of, was Rs. 64,395/6/9.

Execution of decree.

The number of applications filed during the year was 486 of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,23,171; which with 223 pending from the last year, of the value of

Rs. 1,79,070 gave a total for disposal of 709 of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,02,241 ; of which 486 of the value of Rs. 1,37,896 were disposed of.

Jagir Work done in the Court of Sardars.

APPEALS.

CIVIL.

The number of appeals, against the decisions of the Jagirdars, pending at the commencement of the year was 4, while the number of suits, instituted was 23, thus giving a total of 27 for disposal; out of which 23 were decided leaving 4 at the end of the year.

CRIMINAL.

11 out of 12 appeals, presented during the year were disposed of.

INSPECTION.

There was no civil suit for disposal, but 2 criminal cases were filed, both of which were disposed of.

REVISION.

Out of the 11 civil suits, 3 of which were pending from the last year, 9 were decided, leaving a balance of 2 at the close of the year.

CASES BEYOND THE POWER OF JAGIRDARS.

CIVIL.

There was only one suit, pending at the beginning of the year, which was disposed of.

CRIMINAL.

The cases, pending at the close of the year, were 14; while the new institutions numbered 163; of the total of 177 for disposal, 157 were disposed of.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIVIL.

Pending	14
Instituted	58
TOTAL ...	72
Disposed of	50
Remaining	22

CRIMINAL.

Pending	...	...	...	6
Filed	...	...	...	38
			TOTAL ...	44
Disposals	...	...	...	35
Balance	..	...	...	9

SUMMARY.

There were 801 cases on the file on the 1st April 1891, while 1,909 were new institutions, giving thereby a total of 2,710 ; of which the disposals numbered 1,561 ; while 299 cases were transferred, thus leaving a balance of 850 at the 31st March 1892.

JAGIRDARS COURTS.

General.

The chief measure of the recent years has been the definition and regulation of the civil and criminal powers of the principal Jagirdars. The necessity of some such measure was felt so far back as 1867 by Colonel Keatings. The following terms have been accepted by the Durbar and the Jagirdars without any sense of dissatisfaction.

1st grade power—To hear civil suits up to Rs. 1,000; to imprison for 6 months and to fine up to Rs. 300.

2nd grade power—To hear civil suits up to Rs. 500 ; to imprison for 3 months and to fine up to Rs. 150.

3rd grade power—To hear civil suits up to Rs. 300 ; to imprison for one month and to fine up to Rs. 100.

Appeals from the decisions of the courts of the Jagirdars lie to the Sardar's Court. The Jagirdars can hear cases beyond their powers with the special permission of the Court of Sardars. The Court of Sardars trains up the Kamdars of the Jagirdars in Judicial work.

It is very satisfactory to see that the Jagirdars carry on the Judicial work with some punctuality. The returns of their work are now regularly received in the Court of Sardars at the end of every month. The scheme has been working to the satisfaction of the Durbar.

During the year under report, the Thakur of Agewa was invested with 1st class and the Thakur of Sanderao with 3rd class judicial powers.

Maharajas Jiwan Singh and Dowlat Singh being minor, their work is being carried on by the Court of Sardars.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE BY THE THIKANAS.

Civil.

The number of suits on the file at the commencement of the year was 648 which with 644 new institutions, gave a total of 1,292 for disposal ; of which 656 were decided, leaving a balance of 636. The value of the suits, instituted amounted to Rs. 25,492 while that of the disposals to Rs. 21,379.

The income derived as court fee, &c., came up to Rs. 2,183-11-3.

23 appeals were lodged against the decision of the Thikanas and 8 applications were filed for revision.

20 complaints were filed against the proceedings of the Thikanas, which were duly disposed of by the Court of Sardars.

Criminal.

The number of cases, which remained undisposed of, at the close of the last year was 172, which together with 808, the new institutions, gave a total of 980, of which 740 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 240 at the close of the year under report.

The income derived from fine, &c., amounted to Rs. 4,403-14-6.

Of the cases disposed of by the Thikanas, 12 were appealed against in the Court of Sardars ; of which 6 were upheld, 1 reversed, 1 modified and 2 dismissed.

Statement showing the civil and criminal work of the Thikanas.

NAME OF THE THIKANA.	CIVIL.												CRIMINAL.							
	Pending.	Suits filed. Number of.	Suits filed. Value of. Rs.	A.	P.	Total.	Suits disposed of. Number of.	Suits disposed of. Value of. Rs.	A.	P.	Remaining.	Receipts. Rs.	A.	P.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Receipts. Rs.	A.	P.
Thikanas exercising First Class Judicial powers.																						
Maharaj Fateh Singh (Khisalpura) ...	2	8	26	8	0	10	4	16	8	0	6	3	0	0	9	25	34	23	11	88	8	0
Pokharan	296	47	3,059	6	0	343	58	1,575	1	0	285	304	8	0	10	39	49	36	13	165	0	0
Nimaj	76	61	3,312	8	3	137	50	1,933	12	6	87	215	3	0	29	28	57	27	30	117	0	0
Kuchawan	12	70	2,320	14	0	82	67	3,271	12	6	15	212	1	0	6	119	125	115	10	1,064	15	6
Asop	8	6	143	8	0	14	10	300	4	0	4	10	13	0	...	6	6	6	...	6	8	6
Ras	5	5	60	0	0	10	4	128	0	0	6	13	15	0	10	26	36	26	10	71	12	0
Chandawal	5	19	963	15	3	24	19	1,227	15	3	5	54	6	3	10	54	64	49	15	211	1	0
Chanod	74	28	1,783	5	3	102	41	1,462	7	0	61	122	13	0	18	39	57	41	16	268	0	0
Kantalia	6	3	8	6	0	9	2	26	8	0	7	2	0	0	4	11	15	10	5	15	4	0
Rian	8	22	1,126	6	0	30	29	1,220	3	0	1	96	15	9	5	30	35	32	3	136	12	0
Kherwa	17	17	336	14	9	34	18	695	3	9	16	32	2	9	8	26	34	26	8	98	8	0
Khimsar	1	9	1,559	0	0	10	3	320	2	0	7	23	4	0	1	2	3	2	1	196	8	0
Marot	...	5	10	0	0	5	3	2	8	0	2	0	8	0	1	20	21	16	5	93	11	0
Ghanerao	9	107	2,354	10	9	116	108	1,882	8	3	8	364	2	6	3	67	70	68	2	498	3	6
Jaola	1	3	291	8	0	4	3	19	8	0	1	19	7	0	0	7	7	7	...	130	0	0
Bhadrajan	3	24	1,458	14	6	27	12	813	14	6	15	107	3	0	13	57	70	45	25	247	9	0
Khejarla	1	4	32	3	3	5	2	34	5	3	3	2	0	0	...	6	6	5	1	46	0	0
Ahore	9	24	566	13	0	33	23	494	5	9	10	33	0	6	5	35	40	27	13	109	4	0
Bagri	3	20	262	11	6	23	23	841	7	3	...	22	8	9	1	29	30	24	6	45	8	0
Agewa	...	2	45	4	0	2	...		*Nil.*		2	2	13	0	0	4	4	2	2	5	0	0

ADALAT MUNSIFFI.

Control.

Pancholi Ganga Das continued to hold the post of the Munsiff as usual.

Original suits.

There were 542 new suits instituted during the year, which, including 532 pending from the previous year and excluding 106 transferred, gave a total for disposal of 968; of which 490 were disposed of; leaving a balance of 478 suits at the close of the year.

Of the disposals, as many as 457 were money suits of the value of Rs. 62,204, 17 relating to land, 1 about betrothals and 15 other suits.

As to the mode of disposal, 2 suits were withdrawn, 51 compromised, 134 dismissed for default, 35 dismissed on merits, 180 cases were decided *ex parte*, 71 decided on confession, 10 by Punchayat, appointed by the mutual consent of the parties, and 7 on merits.

Execution of Decrees.

193 applications for execution (for Rs. 27,587) were presented during the year and including 362 applications, pending from the previous year, gave a total of 555 for disposal, of the total value of 85,551; of which 57 suits of the value of Rs. 7,344 were transferred; while 139 involving Rs. 23,074 were disposed of; leaving a balance of 359 suits at the close of the year.

The mode of disposals by cash was Rs. 6,593 and by instalments, Rs. 16,481.

COURT MUNSIFFI.

There were no changes to record in the personnel of the department.

Control.

Lala Debi Parshad held as usual the post of the Munsiff of this court.

Original.

There were 170 cases pending at the close of the preceding year which together with 451, instituted during the year, gave a total of 621 for disposal; of which 379 were decided and 136 were transferred, leaving a balance of 106 at the end of the year.

Suits relating to money transactions.

There were 146 suits pending, of the value of Rs. 19,726; and 384 of the value of Rs. 45,160 were filed; of which 449 suits of the value of Rs. 51,633 (including those, transferred) were disposed of.

Mode of disposals.

Of the suits disposed of, 141 were decided without contest, 125 *ex parte*, 16 by Punchayat, 43 with contest, 48 on the *razinama*, submitted by the parties, and 6 without trial.

The value of suits, disposed of, may be thus arranged.

Suits of the value between Rs.	1	and Rs.	100	...	219
„ „ „	„	„	100	„	„ 500	...	92
„ „ „	over 500	...	...	...	7
				Total	...	319

Execution of decrees.	Pending	131	of the value of	...	... Rs. 20,389
	Filed	255	„ „	...	... „ 21,843
	Total	386	„ „	...	... „ 42,233
	Disposed of	301	„ „	...	... „ 29,587
	Remaining	85	„ „	...	... „ 12,645

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

General.

This department continued to maintain the efficiency with prospective increase of income, under the immediate supervision of the Court of Sardars.

It was in 1888-89 that improved machinery was introduced and superior water-mark paper was substituted in lieu of the lithographic stamping and the course country paper.

Though the year under report was characterised with the prevailing scarcity, yet the total realizations of this department were greater than the income of the last year, as well as the sum, put in the budget.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The sale-proceeds, during the year, amounted to Rs. 76,655, out of which a sum of Rs. 57,029 was realized in cash, and the remaining sum of Rs. 19,626 was placed in credit. The realizations of the former credit, due from the Hakumats, came up to Rs. 16,829, and the amount of fee, derived from the impressing of stamps was Rs. 2,315. The total aggregate amount of income, during the year, was, therefore, 95,800, which together with 1,770, the balance of the last year, gave a total of Rs. 97,570; of which, as already pointed out, a sum of Rs. 19,626 was placed in credit.

Out of the balance, a sum of Rs. 72,868 was remitted to, and a sum of Rs. 1,423 was adjusted in, the Treasury; while a sum of Rs. 3,711, as per details, given below, was expended during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,364 in the Stamp Fota.

Printing of Stamps	...	...	...	Rs. 625
Guard, &c. ...	...	...	...	„ 658
Commission to Venders	...	...	...	„ 2,281
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	„ 147

Monakash or Impressed stamps.

The system of impressing the stamp was established in 1886 for the convinience of the public, which has since then worked satisfactorily.

During the year 903 stamps were impressed and the amount of fee, derived thereby, came up to Rs. 2,315.

License venders.

During the year under report, the number of License venders at Jodhpore was 16 and those in the Hakumats 21, against 18 and 16 respectively of the year before.

The stamps worth Rs. 44,827 was sold through them, for which a sum of Rs. 2,241 was paid as commission to them; while Rs. 40 was given as commission to the Thikanas of Ladnu, Bhakri and Jaola for the stamps, sold to the value of Rs. 400.

APPELLATE COURT.

Personnel.

There were no changes to record in the personnel of the department, Bhandari Hanwant Chand continued to be the head of the Appellate Court.

CIVIL.

Original.

The number of cases, pending at the commencement of the year was 15, which together with 31, new institutions, gave a total of 46 for disposal; of which 2 were transferred and 35 were decided.

Of the disposals, there were 4 suits concerning money transactions of the value of Rs. 8,378; 28 suits regarding adoption, and 3 pertaining to the partition of property.

Miscellaneous.

All the 11 suits, one of which was pending from the last year, were disposed of.

Appeals.

The new institutions numbered 148; while 32 were pending at the beginning of the year under review, giving a total of 180; of which 118 were disposed of, and 11 were transferred.

Of the total disposals the previous decision was confirmed in 85, modified in 17, and reversed in 16.

Of the disposals, there were 59 suits regarding money transactions of the value of Rs. 25,313; 2 relating to the partition of property; 31 and 10 regarding immovable and movable property respectively, 7 regarding betrothals, 2 concerning caste disputes, and 1 of professional guild, and 6 of miscellaneous nature.

Inspection.

One suit, which was pending from the commencement of the year, was disposed of, in which the decision of the subordinate court was reversed.

Execution of decrees.

The number of suits instituted during the year was 14 which together with 25 pending at the beginning of the year, and excluding 3, transferred, gave a total of 36; of which 13 were decided. Of the disposals 7 were regarding adoption and 2 of miscellaneous nature; the remaining 4 suits, pertaining to money transactions, involved Rs. 8,377.

Criminal.

There were 25 appeals preferred, which with 3, pending from the last year, gave a total of 28 for disposal, implicating 39 persons; of which 2 were transferred and 22 disposed of, implicating 2 and 28 persons respectively. Only 4 appeals implicating 9 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Of the disposals, 16 were upheld, 2 modified, and 4 reversed.

The proportion of acquittals to convictions was 4 to 3 as 16 were acquitted while 12 were convicted.

106 cases were received from the Fojdari Court for submission to the Mahakma Khas, of which 104 were upheld, 1 reversed and 1 sent back for revision.

193 cases were received from the Fojdari for orders of the Court which with 1 pending and excluding 5, sent back for revision, gave the total for disposal of 189; of which 186 were disposed of.

Appeals in Mahakma Khas.

The number of appeals pending in the commencement of the year was 38; and 188 appeals were lodged during the year, giving a total of 226 cases, of which 176 were disposed of.

Of the disposals, 130 cases were upheld, 1 modified, 11 reversed, and 15 sent back for revision.

FOJDARI COURT.

Personnel.

On the death of Mohamed Mukhdum Bakhsh, the late Fojdar, Kaviraj Murar Dan was appointed Head of the Fojdari Court.

Cases.

There were 694 cases, pending at the close of the last year, which together with 2,392, institued during the year under review, gave a total of 3,086, of which 2,306 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 721 at the end of the year.

In 153, the sentence of imprisonment was passed; in 158, fine was imposed ; 370 were compromised ; 104 were transferred and 1,323 cases were dismissed (42 for default, 1,030 for want of proof and 251 on merits) while the rest were submitted for final orders of the Appellate Court.

Mode of disposals.

DEWANI COURT.

Control.

Mehta Amrit Lal continued to be the head of the Dewani Court as usual.

Civil original.

The total number of suits, instituted during the year, fell by 271 as compared with the last year; the former being 419, which together with 239, pending from the last year, gave a total of 658; of which the disposals numbered 182 against 374 of the last year; and 245 were transferred, thus leaving a balance of 231 at the close of the year.

Nature of suits.

There were 326 suits regarding money transactions of the value of Rs. 1,23,753; of which 106 were disposed of, of the value of Rs. 63,834 and 134 of the value of Rs. 32,263 were transferred. There were 137 land disputes; of which 30 were decided and 49 were transferred. Of the rest, 37 suits were regarding betrothals, of which 12 were transferred and 15 decided; and 158 were of miscellaneous nature, of which 82 were disposed of, and 50 transferred.

Appeal.

Pending	...	169
Filed	...	226
Total	...	395
Disposed of	...	163
Transferred	...	11
Remaining	...	221

Of the disposals, in 113 previous decisions were confirmed; in 25 they were modified and in 25 they were reversed.

Execution of decrees.	Pending	...	372	of the value of	Rs. 1,20,012
	Filed	...	125	„ „ „	66,036
	Total	...	497	„ „ „	1,86,048
	Disposed of	...	131	„ „ „	80,309
	Remaining	...	366	„ „ „	1,05,739

KOTWALI COURT.

Civil, original.

There were 340 suits, instituted during the year, which including 142, pending from the previous year and excluding 71, transferred, gave a total of 411 for disposal ; of which the disposals numbered 291.

Of the disposals, 133 suits were about money, involving Rs. 18,456; 80 regarding land, 10 concerning betrothals, and 68 of miscellaneous nature.

Execution of decree.	Pending	...	147	of the value of	Rs. 23,506
	Filed	...	109	„ „ „	9,944
	Total	...	256	„ „ „	33,450
	Disposed of	...	147	„ „ „	18,493
	Remaining	...	109	„ „ „	14,956

Mode of disposals by payment of cash was Rs 16,171, and by instalments Rs 2,322.

Criminal.

There were 493 cases (affecting 137 persons) filed during the year, which with 69 cases (affecting 9 persons) pending from last year, gave a total for disposal of 562 cases (affecting 146 persons) of which 143 cases (affecting 45 persons) were transferred, 327 cases (affecting 92 persons) were disposed of, leaving 92 cases (affecting 9 persons) undisposed of, at the close of the year.

Of the 92 persons, 38 were acquitted and the rest were convicted.

Simple imprisonment was awarded to	...	...	7
Fine imposed on	...	...	36
Whipping awarded to	...	...	7

4 persons were however released on security.

Superintendent of Jalore's Court.

Civil suits.

There were 119 suits, instituted during the year, which with 61, pending from the previous year, gave a total of 180 for disposal against 257 of the year before. The disposals numbered 116; and 6 were transferred, leaving a balance of 58 suits at the end of the year. Of the disposals, there were 73 suits pertaining to money transactions, involving Rs. 9,473; 12 about land, 14 concerning adoption and 21 of miscellaneous nature.

Execution of decrees.

The number of cases, pending at the close of the year was 36; while 21 were filed during the year; of which 31 were decided involving Rs. 1,113.

Criminal cases.

There were 95 cases remaining undisposed at the end of last year, which together with 363 new institutions, gave a total of 458 for disposal, of which 99 were transferred and 197 were disposed of; leaving a balance of 162 at the close of the year.

Superintendent of Didwana's Court.

Civil suits.

The number of suits, pending at the close of the last year was 44, which with 282, filed during the year and excluding 103 transferred, gave a total of 223 for disposal, of which 103 were decided leaving a balance of 120 at the end of the year.

Of the disposals, there were 19 suits pertaining to money transactions, 3 suits relating to land, 4 regarding betrothals, and 77 of miscellaneous nature.

Execution of decrees.

None of the 5 suits of the value of Rs. 251, filed during the year, was disposed of.

Criminal cases.

Pending	...	...	...	...	49
Filed ...	...	...	...	...	254
			Total	...	303
Disposed of	...	...		...	96
Transferred	...	...		...	37
Remaining	...	...		...	170

Of the 41 offenders (5 of whom were pending trial at the commencement of the year) 7 were acquitted, 14 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 3 to imprisonment with fine, while stripes were awarded to 2.

Inter Jurisdictional cases between Marwar, Bikanir and Jaipur.	Pending ...	...	...	29
	Filed ...	...	...	165
		Total	...	194
	Disposed of	...	...	77
	Transferred	...	...	60
	Remaining	...	...	57

Of the 17 offenders (3 of whom, were pending trial at the commencement of the year) 3 were acquitted, 6 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and fine was imposed on 2 and whipping was awarded to 6.

Summary of the Hakumat work.

Civil suits.

The number of cases pending at the close of the last year was 1,327; while the new institutions numbered 3,361 giving a total of 4,688 for disposal; of which 307 were transferred and 3,405 of the value of Rs. 1,40,352/12/9 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 976 at the end of the year.

Execution of decrees.

1,225 cases of the value of Rs. 1,18,875/15/6 were pending in the beginning of the year under review, which with 860 of the value of Rs. 68,495-7-6, the new institutions, gave a total of 2,085 of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,87,371-7-0, of which 887 suits of the value of Rs. 71,040-10-3, were disposed of.

The mode of disposals, however, was Rs. 37,326-12-3 by cash, and Rs. 33,413-14-0 by instalments.

Criminal cases.

1,247 cases were pending at the close of the last year which with 5,468, filed during the year and excluding 2,362 transferred, gave a total of 4,353 for disposal; of which 3,027 were decided.

Statement showing the work of the Hakumats during the year 1891-92.

No.	NAME OF THE HAKUMATS.	CIVIL SUITS.								EXECUTION OF DECREES.												CRIMINAL CASES.					
		Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Value of the disposals.			Remaining.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Value of the suits for disposal.			Disposed of.	Mode of disposals						Remaining.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
																		by cash.			by instalment.			Total.						
							Rs.	A.	P.					Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
1	Bali	85	227	312	43	214	9,779	11	0	55	96	65	161	18,519	7	0	49	3,944	14	0	2,066	12	0	6,011	10	0	112	36	364	400	214	69	117
2	Bilara	104	212	316	18	231	1,399	11	6	67	130	57	187	20,092	1	9	44	4,404	7	3	571	5	6	4,975	12	9	143	108	286	394	116	172	106
3	Didwana ...	17	67	84	8	59	1,763	1	3	17	4	15	19	1,795	0	0	5	415	1	0	12	0	0	427	1	0	14	75	205	280	48	95	137
4	Phalodi	27	82	109	7	72	3,195	10	9	30	36	...	36	4,195	2	3	3	553	12	0	60	0	0	613	12	0	33	95	171	266	75	103	88
5	Jaswantpura ...	86	157	243	16	166	8,448	9	9	61	92	51	143	11,531	9	0	53	3,956	15	0	803	0	0	4,759	15	0	90	24	243	267	118	132	17
6	Jalore	145	431	576	31	459	18,213	12	6	86	102	122	224	14,219	7	6	123	908	9	9	3,620	5	0	4,588	14	9	101	13	263	276	117	148	11
7	Jaitaran	36	110	146	1	124	5,812	6	3	21	48	15	63	6,737	11	9	22	51	1	0	2,212	5	0	2,263	6	0	41	50	158	208	91	72	45
8	Jodhpur	224	145	269	12	192	6,562	3	6	165	120	26	146	14,684	9	0	44	2,922	2	0	827	3	3	3,749	5	3	102	90	330	420	187	145	88
9	Nagore	10	268	372	22	260	10,995	6	3	90	151	91	242	31,802	5	9	94	3,381	7	3	3,829	12	0	10,211	3	3	148	277	576	853	223	331	298
10	Nawa	8	87	95	2	85	2,321	1	9	8	7	36	43	1,350	0	3	38	268	3	0	1,025	5	3	1,293	8	3	15	5	124	129	47	77	5
11	Marot	9	102	111	2	100	2,781	10	3	9	24	49	73	3,587	12	0	50	87	8	6	1,858	4	9	1,945	13	3	23	14	242	256	120	116	14
12	Merta	43	172	215	26	168	10,042	1	0	21	30	54	84	6,892	9	6	73	5,780	1	6	638	6	0	6,418	7	6	11	93	469	562	363	158	43
13	Pachbhadra ...	24	307	331	8	299	15,886	4	0	24	90	96	186	13,025	0	3	116	1,218	15	6	6,812	8	0	8,031	7	6	70	19	239	258	59	159	30
14	Pali	20	188	214	8	188	9,251	12	9	18	40	35	75	7,466	5	6	22	700	12	0	1,312	13	6	2,013	9	6	53	10	225	235	22	191	22
15	Parbatsar ...	82	151	233	31	172	11,110	5	9	30	19	19	38	4,486	7	9	31	699	4	0	2,848	10	9	3,549	14	9	7	19	270	289	81	190	18
16	Sambar	41	121	162	25	118	6,006	7	3	19	82	54	136	9,440	2	6	31	1,591	7	0	847	5	6	2,438	12	0	105	64	237	301	48	238	15
17	Sanchor	31	111	142	12	90	2,669	2	0	40	21	11	32	2,587	3	6	6	507	1	6	42	0	0	549	1	6	26	61	278	339	80	177	82
18	Sheo	9	35	44	5	27	406	1	0	12	31	3	34	1,521	3	9	33	1,428	13	0	.....	.....	.....	1,428	13	0	1	17	76	93	26	58	9
19	Shergurh ...	74	123	197	7	118	4,061	0	0	72	51	18	69	6,694	15	0	18	776	5	0	2,120	12	0	2,897	1	0	51	49	133	182	29	113	40
20	Siwana	48	105	153	6	111	4,361	1	0	36	26	18	44	3,572	0	0	23	218	1	0	2,156	5	6	2,374	6	0	21	9	117	126	41	68	17
21	Sankra	15	14	29	3	8	116	1	0	18	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	14	63	77	23	31	23
22	Sojat	89	146	235	14	144	5,169	4	3	77	25	25	50	3,170	5	0	9	451	15	0	48	12	0	500	11	0	41	105	399	504	228	176	109
	Total ...	1.327	3,361	4,688	307	3,405	1.40.352	12	9	976	1,225	860	2,085	1.87.371	7	0	887	37,326	12	3	33,413	14	0	71,040	10	3	1.198	1.247	5.468	6.715	2.362	3.027	1,326

Mallani.

General.

The district of Mallani, which had been assigned by the British Government in about 1836, was transferred to the Raj on the 1st of August 1891. Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh was appointed Superintendent by the Durbar, and the charge of the Civil and Revenue works was made over to him; while the criminal work remained as usual, under the charge of the Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Tour of the Superintendent.

The Superintendent made a tour through Mallani, which lasted from the 29th August to the 27th September, and the nine chief estates locally known as, *viz.*, Jesole, Sandari, Badmere, Bisala, Chohtan, Siyani, Setrao, Gudha and Nuggar were visited. The land disputes and other civil suits, which were pending in the Hakumat, and Munsiffi courts, were disposed of, at the very spot. Such disposals numbered 58, of which some were of long pendency. The schools at Jesole, Badmere, Chohtan, Sandari and Nuggar were inspected and the prizes were distributed to the boys. The Hakim was directed to induce the Jagirdars to educate their sons by sending then to schools. The Thanas at Chohtan and Jesole were also visited and necessary directions for the filling up of registers, &c., were given to the Thanedars.

Famine in Mallani.

Nearly 4/5 of the total area of Mallani, comprising 6432 square miles was affected by famine, and about 12,220 persons are reported to have emigrated. The Durbar opened various Relief works while gram, &c., was distributed in the form of charity to the helpless unworking classes in various Perganas, as given below.

In Badmere	Rs.	4,500	were	sanctioned	for	Relief	works,	Rs.	825	for	charity.
In Jesole	,,	3,100	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	660	,,	,,
In Bisala	,,	400	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	330	,,	,,
In Chohtan	,,	1,800	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	440	,,	,,
In Gudha	,,	200	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	660	,,	,,
In Nuggar	,,	300	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	660	,,	,,
In Seyani	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	330	,,	,,
In Sitrao	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	330	,,	,,
In Sandari	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	660	,,	,,

SECTION I.

Court of the Superintendent of Mallani.

HAKUMAT SIDE.

Original civil suits.

There were 119 suits for disposal, of which 90 were disposed of.

In 14 the decision of the Hakim was confirmed; in 43 the parties, concerned, submitted *razinama* and 6 were transferred, while the remaining 27 were decided on the merits of the respective cases.

Execution of decrees.

Out of 30 suits, 21 were disposed of. In 6 the decision of the Hakim was confirmed, and in 3 the parties concerned, submitted *razinama* and 1 was transferred, while 11 were disposed of, on merits of the cases.

Appeal.

Two appeals, lodged against the decision of the Hakim, remained undisposed of, at the close of the year.

Revision.

One suit, filed for revision was disposed of.

Miscellaneous suits.

There were 187 suits of miscellaneous nature on the file for disposal, of which 149 were disposed of. In 52 the decision of the Hakim was confirmed, in 47 the parties concerned submitted *razinama* while 7 were transferred and 155 were decided on the merits of the respective cases.

MUNSIFFI SIDE.

Original suits.

There were 2 suits pending on the 1st of August 1891, when Mallani was transferred to the Raj, which with 37, new institutions, gave a total of 39 for disposal; all of which were decided.

Inspection and *paital* of pillar erection.

The number of suits, pending in the beginning of August was 2 while the new institutions numbered 14, of which 15 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one suit at the close of the year.

Appeal.

There were 6 appeals (lodged against the decision of the Munsiff) on the file in the commencement of August and 8 were filed during the year, giving a total of 14; half of which were disposed of.

Revision

3 out of 5 suits, filed for revision, were disposed of, during the 8 months ending on the 31st March 1892.

SECTION II.

Civil work of the Hakim of Mallani.

Original suits.

There were 40 suits pending in the beginning of August 1891 which together with 101, new institutions, gave a total of 141 for disposal, of which 109 were decided; 34, however, were decided on the consent of the parties and 47 on merits of the cases, while 28 were submitted for final orders of the Superintendent of Mallani.

Execution of Decrees.

There were 73 suits for disposal, of which one was decided, while 25 were submitted for orders of the Superintendent of Mallani.

Miscellaneous.

63 suits were filed during the 8 months ending on the 31st March 1892, which together with 34, pending in the beginning of August 1891, gave a total of 97 for disposal. Out of the disposals, 47 were decided on the merits of the cases and 4 on the consent of the parties, while the remaining 63 were submitted for final orders of the Superintendent.

Munsiff of Mallani's Court.

Boundary disputes.

There were 2 suits on the file in the beginning of August, which with the newly instituted suits gave a total of 10 for disposal, of which 7 were disposed of.

Haqiat (claims to land) suits.

The number of suits, pending in the commencement of August was 74 while 79 were filed, of which 81 were decided.

Partition Suits.

2 out of 29 suits (7 of which were instituted during the period, ending on the 31st March 1892) were disposed of.

Partal of pillar erection.

32 out of 56 suits, filed for *Partal* of pillar erection were decided.

Suits pertaining to money transactions.

None of the 6 suits pertaining to money transactions was disposed of.

CHAPTER XVII.

Finance and Revenue.

General.

The finance of the country portends happy results, as it is in a flourishing condition.

Budget for 1891-92.

The budget for 1891-92 showed better results than were ever anticipated, much more because the year was a famine year to which no consideration was and could be given, when the last year's budget was prepared.

The receipts from 31 sources of revenue were estimated to amount to Rs 44,71,820 against Rs 41,57,200 of the year before, but the actual realizations for the period, amounted to Rs. 43,05,624 showing a net increase of Rs. 1,48,424 while the gross increase was Rs 8,16,194 against the estimate.

In 1890-91, the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 42,83,313 while that of the year, under consideration, when famine raged and scarcity prevailed, it was as much as Rs. 43,05,624.

Comparison.

The income of the year under report might have been still greater than that of the last year, had not a more than corresponding decrease taken place in Customs, Hawala, Rekh, Hukumnámá, and collection of boundary expenses.

On the whole, the budget for the year 1891-92 shows very happy results, as inspite of the fact that on account of the prevailing scarcity, the revenue was diminished and some unlooked for expenses, such as the marriage of Maharaj Kunwâr, the famine Relief works, lately opened, as well as the sum, laid out on Nagore Railway line, were incurred, yet the income was greater than that of the last year.

Explanation of Increase.

The budget estimate was put down at Rs. 75,000 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 92,847. The increase of Rs. 17,847 is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 23,422 was adjusted in the treasury on account of Mallani fund, which was lately received from the Residency Treasurer.

Hakumats.

The sum put down in the budget was Rs. 4,50,000 but the realizations amounted to Rs. 5,01,364. The increment of Rs. 51,364 is due to the recovering of the arrears from the salt trades on account of the balance of the price of the Durbar salt, sold to them during the last year.

Sale of Durbar salt.

The excess of Rs. 1,12,331 over the sum of Rs. 2,00,000, put down in the budget, is due to the fact that the *neota* on the marriage of the sister of His Highness was realized from the Jagirdars, &.

Neota on Jagirdars, &.

The budget estimate was Rs. 70,000 and the amount remitted to the treasury after deducting the expenditure was 74,291, giving an increase of Rs. 4,291 over the budgeted sum; which shows good results, against the general scarcity prevailing during the year.

Stamps.

This item shows an increase of 15,880 over 10,000, the sum put down in the budget. A sum of Rs. 6,561-15-0 was given by the Hakim of Mallani to the Hakim of Pachbhadra last year, which was debitted this year.

Foujbal for Mallani.

The sum put down in the budget was Rs. 5,000 and the actual realizations came up to Rs. 8,416 and 109¼ gold mohurs. The increase of Rs. 3,416 and 109¼ G. M. is due to the marriage of Maharaj Kunwar.

Nazars.

Railway Interest.

The increase of Rs. 1,03,363 over the sum of Rs. 3,10,000 put down in the budget, is due to the traffic being heavy on account of the prevalence of famine, and to the opening of Nagore line.

Rajasthan.

This item shows an increase of Rs. 26,028 and 182 gold mohurs over the budgeted sum of Rs. 1,000. The excess is due to the marriage of Maharaj Kunwar.

Loans contracted.

This item is not included in the budget. The sum of Rs. 8,26,421 shown under this head, was taken on loan from Zargar khana, Raj shops, and Railway Treasury; out of this sum Rs. 2,41,401 which were taken from the Raj shops and Railway Treasury have been paid back.

Miscellaneous.

The budget estimate was put down at Rs. 30,000 while the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 1,32,777 and 26 G. M. thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,02,777 and 26 G. M. The receipts include the sum of Rs. 3,000 on account of Magra Merwara villages, Rs. 3,500 debitted by the Census Superintendent, Marwar; Rs. 1,446 from Jail, Rs. 3,768 from Press, and Rs. 7,533 from Zenana Deohri. A sum of Rs. 1,11,757 is mere book adjustment, as the bills of workshops, ice factory, &c., of the Manager Jodhpur-Bickaner Railway were adjusted.

Takrar jama.

This item is not included in the budget. The receipts under this item were 1,29,999; of which a sum of Rs. 58,741-5-0 is negative and 71,258-7-3 is positive.

Explanation of Decrease.

Customs.

The actual realizations fell by Rs. 68,817 from Rs. 8,91,000 the budgeted sum.

According to the report of the Head of the department, it appears that the decrease is due to the drought and consequent emigration of a part of the population.

Mint.

This item shows a decrease of Rs. 2,933, as the budget was put at Rs. 14,000 and the realizations were Rs. 11,067. The decrease is due to the corresponding decrease in the importation of gold and silver.

Land Revenue or *Hawala.*

The sum put in the budget was 6,54,000; the receipts however were 3,37,914. The decrease of Rs. 3,16,085, according to Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, is due to the general failure of the *kharif* harvest.

Rekh. The decrease of Rs. 94,491 from the sum, put down in the budget (2,75,000) is said to be due to famine.

Exchange and discount. The discrepancy of Rs. 12,858 from the sum of Rs. 25,000 put down in the budget, is accounted for by the enhancement in exchange value of the Kaldar Rupee as compared with that of Bijeshahi.

Excise Jagir and Excise Hawala. The decrease of Rs. 4,669 and 4,329 from the respective budgeted sums is reported to be due to the prevailing scarcity and accompanying emigration.

Expenditure.

General. The budget of expenditure also presents satisfactory features and it would have produced still better results had not the marriage of Maharaj Kunwar and famine Relief works necessitated an extra outlay of money, to which no place was provided in the budget of the last year.

The budget for the year, under retrospect, was put down at ~~Rs~~ 41,89,500 against ~~Rs~~ 38,96,000 of the year before. The amount of the gross expenditure came up to 51,99,104 against 53,99,935 which gives a difference of 2,00,831. The positive disbursements amounted to ~~Rs~~ 48,14,333 and the negative to ~~Rs~~ 3,84,771. The actual receipts were 43,05,624 while the actual expenditure came up to 48,14,333.

Out of the expenditure, a sum of Rs. 3,72, 886 was spent on Nagore Railway line from the Treasury, which was not put down in the last year's budget. Taking out this sum from the sum of Rs. 5,08,709 (the difference between the actual disbursements, and actual revenue) there remain 1,35,823 only, and allowance is to be made for the two unlooked for expenses, already mentioned; in the absence of which, there would have been rather a large surplus.

Explanation of items.

There were 57 channels of expenditure. The remarkable increase in the following items is thus accounted for.

Temples and charities. The disbursements under this head were greater than the sum put down in the budget (Rs. 38, 000) by Rs. 11044; as clothing wss supplied to the prisoners of the Jail to the value of Rs. 4,112 and the rest being laid out on sundry items.

Anira Kothar. The amount put down in the budget was Rs. 2,00,000 and the actual disbursements amounted to Rs. 2,34,612, thus giving an increase of Rs. 34,612. A sum of

Rs. 21,189 was laid out in the grains, &c; supplied to the Jail through Hawala; and grass was purchased of the value of Rs. 6,000 on account of famine, while the rest was expended on sundries.

Khemara Karkhana. The excess of Rs. 3,289 over the sum of Rs. 12,000, put down in the budget is due to the fact that *daris* (carpets) to the value of Rs. 5,819-5-3 were purchased.

Kili Khana. This item shows an increase of Rs. 10,283 over the budget sum of Rs. 25,000. The works executed in workshops were adjusted in books through Manager J.-B. Ry.

Civil salaries. The amount put down in the budget was Rs 4,26,000 while the actual disbursements have gone up to Rs. 4,87,525. The increase of Rs. 61,525 is due to the fact that some arrears were paid back.

Military. The budget estimate was 7,20,000 while the actual disbursements rose to 8,81,100. This item includes the total expenses of Sardar Risala and Khas Risala.

Fort expenses. This item shows an excess of Rs. 1,048 over the budgeted sum of Rs. 2,000, which is due to the salutes, fired to the chiefs, invited in connection with the marriage of Maharaj Kunwar.

Dispensaries. The sum, put down in the budget was Rs. 20,000 and the actual expenditure came up to Rs. 27,733. The excess of Rs. 7,733 is due to the fact that a large supply of medicines was ordered through Surgeon-Major A. Adams.

Kharid Kharch. The amount put down in the budget was Rs. 1,00,000 and the expenditure, incurred, amounted to Rs. 1,34,994-10. The excess of Rs. 34,994-10 is due to the fact that horses, furniture and other commodities as well as a wooden bungalow were purchased.

Interest and Discount. The budget estimate was put at Rs. 10,000, and the actual disbursements came up to Rs. 13,033. A sum of Rs. 14,224, arrears of the interest of past years, was paid.

Haste Kharch. This item shows an excess of Rs. 2,92,858 over the sum of Rs. 50,000, put down in the budget. A sum of Rs. 32,026 was laid out in connection with the necessary expenses of the Hakumats, &c., while Rs. 10,469 were spent on Forest conservancy and a sum of Rs. 44,893 was expended on Famine Relief works (inclusive of Bilara Bund and exclusive of Mallani).

Public works. The amount, put down in the budget was Rs 8,35,000 and the actual expenditure came up to

Rs 10,54,640, thus showing an increase of Rs. 2,21,640; a sum of Rs. 3,72,886 was laid out on the Nagor line, which was not included in the last year's budget.

Salt compensation to Jagirdars.

The discrepancy of Rs. 44,401 over Rs. 40,000, put down in the budget, is due to the fact that some of the accounts of the last year were adjusted; a sum of Rs. 16,000 was given for the Famine Relief works opened in Mallani.

Advanced as loan.

A sum of Rs. 1,47,303 and gold mohurs 19 was advanced as loan, which will be adjusted, when it is paid back.

Refund.

A sum of Rs. 27,254 was refended. It is mere book adjustment.

Bounndary Expenses.

The budget was put down at Rs. 1,25,000 while the expenditure, according to the Treasury papers, came up to 1,83,635,thus showing an increase of 58,635.

Decrease.

The noteworthy feature that presents under the head of disbursements, is that out of the 57 items 29 showed a decrease to the extent of Rs. 4,01,381 against 28 of the last year showing a decrease of Rs. 3,27,157. These items, however, do not call for any remark.

DURBAR TREASURY.

Receipts.

Statement showing the amount of receipts under different heads for the year 1891-92.

No.	Items.	Budget estimate.			Actual receipts.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Hakumats ...	75,000	0	0	92,847	11	3	17,847	11	3	.....	...	.	
2	Daribas' or salt marts leased out to Government including royalty ...	11,00,000	0	0	11,06,159	4	9	6,159	4	9	.....	..	.	
3	Sales of the Durbar salt ...	4,50,000	0	0	5,01,364	9	9	51,364	9	9	.....	...	...	
4	Customs ...	8,91,000	0	0	8,22,182	3	6	.....	..	..	68,817	12	6	
5	Jodhpur Kotwali ...	5,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	.....	...	.	
6	Mint ...	14,000	0	0	11,067	1	6	.....	...	...	2,932	14	6	
7	Hawala or Khalsa villages...	6,54,000	0	0	3,37,914	2	6	.....	...	...	3,16,085	13	6	
8	Rekh or tribute from Jagirdars	2,75,000	0	0	1,80,508	6	3	.....	..	..	94,491	9	9	
9	Hukamnama or succession fees	1,06,000	0	0	85,705	10	0	.....	.	.	20,294	6	0	No limit can be fixed to this item.
10	Neota ..	2,00,000	0	0	3,12,331	5	6	1,12,331	5	6	.....	...	...	
11	Stamps ...	70,000	0	0	74,291	10	3	4,291	10	3	.....	...	...	
12	Foujbal from Mallani ...	10,000	0	0	25,880	5	6	15,880	5	6	.....	..	.	
13	Makrana or Marble quarries	15,000	0	0	.....	...	..	.....	...	...	15,000	0	0	
14	Nazars ...	5,000	0	0	8,416 109¼ G. M.	0	0	3,416 109¼ G. M.	0	0	.....	..	.	
15	Court fees ...	25,000	0	0	19,531	2	9	.....	..	..	5,468	13	3	
16	Deduction on account of absence without leave ...	15,000	0	0	9,452	13	6	.....	..	...	5,547	2	6	
17	Interest ...	3,15,000	0	0	4,16,799	14	0	1,01,799	14	0	.....	...	..	
	(1) Railway ...	3,10,000	0	0	4,13,366	7	6	1,03,366	7	6	.....	...	..	
	(2) Miscellaneous ...	5,000	0	0	3,433	6	6	.....	...	...	1,566	9	6	
18	Rajasthan ...	1,000	0	0	27,028 182 G. M.	0	0	26,028 182 G. M.	0	0	.....	...	...	
19	Exchange and Discount ...	25,000	0	0	12,141	3	9	.....	...	...	12,858	12	3	
20	Badti receipts ...	2,000	0	0	2,001	14	0	1	14	0	.....	..	.	
21	Loans recovered ...	25,000	0	0	33,422	4	0	8,422	4	0	.....	...	..	
22	Do. contracted ...	.....	..	.	8,26,421	2	9	8,26,421	2	9	.....	.	...	
23	Miscellaneous ...	30,000	0	0	1,32,777 26 G. M.	1	3	1,02,777 26 G. M.	1	3	.....	.	..	
24	Nazarana ...	3,000	0	0	2,750	0	0	.....	...	...	250	0	0	
25	Patta fees ...	1,000	0	0	653	13	9	.....	...	...	346	2	3	
26	Arrears of Mukadmats ..	12,000	0	0	3,937	5	0	.....	..	..	8,062	11	0	
27	Collection of boundary expenses ...	60,000	0	0	19,091	9	6	.....	..	..	40,908	6	6	
28	Takrar Jama or accounts entered ...	.....	...	...	1,29,999	12	3	1,29,999	12	3	.....	..	..	
29	Excise (Jagir) ...	50,000	0	0	45,330	11	9	.....	...	..	4,669	4	3	
30	Do. (Hawala) ...	17,820	0	0	13,490	6	6	.....	...	...	4,329	9	6	
31	Forest ...	20,000	0	0	26,516	12	0	6,516	12	0	.....	...	..	
	Total ...	44,71,820	0	0	52,88,014 317¼ G. M.	5	6	14,16,257 317¼ G. M.	11	3	6,00,063	5	9	

Positive	...	43,05,624—8-0	317¼ G. M.
Negative	...	9,82,389-13-6	
Total	...	52,88,014—5-6	317¼ G. M.

DURBAR TREASURY.

Disbursements.

Statement showing the amount of disbursements under different heads for the year 1891-92.

No.	Items.	Budget estimate.			Actual disbursements.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Devasthan and Dharmpura (Temples and Charities).	38,000	0	0	49,044 3 G. M.	0	0	11,044 3 G. M.	0	0	.....	...	..	
2	Khasa Rasoura or His Highness's Kitchen ...	5,000	0	0	4,437	2	0	.....	...	.	562	14	0	
3	Abdar khana	15,000	0	0	16,280	2	0	1,280	2	0	.....	...	..	
4	Jargar khana	20,000	0	0	5,108	7	9	.....	...	.	14,891	8	3	
5	Kapravra kothar ...	20,000	0	0	19,654	1	4	.....	...	..	345	14	9	
6	Baganra kothar ...	1,000	0	0	.....	..	.	.....	...	..	1,000	0	0	
7	Arsenal (sileh khana) ...	6,000	0	0	1,891 4 G. M	2	3	..... 4 G. M.	..	..	4,108	13	9	
8	Ainra kothar and Bagar ...	2,00,000	0	0	2,34,612	7	9	34,612	7	9	.....	..	...	
9	Khemara karkhana ...	12,000	0	0	15,289	1	9	3,289	1	9	.....	...		
10	Faras khana	4,000	0	0	1,760	6	3	.....	...	..	2,249	9	9	
11	Kili khana	25,000	0	0	35,283	2	3	10,283	2	3	.....	...	..	
12	Baggi khana	4,000	0	0	6,003	14	9	2,003	14	9	.....	..	..	
13	His Highness' pocket expenses	1,20,000	0	0	1,20,000	0	0	.....	...	..	.....	...	...	
14	M. Col. S. PratapSingh's salary	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	.....	.	..	.....	...	..	
15	Janana Deodi	2,00,000	0	0	1,66,303 4 G. M	12	6	..... 4 G. M.	..	...	33,696	3	6	
16	Stationary	9,000	0	0	9,785	15	6	785	15	6	.....	..	.	
17	Teohar kharch (Festivals) ...	1,000	0	0	306	6	0	.....	...	..	693	10	0	
18	Kiraya-bhara (Hire) ...	25,000	0	0	24,328	8	9	.....	...	.	671	7	3	
19	Salaries (civil)	4,26,000	0	0	4,87,525	2	6	61,525	2	6	.....	.	...	
20	Military expenses ...	7,20,000	0	0	8,81,100	3	9	1,61,100	3	9	.....	...	..	
21	Inayat Kharch (gifts) ...	70,000	0	0	1,48,924 35 G. M.	6	6	78,924 35 G. M.	6	6	.....	.	..	
22	Motad kharch (Gifts to ordinary servants) ...	5,000	0	0	290	0	0	.....	...	...	4,710	0	0	
23	Fort expenses	2,000	0	0	3,047	13	3	1,047	13	3	.....	...	..	
24	Tribute to Government ...	2,23,000	0	0	2,23,000	0	0	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	
25	Gardens	10,000	0	0	5,788	8	9	.....	...	...	4,211	7	3	
26	Dispensaries	20,000	0	0	27,733	9	0	7,733	9	0	.. ...	.	..	
27	Stable	2,000	0	0	384	8	9	.....	...	..	1,615	7	3	
28	Gau khana	1,000	0	0	210	1	3	.....	...	.	789	14	9	
29	Rajasthan	20,000	0	0	9,055	0	3	.....	..	...	10,944	15	9	
30	Kharid kharch	1,00,000	0	0	1,34,994	10	0	34,994	10	0	.....	...		
31	Medicines	1,000	0	0	955	7	3	.....	...	...	44	8	9	
32	Barud khana	1,000	0	0	856	13	3	.....	..	..	143	2	9	
33	Kasid kharch (Postal) ...	4,000	0	0	4,715	3	0	715	3	0	.....	...	...	
34	Residency Panchayat awards	8,000	0	0	1,432	7	9	.. ...	.	.	6,567	8	3	
35	Chhapar bandi	500	0	0	533	15	0	33	15	0	.....	...	..	
36	Niwan Kharch (wells) ...	2,000	0	0	1,538	5	3	.....	...	..	461	10	9	
37	Exchange and discount ...	25,000	0	0	8,866	14	9	.....	...	..	16,133	1	3	
38	Bhela rakana (Mixed items)	50,000	0	0	39,539	10	6	.....	...	..	10,460	5	6	
39	His Highness's Marriage expenses.	2,00,000	0	0	2,17,083 7 G. M.	6	0	17,083	6	0	.....	...	..	
40	Interest and discount ...	10,000	0	0	13,033	11	3	3,033	11	3	.....	.....		
41	Hasteh kharch	50,000	0	0	3,42,858	3	0	2,92,858	3	0	.....	..	...	
42	Kamtha kharch (Public works)	8,35,000	0	0	10,54,640	12	0	2,19,640	12	0	.....	...	..	
43	Safar kharch (travelling expenses)	1,00,000	0	0	43,484	5	3	.....	...	.	56,515	10	9	
44	Salt compensation to Jagirdars	40,000	0	0	84,401	0	9	44,401	0	9	.....	....		
45	Miscellaneous	25,000	0	0	19,748	12	0	.....	...	..	5,251	4	0	
46	Baje kharch	2,000	0	0	1,444	4	9	.....	...	.	555	11	3	
47	Debts redeemed ...	50,000	0	0	2,41,401	0	0	1,91,401	0	0	.....	...	..	See explanation of the item "Loans contracted."
48	Advanced as loan ...	.....	...	...	1,47,303 19 G. M.	13	6	1,47,303 19 G. M	13	6	.....	...	..	
49	Refunds	.....	...	...	27,254	10	9	27,254	10	9	.....	...	..	
50	Payment of the Railway loan	.....	...	.	.....	..	..	.....	...	..	.....	...	..	
51	Boundary expenses ...	1,25,000	0	0	1,83,635	5	3	58,635	5	3	.....	...	..	
52	Reserve fund	2,00,000	0	0	45,086	9	9	.....	...	.	1,54,913	6	3	
53	Arrears of pay of civil and military establishment ...	40,000	0	0	.....	..	.	.....	...	...	40,000	0	0	
54	Instructions	30,000	0	0	27,146	11	6	.....	...	...	2,853	4	6	
55	Settlement of the Khalsa Bavries	5,000	0	0	.....	...	.	.....	...	...	5,000	0	0	
56	Meywar, Jeysalmere and Marwar Boundary ...	3,000	0	0	.....	..	.	.....	...	...	3,000	0	0	
57	Forest	19,000	0	0	.....	...	..	.....	...	...	19 000	0	0	
	Total ...	41,89,500	0	0	51.99.104 71 G. M.	1	3	14.10,985 71 G. M.	9	6	4,01,381	8	3	

Positive ... 48,14,332 and 71 G. M.
Negative ... 3,84,771

Total ... 51,99,104 and 71 G. M.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Military Department.

General.

The total strength of the Durbar Military forces was 8,680, which cusisted of.

Artillery			256
Regulars	Cavalry		1,169
	Infantry		3,190
		Total	4,359
Irregulars.	Cavalry		3,963
	Infantry		358
		Total	4,321

The cavalry, in regulars, includes camel Sowars; while the cavalry in irregulars comprises:

Jagir horses, present on service ...	2100
,, absent	1863

Guns.

75 out of 121 guns alone are serviceable.

Sardar Risala.

General.

Major S. Beatson continued to take great interest and pains in improving the condition of the Imperial service troops, and the stud farm; in both of which, his usual ability and zeal have effected many an improvement.

Colonel Mellis, the Chief Inspecting Officer Native States Troops, visited the regiment of lancers at the end of January.

H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda, and the Maharajas of Patiala and Dholpur, as well as other chiefs who visited Jodhpur on the occasion of the marriage of Maharaj Kunwar, seemed to be well satisfied with what they saw of this Risala.

The Sardar Risala standing orders were published during the year under consideration.

Summer quarters.

On account of the prevailing famine and scarcity of grass, the first regiment was split up into squadrons and outquartered during summer; which made them vigilant, and attentive to the details of march as well as familiar with the peculiar hardships of the active service.

During the hot weather, the regiment was well-worked at position drill and targit practice; while in winter, at regimental drill and out post duty, &c.

Drill.

Grass supply.

The grass being scarce, the aid of the Forest department was called in, while the supply recieved by the Durbar, was chiefly reserved for the regimental use, so as to last out the drill season; many of His Highness' horses, however, are reported to have been sent to the out-stations.

Introduction of Silahdari system.

With a view to fill the ranks of the regiment with recruits as early as possible, all the uniform and saddlery were first provided free by the Durbar. Now that the ranks were full the *Silahdari* system was introduced from the 1st January 1892.

The constitution was to be as follows:—

1	Risaldar Major	Monthly pay Rs.	125	(each)	
2	Risaldars 1st Class	,,	,,	100	,,
2	,, 2nd ,,	,,	,,	90	,,
3	,, 3rd ,,	,,	,,	80	,,
2	Jamadars 1st ,,	,,	,,	70	,,
2	,, 2nd ,,	,,	,,	65	,,
4	,, 3rd ,,	,,	,,	60	,,
8	Kote Daffadars ,,	,,	,,	44	,,
48	Duffadars ,,	,,	,,	37	,,
8	Trumpeters ,,	,,	,,	35	,,
16	Farriers ,,	,,	,,	35	,,
8	Pay Sowars ,,	,,	,,	35	,,
496	Sowars ,,	,,	,,	30	,,

Every increase on Rs. 12, arising from the ordinary feeding expenses of a horse, on account of famine, is also to be paid by the Durbar.

Kaim Khani squadron.

The Kaim Khanis were selected from the Khas Risala to form a squadron.

This squadron was also made to acccmpany the 1st regiment, and staticned at Jaswantpura along with it. They were trained there by the men of the 1st regiment.

Jodha squadron.

Another squadron of Jodhas is also being trained. The men of this squadron go to riding school on horses from His Highness' own stable.

The arms and equipments of these squadrons is to be exactly of the same pattern as of the first regiment; and has nearly been provided for the squadrons, raised

Lines for the squdrons.

One of these squadrons is occupying the old line building at the Ratanada lines and the lines for the other will be completed erelong.

Stud.

There were—

6 Stallion horses.
1 Donkey stallion.
112 Brood mares.
15 Pony mares.
64 Young stock.
50 Cows.
12 Sheep.
30 Goats.

16 colts and 20 fillies were born during the year; 9 of which died; the death of 7 having been caused by exposure to heavy showers during July when they had no shelter or proper stable. One or two animals were however attacked and wounded by leopards at the commencement; since then several leopards and wolves were caught or killed by the men at the stud some 14 births are shortly expected.

CHAPTER XIX.

Public Instructions.

General.

Pundit Ganga Parshad Misra, continued to superintend the department. There had been no changes in the number of Durbar institutions during the year.

Examinations.

In the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, two boys passed out of four, one of whom was a private student. Six boys were sent up for the Middle Class Anglo Vernacular Examination of the Allahabad University, all of whom were successful; one of them stood in the first division, 3 in the second and 2 in the third. The results of the annual examinations of the several classes are reported to be satisfactory.

Durbar High School.

The number of pupils on the roll of the institution on the 31st March, was 428 against 381 of the previous year. The average annual cost of education was Rs. 26·23 against 29·38 of the year before.

There was a slight change in the school staff. Lala Chotulal, Head-master, was appointed guardian to the Jodhpur young nobles, reading in the Mayo College, his place was filled up by Babu Jagan Nath, B. A., of the Bareily College.

Telegraph class.

A Telegraph class was opened, at the instance of W. Home Esquire, in the building of the High School, to prepare boys for the telegraph work. 34 probationers were admitted, of whom 12 were under training on the 31st March, 1892. 8 were appointed signallers and 8 sought employment in other departments while 6 were dismissed.

Sanskrit school.

The number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year was 42 against 30 of the previous year; the average daily attendance was 23 against 22·3 of the last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 792. The subjects taught, are Sanskrit, Literature, Grammer, and Astrology.

Hewson's Girl School.

The education, imparted in this school, is of a primary character. The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March, 1892 was 76 against 55 of the last year. The average daily attendance was 42 against 35 of the previous year.

Mrs. Maseyk is reported to take a lively interest in the school work.

Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited the school in December; at whose hands several sorts of prizes were distributed to the girls of the school.

Powlett's Nobles School.

The number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year was 22. A new English teacher on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem was added to the staff. Six young nobles were sent from this institution to the Mayo College, Ajmere.

Hindi Branch School.

A Hindi branch school is attached to the Durbar High School. The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1892, was 170; but the average daily attendance was 117.

Pargana Schools.

The schools at Parbatsar, Sojat, and Nawa. are reported to have made a fair progress. Babu Bhagwan Das, Inspector of schools speaks favourably of the Parbatsar school. He inspected the schools in Mallani, which are at Jesole, Badmere, Chohtan, Gudha and Sandari; where the instruction, is imparted in Urdu.

Statistical Return of the Schools in Jodhpur for the year 1891-92.

Number.	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	When established.	No. of pupils on the roll at the end of the year.						Average daily attendance.	No. of pupils studying each language at the end of the year.						Receipt.			Charges.							Average annual cost of educating each pupil.			Remarks.
			Brahmins.	Mahajans.	Kayasths.	Mahomedans.	Other castes.	Total.		English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.				Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.				
																Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Durbar High school ...	1,869	172	97	59	32	68	428	213	428	126	40	175	87	858	11,232			11,170	12	9	61	3	3	11,232	...	..	26	3	10	
2	Sanskrit school... ...	1,886	40	...	...	...	2	42	23	...	42	...	...	...	42	792	..		792	...		...	.	.	792		..	18	13	8	
3	Hindi Branch school ...	1,869	110	40	13	...	7	170	117	...	...	...	170	...	170	276	...	.	276			...	.	..	276	...	...	1	9	11	
4	Hewson's Girls school ...	1,886	43	8	...	...	25	76	44	...	....	...	76	...	76	2,013	2	6	2,013	2	6	...	.	..	2,013	2	6	26	7	10	
5	Powlett's Nobles school ...	...	...	4	...	...	18	22	22	22	...	...	22	...	44	4,350	...	...	4,350	.		...	...	..	4,350	...	...	197	11	7	

Statistical Return of the Pargana Schools for the year 1891-92.

Number.	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	No. of pupils on the roll at the end of the year.						Average daily attendance.	No. of pupils studying each language at the end of the year.						Receipt.			Charges.									Average annual cost of educating each pupil.			Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Mahajans.	Kayasths.	Mohammodans.	Other castes.	Total.		English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.				Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.					
																	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
1	Durbar A. V. School ...	At Pali ...	1873	12	7	10	8	3	40	27	40	...	...	27	13	80	756	0	0	756	0	0	...	.	..	756	0	0	18	14	4	
2	,, ,, ,,	,, Sojat ...	1886	2	23	3	7	5	40	30	32	...	...	38	8	72	636	0	0	636	0	0	...	...	..	636	0	0	15	14	4	
3	,, ,, ,,	,, Jalaur ...	1886	1	20	2	19	3	45	36	17	...	12	...	16	45	636	0	0	636	0	0	...	.	.	636	9	0	14	2	2	
4	,, ,, ,,	,, Nagaur ...	1886	14	14	2	14	7	51	33	40	...	8	30	25	103	636	0	0	636	0	0	...	...	..	636	0	0	12	7	6	
5	,, ,, ,,	,, Palaudi ...	1886	17	19	...	...	4	40	21·5	19	...	...	21	.	40	636	0	0	636	0	0	...	.	..	636	0	0	15	14	4	
6	,, ,, ,,	,, Merta ...	1886	17	5	3	14	3	42	34	25	...	1	10	6	42	636	0	0	636	0	0	...	...	...	636	0	0	15	2	3	
7	The Hindi Pathsala ...	,, Jaswantpura	1870	...	21	..	...	..	21	15	...	...	...	21	...	21	60	0	0	60	0	0	...	.	...	60	0	0	2	13	5	
8	,, ,, ,,	,, Jetaran ...	1870	11	24	...	5	10	50	25	...	...	...	50	...	50	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	.	..	132	0	0	2	10	2	
9	,, ,, ,,	,, Deedwana ...	1886	8	5	..	2	5	20	9	...	...	...	20	...	20	132	0	0	132	0	0	..	..	..	132	0	0	6	9	7	
10	,, ,, ,,	,, Nawa ...	1870	6	18	2	4	10	40	36	...	...	...	40	...	40	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	...	..	132	0	0	3	4	9	
11	,, ,, ,,	,, Pachbhadra	1870	1	38	...	1	..	40	32	...	...	...	40	...	40	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	.	..	132	0	0	3	4	9	
12	,, ,, ,,	,, Parbatsar ..	1886	12	44	..	5	19	80	61	...	...	...	80	...	80	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	.	..	132	0	0	1	10	4	
13	,, ,, ,,	,, Bali ...	1870	3	14	1	11	26	55	39	...	...	...	55	..	55	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	..	..	132	0	0	2	6	4	
14	,, ,, ,,	,, Bilara ...	1870	...	3	1	14	4	22	14	...	..	11	7	4	22	156	0	0	156	0	0	...	.	.	156	0	0	7	1	5	
15	,, ,, ,,	,, Maroth ...	1870	15	3	15	1	6	40	34	...	...	...	40	...	40	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	...	..	132	0	0	3	4	9	
16	,, ,, ,,	,, Bheenmal ...	1886	4	42	2	...	5	53	46	...	...	...	53	...	53	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	2	7	10	
17	,, ,, ,,	,, Sanchore ...	1880	5	25	2	1	1	34	20	...	...	...	34	...	34	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	.	...	132	0	0	3	14	3	
18	,, ,, ,,	,, Sambhar ...	1870	1	...	5	23	1	30	27	...	...	1	7	22	30	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	.	..	132	0	0	4	6	4	
19	,, ,, ,,	,, Sheo ...	1886	2	10	...	15	12	39	21	...	...	...	39	...	39	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	3	6	1	
20	,, ,, ,,	,, Siwana ...	1870	13	83	...	2	10	108	65	...	...	...	108	..	108	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	1	3	6	
21	,, ,, ,,	,, Shergarh ...	1886	...	23	...	...	2	25	18	...	...	...	25	...	25	132	0	0	132	0	0	...	.	.	132	0	0	5	4	5	
	The inspection charge on the Pargana school.																984	0	0	...	...	.	...	.	.	984	0	0				

CHAPTER XX.

SECTION I.

Marwar State Press Report

for

the year 1891-92.

Head.

Pundit Sukhdeo Prasad, B. A., Judicial Secretary to the Musahilb Ala continued to supervise the Department.

Accountant.

Rup Ram, Accountant has kept up the accounts and he was solely responsible for all the cash transactions during the year under report.

Realization.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,248-8-0 in the head of income. The total amount of income being Rs. 14,755-13-0 against Rs. 13,507-5-0 of the last year.

Remittances to Treasury.

The total amount of the money remitted to Treasury during the year under report was Rs. 3,212-14-6.

This item includes also the arrears of the preceding years as per details given below—

Year			Amount remitted to Treasury.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1888	...	...	513	13	6
1889	...	...	103	5	9
1890	...	...	625	11	0
1891-92	...	...	1,970	0	3
		Total ...	3,212	14	6

Purchase.

Purchase of the following articles amounting to Rs. 1,335-14-0 was made in this year against Rs. 1,648-15-4 of the previous year.

1. Type of various kinds.
2. Paper cutting machine.
3. Litho Press.
4. Paging machine.

Stores.

The stock of printing paper worth Rs. 1,000 was in hand at the close of the year under report. Chhagani Gordhan worked satisfactorily in the stores.

Printing.

There were 3 Litho machines and 3 those of the type. Litho Branch printed 4,82,538 forms and 32,811 books and the type machines which worked double as before printed 4,91,387 and 7,544 books.

In addition to the printing of the weekly "Marwar Gazette" the Department had to deal with the work of all the courts and other Departments of the Raj and also other miscellaneous work of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, the Medical Officer, &c.

Bills unpaid.

The amount of Rs. 3,766-1-0 remained unpaid at the close of the year under report.

Comparative statement showing the number of forms and books printed during the last two years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

No.	Names of Departments.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase or decrease.	
		L. forms.	Books.	L. forms.	Books.	L. forms.	Books.
1	Jodhpur-Bickaner Railway	2,11,725	2,205	4,41,990	5,609		
2	Supdt. Moghia Operation	...	...	.....	1,009		
3	Exec. Engineer J.-B. Ry.	3,674	222	1,240	.....		
4	Forest Department ...	300	50	.....	6,195		
5	Sirdar Rissala ...	2,508	91	5,232	226		
6	The Residency office ...	21.620	50	17,204	85		
7	Medical Department ...	2,400	3	19,715	2		
8	Asst. Resident's office ...	2,303	...	232	.....		
9	P. S. to H. H. ...	500	...	.....	33		
10	Hawala Khas ...	29,116	...	25,961	.....		
11	Secretary to M. Ala ...	91,750	376	37,199	200		
12	Municipal Committee ...	600	...	149	.....		
13	Mahakma Khas ...	1,28,714	200	1,01,838	23,760		
14	Famine Department ...	...	...	2,758	.....		
15	Customs Department ...	3,78,855	...	2,07,038	.....		
16	Courts	6,903	...	6,500	.....		
17	Hakumats	33,031	...	16,121	.....		
18	Miscellaneous ...	5,35,322	1,270	90,748	3,236		
	Total ...	14,50,271	4,497	9,73,925	40,355	4,76,346	35,858

List of Works done during the year 1891-92.

(1) Administration Report.

(2) Abkari Report.

(3) Forest Report.

(4) List of plants, Jodhpur-Jesulmere.

(5) Moghias Mannual.

(6) Rules for Bavries.

(7) Criminal tribes Report.

(8) Social Rules of Malees.

(9) Prohitan Social rules.

(10) Social Rules for Rajputras.

(11) Famine Codes.

Bills unpaid on the 31st March 1892.

Names of Departments or persons.	Amount.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mahakma Khas	1,295	9	0	
Hawala Khas	237	15	9	
Officer Topkhana	3	7	0	
Munsiffi Court	1	11	6	
Hakumat Parbatsar	17	6	0	
Arya Samaj	7	14	0	
Ghanerao Thikana	3	0	0	
Hakumat Nagaur	12	1	0	
Brahm Sabha	3	8	0	
Khasa Khajana	45	0	0	
Military Secretary	9	7	0	
Hakumat Sankra	0	4	0	
Jodhpur Jail	10	0	0	
Mahakma Bakayat	1	8	0	
Daftar Shri Hazoor	1	8	0	
Mahakma Girai	1	8	0	
Khaspaswan	5	4	0	
Boundary Department	49	8	6	
Hakumat Falodi	3	7	6	
Do. Merta	4	1	0	
Do. Jodhpur	11	6	0	
The Secretary to Musahib Ala	300	14	0	
Hakumat Siwana	0	6	0	
Do. Malani	2	8	0	
The Police Superintendent	3	9	6	
Hakumat Nawa	1	7	0	
The Rajgur Purohits	66	12	0	
Hakumat Sheo	0	6	0	
The Residency Office	87	13	6	
The Military Jagiri	0	12	0	
Gayoor Ahmadji	0	4	0	
Abkari Department	2	8	0	
Ijlai Gair	1	2	0	
Walter-Krit Hitkarni	120	0	0	
Appellate Court	1	14	0	
Maharaj Fateh Singhji	1	8	0	
Kuwar Sheonath Singhji	5	0	0	
Jodhpur-Bickaner Railway	1,035	0	3	
Jodhpur Kotwali	4	6	0	
Hakumat Shergarh	1	7	0	
Do. Sanchore	1	10	0	
Tej Bharthi	3	12	0	
Hakumat Jaswantpura	9	13	0	
Fojdari Court	0	6	0	
Hakumat Sojat	0	6	0	
The Superintendent of Customs ...	131	8	6	
Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singhji ...	1	12	0	
The Sirdar Ressala	80	14	0	
Medical Department	30	14	0	
Dewani Court	10	10	0	
The Forest Department	131	0	0	
Kalla Harnarayan	0	8	0	
Total ...	3,766	1	0	

SECTION II.

Post Offices.

General. The Imperial post offices in Marwar continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The branch post offices were sanctioned to be opened at Asop, Pipar Road, Merta Road and Nimbi; while the branch post office was removed from Rohit Railway Station to Singhari; letter boxes were however placed at Bhagu and Nadol. 1 Inspector, 4 Girdawars and 1 naib Girdawar of the Relief works, opened in connection with the famine, were authorised to use service labels on *bona fide* Durbar service.

Mail robbery. The letter Mail, which left Didwana for Sujangarh on the 17th December 1891 at 10 P. M. was plundered by highway robbers at about 11 30 P. M. The robbery took place at V. Singhana (in Nagor) 7 miles from Didwana. The tracks of the robbers terminated in the Bikanir territory. The mail bag with the transit bag were found in the house of Rajput Sur Singh of V. Julias in Sikar on the 19th March. The seals of two mail bags were however found broken. The accused with the mail bags was made over to the International court of Vakils.

CHAPTER XXI.

SECTION I.

Office of the Secretary to the Musahib Ala.

General. The business of this office was carried on satisfactorily as usual.

The English communications received from the Resident, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, Medical Officer, Western Rajputana States, and Manager, Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, numbered 1,307 while 1,540 were dispatched against 1,442 and 1,467 of the year before. This number excludes the demi-official correspondence and vernacular communications.

The Revenue and Capital accounts of Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, as well as the Public Works, Havala, Customs, Settlement and Jodhpur Municipality accounts were as usual duty auditted.

Other works such as the Census, the Settlement of the criminal tribes, control over the Treasury and various examinations, conducted under the auspices of this office, were efficiently carried on.

Census Report.

The first part of the Census Report, dealing with a general account of Census and the statistical tables was nearly ready by the end of the year, under review, while the second portion dealing with castes is under preparation.

Results of Examinations.

7 out of 12 candidates, who appeared in the examination, prescribed for Thanedars, came out successful.

5 persons appeared in the examination for Baori Mohurirs, of whom 4 passed.

3 out of 7 candidates got success in the examination, prescribed for Ahlmads of Thikana.

SECTION II.

Izlai Gair.

Control.

The business of this department was efficiently conducted under the immediate charge of the late Pundit Sheo Narain and after him by Pundit Dina Nath.

Summary of the work.

405 summons were recieved for service from the office of the Secretary to the Musahib Ala during the year, which together with 17, pending from the previous year, gave a total of 422, of which 402 were returned. Besides the summons, other communications, requiring an answer numbered 796, of which 691 were replied.

SECTION III.

Hazuri Daftar.

Pundit Narain Sahai continued to hold charge of the department and to work satisfactorily as usual.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA-SANGANI TALUKA

FOR THE YEAR

1904-05.

No. 7 of 1905.

From

The Karbhari,

Kotda-Sangani.

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

HALAR PRANT.

Kotda-Sangani 21 June 1905.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the administration report of the State of Kotda-Sangani for the official year 1904–1905.

2. I have already had the honour to forward with my letter No. 4, dated the 23rd ultimo, the usual necessary returns to your honour.

Noteworthy Events.

3. His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, honoured our Province with his visit during the year under report when the Thakore Saheb Mulvaji along with other Chiefs had the honour of meeting him at Rajkot and forming an acquaintance with His Excellency and attending the Darbar held in honour of the event which was duly celebrated as usual.

4. It is a matter of satisfaction to record here that in the course of his usual tour Colonel W P. Kennedy, Agent to the Governnor, Kathiawar, had been kind enough to grace Kotda, the capital of this Taluka, with his visit when distribution of prizes to the school children was arranged.

5. His Honour also had been kind enough to visit the horse stables, Dispensary and other places of importance.

6. There was felt a slight shock of earthquake on the 21st of July last. It was a matter of luck that no damage to person or property was caused.

7. During the year under report the state of weather was not in any way so favourable as it ought to have been after the experience of the recent famine years which worked a havoc in 1900 and 1902. In the beginning of monsoon there was rain enough for conducting sowing operations, but the later rains held off and came in the way of good harvest; and the expectations for the Kharif crops were not realized. The agriculturists gave up all hopes for the full growth of the Kharif crops, and harvest thereof was a great failure except

a little yield of fodder, what we call *batun* of Juwari and Bajri, which helped the cattle of the cultivators more or less to make up the moderate supply of fodder. From this it will appear that the *aytar* crop was, to a certain extent, a failure; and the cultivators had their hopes only in the winter crops.

8. Thus the agriculturists had to utilize all the materials at their disposal and form their hopes on the Rabi crops. But there too the effect of the bad monsoon was perceived in the supply of water for irrigating their fields, and consequently they had to work upon their limited area in proportion to the capacity of water.

9. Moreover the weather during the winter was extraordinarily cold and damaged the standing crops in several places. Inspite of all the endeavours the cultivators had made to save them from harm and contrived all means for rearing them up. This has not only disappointed the cultivators, but to a great extent the hardship of the labouring classes under the circumstances was increased.

10 Had there not been grass and fuel supply coupled with the balance of the previous year for their help, they could have been under great distress for their bread. Under these circumstances the hopes of ths State in regard to the recovery of the previous year's dues were frustrated and the revenue of the State was extensively affected.

11. However I should mention here that in comparision with some of the neighbouring districts the damage caused by the severity of cold in this Taluka was less.

12. It is satisfactory to note here that the Thakore Saheb has very kindly made an arrangement for making advances in cash and kind to the people of this State in general and to the agriculturists in particular when he saw that the consecutive famine years have almost ruined their credit and that they should be rescued from the mighty grasp of the usurers who as a rule never wished any of their customers becoming free from the burden of debt.

13. The arrangement above mentioned is that whenever any agriculturist stands in need of money for improving his agricultural resources such as digging of new wells, canals, &c. or for purchasing bullocks, the Thakore Saheb gives him on his personal credit, and whenever he wants food grains he advances the same to him. In case of the other subjects he advances money or food grains on security. It is hoped that this arrangement will prove very beneficial to the ruler and to his subjects when sufficiently developed

and raise their credit with all comfort aud convenience during these times of their hardships and contribute to increase the revenue steadily.

14. Before closing this chapter of Noteworthy Events, I should, with deep regret, record here the sad and sudden death of our worthy and popular Prant Officer Major H. G. Carnegy who was killed in a combat with a lion during his shikaring excursion in the Gir hills under the Junagadh State, in the month of March last.

15. This is a fourth class state paying Rs. 10,178 as Peshkashi and Rs. 1438 as Zortalbi, making a total of Rs. 11, 616.

16. The area of this Taluka is about 90 square miles according to the revenue survey.

17. As reported last year the shares of Jadeja Ratansinhji in Khareda, that of Jadeja Manbhai in Panchtalavda and the village of Detadia are under management owing to minority as well as heavy liabilities.

18. The Ruling Chiefs are Jadeja Rajputs, being a branch of the Gondal family.

19. The State consists of 25 villages of which 17 are khalsa, the revenues of 6 are enjoyed by Bhayats and Mulgarassias, and 2 (Bhadoi and Aniala) are in hands of Rajpara and Bhadwa subject to the payment of Jama to this State.

20. Out of 17 Khalsa villages, 15 are under the direct management, one Karmal Kotda is under litigation and the appeal lies before the Privy Council in connection with the redemption of the village ; and Belumpur is joint with Rajkote, but it being desolated, its lands are cultivated by the Sardhar cultivators.

21. This State has $\frac{1}{3}$ of interest in Sardhar and has, as a consequence, a right to take water in proportion from its tank for irrigation purposes.

22. According to the last census, the population of this State is 8,835 souls.

Revenue Department.

23 There is generally a Chokha Bhag system in this Taluka. One fourth share is, for the most part, levied in the produce in addition to the cash levy, called santi Vero, which is collected from the cultivators.

24. The total area of land cultivated for Jirayet was 21,561 acres and for Bagayet or irrigated 3,727 acres, during the year.

25. The number of plough cattle or oxen during the year of report was 1,492

26. The total receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs 1,16,111-4-1 as against Rs. 76,348-13-6 in the preceding year.

27. The expenditure during the period under report amounted to Rs. 1,08,912 6-7 as against Rs. 96,358-5-6 in the previous year.

28. The increase in receipts was due to the comparatively better produce realized from cotton and other crops in the course of the financial year.

29. This State has paid Rs. 1500 towards the Local Fund Loan and Rs 15,000 towards the Government Loans.

30. I should consider it my duty to mention here that our benign Government have been pleased to call for bills on account of the interests on the loans which they have so kindly ordered to be remitted and the same have been submitted for the formal sanction of the authority.

31. It is satisfactorily to note here that Government extended their kindness by offering more loans under the distressing circumstances owing to the unfavourable attitude of nature displayed by holding off later rains. However the Thakore Saheb wished that he should not emburden his State heavily if he could do without loans by exercising economy as far as possible. He therefore did not take more loans from Government during the year of report.

32. I should also most respectfully beg to state that this State though expects remittance of its famine years' tribute payments, it has paid off all the tribute amounts until now, trusting that in case Government will kindly remit it out of consideration for the famine years. This state will have its share in their kindness in the matter.

33. As reported last year the outstanding of the loans advanced to the Bhayats and Mulgirassias will remain due without any recovery during the year under report for the reasons given above; since the yield of the kharif crops was far from satisfactory, as also the State had to wait for better times in connection with the recovery of the dues under the present circumstances.

34. The total quantity of cotton produced during the year of report was about 282 khandis as against khandis 236 in the year before. The increase is due to the good fall of rain in the previous monsoon.

35. The cotton of this Taluka finds its market generally at Bhavanagar, Ahmedabad, Wadhwan camp, Rajkot and other places.

36. There were 23 sugarcane plantations during the year of report as against 16 of the last year.

37. There is no forest in this State, but necessary encouragement is given to the planting of trees. There were 12,360 trees at the end of the year of report.

38. The total rain-fall registered during the year of report was 12 inches and 52 cents as against 26 inches and 17 cents in the previous year.

39. A scheme for the improvement and re-organization of land is arranged and khatavari of the land revenue survey for the villages of Deroi and Sardhar were made and the measure is on hand for other villages of this State.

Judicial Department

40. There are two Courts of Justice in this State, viz, the Hazur and the Nyayadhish Courts. The former is presided over by the Thakore Saheb or by the State Karbhari, and the latter by the Nyayadhish.

41. They exercise the following powers:—

1. The Hazur Court—

   (a) In criminal matters all the fourth class powers;

   (b) In civil matters it entertains suits to the extent of this State powers, viz, Rs 10,000;

   (c) It hears the appeals preferred against the decisions of the Nyayadhish Court,

2. The Nyayadhish Court—

   (a) In criminal matters, it has the powers of the Second Class Magistrate;

   (b) In civil matters, it receives suits to the value of Rs. 1,000

42. The decisions of the Nyayadhish Court are liable to appeals which can be preferred to the Hazur Court.

43. There were registered 50 offences during the year under report as against 57 offences in the previous year.

44. Out of 50 offences, 10 were cognizable and the rest non-cognizable.

45. There were 5 theft cases during the period of report as against 7 in the preceding year.

46. There were tried 60 accused persons during the time under report as against 67 in the year before.

47. Out of 60 prisoners, 16 were convicted and sentenced, 43 acquitted and discharged and 1 prisoner who was charged with a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304, para 2, of the Indian Penal Code, committed to the Chief Court of Criminal Justice in Kathiawar.

48. The property stolen during the year under report amounted to Rs 241-12 0 as against Rs 332-14-0 in the year before.

49. The Police have succeeded in recovering the stolen property valued at Rs 220-4-0 as against Rs. 322-14-0 in the last year.

50. The percentage of recovery effected of the stolen property was 91.1 as against 96.9 in the year before.

51. As the difference in the percentage of the recovery is comparatively small, it requires no further remarks nor explanation on the subject.

52. There were disposed of 41 civil suits as against 92 in the preceding year. There are only three cases in arrear at the end of the year.

53. There were 178 applications for the execution of civil decrees including the balance of the preceding year during the period under report, out of which 123 were disposed of leaving 55 in balance pending their disposal on the partial recovery from the proceeds of cotton and wheat crops.

54. In connection with the execution of civil decrees, I may be allowed to remark, that the court has, as reported last year, owing to the preceding bad years shown more or less consideration in some of the individual cases. wherever cultivators were debtors who have been reduced to such a state of poverty and made them meanless. In this respect the Court has borne in mind the two main principles of justice, one is that the real difficulty arises at the time when the decree comes under execution ; and the other, in the dispensation of justice, admixture of mercy is necessary.

55. With regard to the distressed condition of the cultivating classes and the consecutive bad years it was thought necessary to maintain their little credit and provison was made in their favour in connection with the execution of decree warrants which might be issued by the law courts against their scanty property and limited means. This measure has proved a sort of protection to them as the frequent calamities have almost ruined many of

them and deprived them of their ordinary means on account of their poverty.

56. In the course of the year of report there were preferred two civil appeals only against the decisions of the Lower Court and both of them were disposed of.

57. There are 14 Police Patels in this Taluka. They are assisted by Pasaitas, Jiwaidars and other sibandi.

58. The whole sibandi of the state numbers 142. From the result it appears that they have kept strict watch during the year under report.

59. The expenditure on account of the sibandi during the year was as follows.

(a) Rs 2,370-12-9 on account of the mounted and foot police.

(b) Rs 1200-0-0 pay of the Police Patels

(c) Rs 800-0-0 , , for Jivaidars.

(d) Rs 5,619 0-0 , , for Pasaetas..

60. As the Mianas of Malia have been often roaming about from district to district in search of their bread and as they are likey to molest according to their habit more or less, the neighbourhood of their temporary camp, the sibandis of the State had to remain on their alert with all vigilance for a time when they had encamped outside the village of Padavla under Shahpur. The Police of this State have even during that time, discharged their duty efficiently.

Public Health and Dispensary

61. The general health of the people was on the whole good. The prevailing diseases were malarious fever and small pox for some time in the year.

62. It will be a matter of gratification to Your Honour that the people of this Taluka have remained free from plague as reported last year.

63. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kota, superintended by a qualified Hospital Assistant. It is duly supplied with English medicines and possesses necessary instruments and apparatus for the treatment of patients.

64. There were treated 3,945 patients at the Dispensary during the time of report. The daily average attendance was 27.2 The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 925-15-10.

65. This Dispensary was inspected by Colonel W. P. Kennedy, Agent to the Governor Kathiawar, during his visit to Kotda in December last and he had been kind enough to pass the following remarks :—

"8/12/04

"Visited the Dispensary ; found arrangements quite satisfactory.

(Signed) W. P. KENNEDY Colonel

A. G."

66. There were vaccinated 297 children in this year as against 307 in the last year.

Public Works Department.

67. This department has worked well though with all regard to the economy and necessity the State has spent on various heads items which will be seen from the following table :—

No.	Names of works.	Amount spent Rs	AS.	PS.	Remarks.
1	Anand Bhuvan	6,883	14	9	
2	Culverts to Ardoi and Khareda Rodas... ...	1,515	11	1	
3	Guest House in the Garden	313	0	0	
4	New Stables	280	14	4	
5	Building Repairs	645	5	7	
6	Rajghadh Ardoi and Gondal Roads Repairs	265	15	9	
	Total Rupees	9,904	13	6	

68 The consideration that the members of the labouring classes who were not in a position to earn their bread, had better occassions to be employed on road repairs and other useful necessary works as a provision for them was kept in view. Such works were only carried out so as to serve the double object.

Educational Department.

69. There are three boys' schools in this State. I most respectfully beg to give the details thereof in the subjoined table :—

No.	Town or village having a schcol	Number of boys under instruction.	Average attendance.	Remarks.
1	Kotdä-Sangani	180	144- 3	
2	Ramod	48	41- 2	
3	Ardoi	45	38-14	

70. There is also a Girl School in the town of Kotda, which is called 'the Jubilee Girls School' under the superintendance of a trained Mistress who received her Education at Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

71. The percentage of passed students in the whole Taluka School was 76.6

72. The total amount spent under this head including the Educational Varad was Rs. 2233-6-9 during the year of report.

73. The scholarships awarded to the scholars belonging to Kotda and studying at the Gondal School continue as reported last year except one awarded to one Manishankar Ishwarlal who has this year, it is satisfactory to observe, passed his Matriculation Examination and left the school on his having secured an employment. The Thakore Saheb has this year shown his appreciation for education by awarding a scolarship of Rs. 5 per month to one Bhargav Vinayek who also studies at the Gondal School.

74. Besides these shcolarships, the Thakore Saheb has continued the scholarship of Rs. 5 per month towards the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

75. It is a matter of pleasure to note here that there were 31 boys of cultivating classes who were imparted instruction in the school under this State.

No.	Town or village having a school	Number of cultivators' boys receiving instruction	Remarks.
1	Kotda-Sangani	18	
2	Ramod	6	
3	Ardoi	7	

76. When compared with last year the increase of 23 boys will show that the parents of the boys have begun to feel the necessity of educating their children and availing themselves of the school davantages which they find at their own doors. This tendency of the cultivating classes will go a long way to improve their social condition in the course of time and serve the main object of primary education given to the masses and remove their ignorance which had not allowed them to depart from their indigenous way in which they carry on the art of cultivation. Since we know of late, many reforms have been introduced and agriculture has become one of the sciences so far as the knowledge of the nature of soil, variety of manure, to enrich it and suitability for the growth of particular plants or vegetable are concerned; and we know also that attempts have been made to improve the art by publishing pamphlets and periodicals as well as books on agricultural subjects. If these people will avail themselves and read the books some day or the other, they will be induced to effect the change for the better, as this is the land of agriculture and the main source of revenue is the land.

77. Opportunities have been often taken by the Thakore Saheb to persuade the cultivating classes to introduce necessary reforms in the course of his tour in the District, and the increase in the number is the result.

Municipality.

78. As reported last year, there is a Municipality for the town of Kotda. In the course of the year under report it has extended its influence to improve the surrounding of the town, and several new houses are being built for accommodation of the cattle belonging to the cultivating classes and implements of husbandry. This measure indirectly tends to improve the inside of the town wherein several good pacca houses have been built by the people for which every facility was given by the State and all possible concessions in favour of beautiful buildings were made. This has, to a great extent, improved the beauty of several localities.

79. There were 319 births and 166 deaths during the year.

80. There is no Baharvatia or outlaw against the State.

81. The people enjoy the benefits of peace and tranquility, and contentment prevails everywhere.

Postal.

82. There is a Government Post Office in the town of Kotda. It also serves the purpose of a banking firm to a certain extent by the Money Order system in regard to some of the traders who go abroad for commercial enterprises and establish their shops in the distant places, such as, Rangoon,

Rutlam, Indore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Raipur, and other places. They are chiefly Memons, Boras and Khojas.

Trade

83 There were exports of Rs 39, 900 and imports of Rs 88,385 during the year.

84 The State has no ports as it does not situate on the sea side.

85. There is no printing press nor any factory in this State. The old manipulation process of ginning cotton is in practice and Ads have been made for ginning, in part, the cotton produce, as the remaining cotton is removed to ginning cotton factories at Gondal and Rajkot.

86. As a matter of duty I most resceptfully beg to express my thankfulness to Your Honour as well as to your predecessors for the cordial support given every now and then in carrying on adminisiration by giving sound and salutary advice and showing consideration in all matters of importance.

87. I should also mention here that the Thakore Saheb conducts the administration of his State with his usual ability, energy and tact combined with his zeal and assiduity which have contributed largely to achieve better results.

88. In conclusion, I have much pleasure to record that all the subordinate officers have worked to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be

SIR,

Your most obedient servant

/sd/ Haramdas Lakhar

Karbhari, Kotda-Sangani.

PRINTED AT THE UNION PRESS BY HARAKHCHAND RAGHUNATHJI-RAJKOT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA-SANGANI STATE

R THE YEAR 1907-1908.

RAJKOT.

Printed by

KALIDAS PITAMBAR VYAS.

Proprietor of the

Rising Star Printing Press.

1908.

INDEX.

PAGE

Chapter I.—GENERAL and POLITICAL.

Boundaries ... 1
Area ... 1
Population ... 2
Gross revenue 2
Tribute ... 2
Political relations 2
Thakore Saheb and his family 2
Domestic events... 2
District tour 3
Visit of the Political Officer 3
Changes in the Staff 3

Chapter II.—ADMINISTRATION of the LAND.

Survey of lands 3
Land Revenue System 4
Culturable lands 4
Alienations 4
Boundary pillars 5
Help to People 5
Minors' Estates 6
Demand and Collections 7
Coercive measures 7

Chapter III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation 7
Military Force 7
Regular Police 7
Police Establishment 8
Offences 8
Stolen Property 8
Crimes committed 8
Village Police. 9

Administration of Justice	9
Criminal Justice (cases)	10
Criminal Appeals	10
Civil Justice	10
Original suits	10
Execution of decrees	10
Civil Appeals	11
Extradition...	11
Prisons	11
Prisoners confined	12
Prisoners' conduct and health	12
Registration	12
Municipal Administration	12
Rural Conservancy	12

Chapter IV.—PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION

Weather, Crops and Rainfall	13
Area of Crops	14
Locusts and Frost	15
Water supply	15
Aricultural Produce	15
Wages and Labour	15
Prices	16
Forests	16
Trade and Manufactures	16
Public Works	17
Post Offices	18
Mint	18
General condition of people	18
Condition of the State	19
Irrigation and soil	19
Sugar-cane...	20
Cotton	20
Main Sources of State Revenue	20
Economical condition	20
Agricultural Stock	21
Fodder	21
Immigration and emigration	21
Abkari	22

Chapter V.—REVENUE and FINANCE.

Gross revenue of the year... 22
Expenditure 22

Chapter VI.—VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

Dispensary... 23
Patients treated 23
General Health 23
Sanitation and Vaccination 23
Small pox 24
Births and deaths 24
Measures for registration of births and deaths 24
Plague 25

Chapter VII.—EDUCATION.

Schools 25
Attendance... 25
Standards 25
Examination 25
Cultivators' children 26
Visit of Schools 26
Cost 26
Encouragement extended by the Darbar 27
Private Institutions 27

Chaprer VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port 27
Sadavrat or Charity 27
Press and Factory 27
Fair 27
Extermination of poisonous snakes and wild animals 28
Stables 28
Cattle-breeding 28
Conclusion... 28

APPENDICES ... ... pp. I. to XXXII.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA-SANGANI TALUKA

FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda Sangani State for the official year ending 31st March 1908 is as under :—

Chapter I.—GENERAL and POLITICAL.

Boundaries.

2. Kotda-Sangani is a Fourth Class State in the Halar Prant of the Kathiawar Agency. It is bounded on the east by the boundaries of the Lodhika Thana, the Rajpara Taluka and the Rajkot State. To its west are situated the portions of the Bhadwa Taluka, the Gondal State and the Shahapur and Gadhka Talukas; and on the north it is bounded by the Rajkot State, the Bhadwa and Rajpara Talukas and a portion of the Gondal State. The Gondal, the Jamnagar and the Rajkot States form its southern boundary.

Area.

3. The area of the State is about 90 square miles as estimated from the figures of the Revenue Survey. It consists of 24 villages, of which 16 are Khalsa, the revenues of 6 are enjoyed by Bhayats and Mulgarassias, and 2 are in the hands of Rajpara and Bhadwa subject to the payment of Jama to this State.

4. Out of the 16 Khalsa villages, 15 are under the direct management. In the village of Sardhar this State has one-third of interest, and the village of Belampur is joint with Rajkot, but it being desolated, its lands are cultivated by the Sardhar cultivators.

5. The original seat of the *Gadi* was at Ardoi, whence it was subsequent by removed to Kotda, the present capital, which had been acquired by conquest. The town is situated at the confluence of the two rivers, flowing from the east and north, which join to form the Gondali river.

6. The Taluka is divided into three Mahals or Parganas, each consisting of some villages.

Population.

7. The State has a population of 8,835 souls, as per last Census taken on the 1st March 1901, made up of 4,431 males and 4,404 females showing a decrease of 1,386 souls, as compared with the Census figure of 1891, in the entire population of the State. It consists of Kunbis, Rajputs, Brahmins, Banias, Ahers, Kumbhars, Sepoys, Kolies, Sindhis, Ghanchies, Boras, Memons, Khojas, Khavas, Dheds &c. &c.

Gross revenue.

8. The gross revenue of the State (based on average of past five years) amounts to Rs. 95,360-14-9. The State financial year opened on the 1st November 1906 and ended on the 31st October 1907.

Tribute.

9. This State pays Rs. 10,189 as British Government Peshkashi and Rs. 1,427 as Junagadh Zortulbi, making a total of Rs. 11,616 (Appendix XXVI.). This is really a very heavy amount as compared with that payable by States of equal or even some of the higher standing.

Political relations.

10. The Political relations with the neighbouring States and Talukas have continued to be cordial as before, except with Rajkot. In Sardhar the tank has been held to be *majmu* by Government, as alluded to in my last report. Rajkot, however, draws off its water for its exclusive purpose, in contravention of the orders of Government and of your predecessor-in-office Major Beale. This State had again to apply to Your Honour to restrain Rajkot as it once more drew off the water of the tank for its exclusive irrigation purposes; and the subject is under Your Honour's consideration.

Thakore Saheb and his family.

11. Thakore Saheb Shri Mulwaji Togaji, Chief of Kotda-Sangani, has no other title than that of the "Thakore" as fixed and styled by the Agency. He is addressed by the Agency as 'Meherban Dostdan'. He has completed his 35th year and is now in his 36th year. He assumed full powers on the 7th April 1895; he has therefore completed 13 years of his reign.

12. He is a Jadeja Rajput, belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He has no heir, natural or adopted (Appendix XXVII). He has married two Ranis, the first being a Kunvari of the Bhadakwa Darbar, a Bhayat of Chuda, a Third Class State in the Jhallawad Prant; and the second belongs to a Gohel family of Sihore, Bhayats of Bhavnagar, a First Class State in Gohelwad. He has two daughters by the first Rani Saheb.

Domestic events.

13. There was no event worth special mention here.

14. Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji of Lathi, aged about 16, son to the Thakore Saheb's late step-sister is well looked after and cared for by the Thakore Saheb as his Guardian. The Kumar is prosecuting his studies at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

District tour.

15. Several villages of the State were visited in connection with the condition of the people as well as on other State business; and the people thereof were found happy and contented under the circumstances and had very little to ventilate.

Visit of the Political Officer.

16. The Political Agent, Halar Prant, Captain H. W. Berthon, paid a visit to Kotda in January last, during his annual tour of inspection, during which time, dispensary, schools, jail, court-houses, Darbargadh, stables and other institutions were inspected; and prizes were distributed to school children. He seemed pleased with everything he saw and his impressions of the visit he had been good enough to express in the visit books of different departments.

Changes in the Staff.

17. During the year under review, Mr. Madhavrao Ganpatrao Laud, the Nyayadhish, tendered his resignation and was succeeded in office by Mr. Vallabdas Madhavji who has judicial experience of long standing of a 3rd Class Native State. Mr. Makanji Devji, who temporarily held the office of Police Superintendent, reverted to his original post and was followed by Jhala Malubha Devising of Kondh under Dhrangdhra, who had worked in the Police Departments at Wankaner and Dhrangdhra. Mr. Gopalji Bhagwansing Gohel, being appointed Huzur Shirestedar, was succeeded by Jadeja Bhavsinhji as Overseer. No other changes have occurred in the personnel of the Staff. (Appendix I).

Chapter II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey of lands.

18. A regular survey has been made of all the State lands and boundary marks have been erected on each survey number. It was commenced in the year 1893 during the time of the minority and completed in 1898 at a total cost of about Rs. 24,000; and nearly 45,607 acres of lands of Khalsa villages were surveyed and settled under the direct supervision and orders of the Agency Survey Department.

19. The State has abandoned the idea of making the classification of lands for reasons given in our letter No. 10, dated 3rd November 1897, to the then Assistant Political Agent, Halar and as concurred in by the then Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, as per his letter No. 5,231 of the 10th Decem-

ber 1897, to Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar. The classification of lands is an expense of doubtful utility. The system at present in vogue is better suited to the condition of the Taluka, and especially favourable to the agriculturists. But, after the lapse of a long time, it was thought expedient to make the *Khatavari* of the lands, which had formerly been allotted, according to rough measurements, for regulating the assessment. The work was taken in hand and completed in the villages of Deroi and Sardhar-Pati, as reported before, where orders have already been issued to put the same into force. The Khatawari of other villages has been postponed for favourable times.

20. The State has two different systems of land assessment, viz, the Bhag Batai or Chokha Bhag (i. e. Vaje Vero) and Udhad. There are three Mahals, each under the charge of a Vahivatdar who performs the revenue duties only. There is generally a " Chokha Bhag " system in the Taluka, having been introduced in 1874; and one-fourth share is, for the most part, levied in the produce, in addition to the cash levy, called ' Santi Vero ' (tax per plough), which is collected from the cultivators and varies from a sum of Rs. 30 to 40 (including Sim Dan) per Santi, according to the nature and quality of the arable land of a village. In villages where the *Khatavari* of lands has been effected, orders are in force, in the interests of the cultivating classes, to reckon 32 acres per one Santi. In others according to former rough measurements, 80 Bighas of lands including *wadis* continue as assigned per one Santi, until their lands have been re-surveyed and settled in future.

Land Revenue System.

21. This system generally finds favour with the cultivators, more especially under the present circumstances, owing to the unsuitability of seasons; and there are very little complaints against the continuance of the same. The ryots find no difficulty in paying the State's share of the kind and cash when there is plenty of harvests; the Vaje even in times of scarcity is easily paid, and the Vero of those who are unable to pay it in harder times is suspended to better times; and during hard distress, such as the famine of 1899-1900, the State had to remit the same under certain conditions. Every attention is paid to the prosperity of the cultivating classes who do not appear to be dissatisfied in any way.

22. Culturable land does not appear to remain waste nor any waste lands have been taken under cultivation.

Culturable lands.

23. No alienations of State lands have been effected during the year. The Jivaidars and most of the Pasaetas were in the enjoyment of lands in lieu of rendering service to the State. In

Alienations.

former times lands were granted as their remuneration, because money was a very scarce article in those days and large and numerous tracts of land remained uncultivated and assignments were therefore made in lieu of cash allowances for their livelihood. In those times not only was the State thus relieved of a heavy periodical outlay, but waste lands were by this judicious arrangement brought nnder cultivation, which in a measure went to improve the unhappy condition of the country. Thus two-fold advantage then accrued to the State by adopting this mode of payment. But the aspect of affairs is now changed; and the grant of land, once considered the most useful way of ridding the heavy periodical liabilities, is now considered to be ruinous to the true interests of the State and justly deprecated on all hands.

24. Apart from the above consideration, they had naturally their time and attention so much given to their own cultivation that the legitimate duties of the State were neglected. Therefore these lands are resumed whenever opportunity offers, and added to the agricultural area and cash allowance is granted in lieu of the old system.

Boundary pillars.

25. A Surveyor, having a good experience of the Agency Survey Department, is retained for the maintenance of the boundary marks. They afford means for correct measurment and act as a check against unauthorized encroachments by the cultivators. 11 disputes of boundary stones were in balance at the opening of the year and 11 new ones were brought forth during the year, making a total of 22, of which 13 were settled, leaving a balance of 9 at the end of the year; and they will, it is hoped, be disposed of in consultation with the States and Talukas concerned. In fact, there is no dispute regarding any boundary; but the fixing and erecting of boundary pillars in their proper places are often to be met with. There is no general boundary settlement to be effected.

Help to people.

26. The system of takavi advances has for the most part been introduced since the famine year of Samvat 1956. And it is satisfactory to note here that the Thakore Saheb has kindly made an arrangement for making advances in cash and kind to the people of the State in general and to the agriculturists in particular, when he saw that the consecutive bad years had almost ruined their credit and that they should be rescued from the grasp of the usurers who as a rule never wished any of their customers becoming free from the burden of debt.

27. The arrangement above-mentioned is that whenever any agriculturist stands in need of money for improving his agricultural resources, such as digging of new wells, or for purchasing bullocks, &c., the Thakore Saheb

advances cash on credit, and whenever he wants good grains, he advances the same to him.

28. But there is one disappointing feature of the system and it is this that those agriculturits who constantly depend on State help for their maintenance &c. become indolent in their labour and generally are found to yield less crops than those who are free from State debt. The matter is under consideration as to how they can be free and made to swim with their own oars without impairing their condition.

29. The following table shows the advances to and recoveries from, the cultivators as well as the Bhayats and Mulgarassias during the year under report :—

No.	Class.	1907 — 1908		Remarks.
		Advances.	Recoveries.	
1	Cultivators &c.....	13,096	12,358	
2	Bhayats and Mulgarassias &c.	9,265	3,647	
	Total.....	22,361	16,005	

In both the cases the recoveries are moderate. The debt is generally paid by the cultivators from the out-turn of the harvest, leaving a sufficient quantity for their maintenance for some time to come. The Bhayats and Mulgarassias repay the loans in the same way and every facility is afforded to them for their maintenance for the whole year and they have therefore not been pressed for further payments.

30. As there was a good demand for labour, the labouring classes had no distress among them and they were not in want of any help. They have enjoyed a pretty good condition as they have earned sufficient for their daily subsistence.

31. As reported last year, the shares of Jadeja Manbha in Panchtalavda, Jadeja Naranji in Khareda, and Wala Khoda Champraj in Detadia continued under management owing to minority as well as to heavy liabilities. The other share in Detadia which also was under management owing to debts was, on the special request of the share-holders, written our in *Pullachoot* by a duly registered document so as to enable them to be free from the burden of State as well as other debts.

Minor's estates.

32. There were no important variations in the demand and collections of revenue nor in the area under cultivation. No remissions were necessary during the year, except in the case of *gadab* (lucern grass) cultivation. The amount of Vighoti has been reduced to its half to encourage the cultivation of green fodder for the cattle. Revenue collections from those who were found, on account of the poor outturn of the harvest, unable to pay the same, wholly or in part, had to be suspended to that extent.

Demand and Collections.

33. Coercive measures had not to be taken in any case. As explained in the previous year's report, there hardly arises any need for such measures, under the revenue system in vogue in this State. The Vahivatdars are in a position to know the out-turn of crops of all the cultivators and their actual needs; and if they are found not in a position to pay the whole or a part of the State demand, orders are obtained for suspension of its recovery.

Coercive measures.

Chapter III.—PROTECTION.

34. During the management of the State by the Agency, owing to the Thakore Saheb's minority, most of the principal British laws have been applied to it with suitable modifications. The Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code, and Evidence Act have been introduced with necessary changes and exceptions. They are not very strictly adhered to, but are followed in spirit. The Courts are also guided by the Indian Contract Act, the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws and the Kathiawar Agency Limitation, Registration, Court Fee and Extradition Rules. Besides the British laws, the State has framed and promulgated its own rules for Stamp and other rules and regulations as necessity arose (Appendix II).

Legislation.

35. There is no military force maintained by the State, which has 4 unserviceable guns without ammunition &c. There are also no requisites nor gunners (Appendix III). The Bhayats and Mulgarassias of the State are liable to perform military service when required by the State under certain conditions. There is nothing therefore worth any mention on the subject.

Military Force.

36. There is a body of nearly 18 foot and 7 mounted police; the former are armed with smooth-bore muzzle loading police carbine guns with bayonets; and the latter, with similar small carbine guns and swords. They are under the supervision of the Superintendent

Regular Police.

of the Police of the state. Both have their seperate Jamadars or head constables. The Police may be considered efficient for the preservation of order, the prevention and detection of crime. The body numbers 25 and its cost amounts to nearly Rs 3,024-5-4 as compared with 25 and Rs 4,154-8-4 of the past year.

37. There are three grades of Rs 22, 23, 24 and 7, 8, 9 in the mounted and the foot police respectively. There is no regular system of imparting education. Of the whole number, 9 only can read and write (Appendix IV). They are being trained to drill always except Sundays and holidays. There is 8·6 police per 1,000 of population and 8·9 per square mile of Kotda proper; and if taken for the whole Taluka, it comes to 2.8 per 1,000 and ·2 per square mile.

Police Establishment.

38. The arrangement for the working of the Police Department has been the same as last year. Mr. Makanji Devji was the Officer in charge of the Department till 9th September 1907; but he, having reverted to his original post, was succeeded by Mr. Malubha Devisinhji Jhala; and he has supervision of the entire Police Force as well as the Village Police.

Offences.

39. There were registered 20 offences during the year under report as against 14 offences in the previous year. The number of accused arrested was 19 as against 18 of the past year, of which all were sent for trial. 17 were convicted and 2 were either acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions and convicted accused sent for trial comes to 66·66 as against 70·37 of the previous year. Of the above, 17 offences were committed for trial and 3 offences remained undetected at the end of the official year (Appendix V).

Stolen Property.

40. The property stolen during the year amounted to Rs 462-12-0 as against Rs 171-12-0 in the year before. The Police have succeeded in recovering the stolen property valued at Rs. 171-12-0 as against Rs. 70-4-0 in the last year. The percentage of recovery effected of the stolen property was 37·11 as against 40·90 in the year before (Appendix VI).

Crimes committed.

41. Appendix VII shows the number of crimes committed, persons apprehended, convicted, sentenced and acquitted or discharged. The number of cases disposed of was 15 as against 9 of the last year. Of the total number sentenced, 2 were punished with rigorous imprisonment only, 7, with rigorous imprisonment and fine, 8, with fine

only and none was sentenced to whipping. 2 persons were either acquitted or discharged. There was no case awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Village Police.

42. For the protection of life and property in the villages, there are village police headed by the Police Patels who are 15 in number. The village police amount to 149, including 75 Pasaetas, 5 Jiwaidars and 69 other Sibandi. The expenditure under some of the heads was as under :—

No.	Heads.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	Pay of the Police Patels..... ..	1,212	
2	Jiwaidars...	800	
3	Pasaetas.....	5,619	

All Jiwaidars and several of the Pasaetas enjoy lands on service tenure and duties performed ; while others get remuneration in cash for services rendered by them.

43. There is no Baharwattia or outlaw against the State.

44. There has been no case of murder, dacoity or other serious crime except only one case of robbery.

45. As the Mianas of Malia have been often roaming about from district to district in search of their bread and as they are likely to trouble according to their habit more or less, the neighbourhood of their temporary camp, as they have done during the year of report, this State had to employ temporary men, who, with the Sibandi, had to remain on their alert with all vigilance for a time when they had this year encamped themselves in the limits of the village of Pipalana under Rajpara and Lonthada under Rajkot.

Administration of Justice.

46. The State has fourth class powers and there have been the same Courts as last year for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice; viz. the Hazur and the Nyayadhish Courts. The former is presided over by the Thakore Saheb or by the Kamdar, and the latter, by the Nyayadhish. They exercise the following powers:—

1 The Hazur Court.—

(a) In criminal matters, all the fourth class powers.

(b) In Civil matters, it entertains suits to the extent of this State powers, viz, Rs. 10,000.

(c) It hears the appeals preferred against the decisions of the Nyayadhish Court.

2. The Nyayadhish Court.—

(a) In criminal matters, it has the powers of the Second Class Magistrate.

(b) In civil matters, it receives suits to the value of Rs. 1,000. The decisions of the Nyayadhish Court are liable to appeals which can be preferred to the Hazur Court.

Criminal Justice (cases).

47. The total number of offences dealt with, during the year, by the State Courts was 54 involving 53 persons against 51 and 57 respectively in the previous year. The number of offences tried is 54 with 53 persons. Of the 53 persons tried, 22 were convicted, 31 discharged without trial and none acquitted. (Appendix VIII).

48. Among the offences dealt with, 12 were of simple hurt,1 of criminal breach of trust, 1 of cheating, 2 of lurking house trespass, 1 of abetment of theft, 1 of assault, 1 of dishonestly receiving stolen property, 10 of theft, 1 of robbery, and 24 of other kinds.

49. There was no person remaining to be tried at the end of the year.

Criminal Appeals.

50. There was only one criminal appeal filed and disposed of during the year under report. (Appendix IX).

Civil Justice.

51. The constitution and number of Courts have been described above. They were the same as last year.

Original suits.

52. The number of civil suits filed during the year was 32 against 51 in the year before. Of these 32 were on the file of the Nyayadhish and none on that of the Hazur Court. These together with 10 remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year brought the total number for disposal to 42, of these 41 have been disposed of and 1 remains pending at the end of the year under report. Of these 28 related to money transactions, 1, to landed property and 3, to other rights. The total value of suits disposed of came to be Rs. 4,196-15-3½ (Appendix X).

Execution of decrees.

53. The applications for the execution of decrees filed during the year numbered 92 against 131 in the year before. These together with 122 remaining pending at the end of the last year brought the total number for disposal to 214. All have been

disposed of and none remains pending at the close of the year (Appendix XI). In case of the execution of decrees against cultivator debtors, special concessions are made in their favour to keep them in tact.

54. The Judicial Department has worked well and the Nyayadhish's long experience in that direction has stood him in good stead in the speedy despatch of work.

Civil Appeals.

55. There were two appeals filed and disposed of during the year under report valued at Rs. 105-13-0, as against 3 in the year before. There is none pending at the close of the year (Appendix XII).

Extradition.

56. Four persons were handed over to other States for offences committed in their jurisdictions, of which three were extradited through the intervention of the Agency and one direct. Out of the former, 2 were surrendered to Rajpara and 1 to the Lodhika Thana and the latter to Gondal. Rajpara accused were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 each for simple hurt, the Lodhika accused, to the rigorous imprisonment of 7 days for theft; and the Gondal accused to the rigorous imprisonment of 12 weeks for theft.

57. One accused for an offence of robbery committed in this State jurisdiction was arrested and surrendered direct to this State by Gondal. He was tried and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. Two other accused were extradited to this State by Rajkot through the Agency intervention, out of which one was discharged and the other was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 for theft.

58. In extradition cases the revised Rules of 1895 are followed, and there was no want of reciprocity on the part of the States and Talukas in this respect.

Prisons.

59. This State has only one Jail in the town of Kotda with 6 cells accommodating 12 prisoners and a kitchen. It is a little building well suited for the present requirements of the State. The Political Agent, Captain Berthon, was pleased to inspect it in January last and to remark :—" Two prisoners only. No complaints. Every thing neat and clean. " No other Jail or lock up is required at any other place, because there are no resident Magistrates anywhere except at Kotda. The Police supply the Jail guard. The Jail establishment consists of a Jailor and a peon, besides the Jail Superintendent.

60. Appendix XIII shows the number of prisoners confined and their daily average during the year of report and preceding one. However, for ready reference, it may be stated that 18 prisoners were admitted during the year which, with 3 remaining from last year, brings the total to 21. Their daily average is 2.1. There are only 2 prisoners at the end of the year.

Prisoners confined.

61. Throughout the year there was no sickness or death among the Jail population, and every one enjoyed good health. There was no Jail offence of any kind and the prisoners behaved well. The prisoners were employed on out-door work.

Prisoners' conduct and health.

62. As Appendices XIV and XV show, the total number of documents presented was 11, out of which 10 were registered during the year, of the value of Rs. 3,791-0-0, the amount of fees levied being Rs. 50.

Registration.

63. There is a Municipality here for the town of Kotda. It has no receipts to be collected, as all the taxes are levied by the Revenue Department. It has effected several improvements which have added to the beauty of the town. In fact, a marked change is visible in many places, when compared with former years.

Municipal Administration.

64. The municipal establishment consists of a Municipal Secretary, peons, sweepers and cart-drivers. Roads and streets are always cleaned and every attention is paid to cleanliness. The town is supplied with lighting.

65. It is purely a department of the State maintained wholly from State revenues. No municipal tax of any kind is levied from the people. The Municipal Secretary is given summary powers for inflicting petty fines for nuisance within the limits of the town. The Department has worked well and has cost Rs. 1,200-7-6 during the last revenue year (Appendix XVI).

66. Arrangements are made with local scavengers for the cleanliness of rural villages. The Vahivatdars of the Mahals and the village police have orders to keep the villages clean.

Rural Conservancy.

Chapter IV.—PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION.

67. This year we had rain as usual in the month of June last and

Weather, Crops and Rainfall.

it was quite timely for conducting sowing operations of *Kharif* crops. But as it was not evenly distributed, only a small portion of the Taluka obtained its advantage. It disappeared for a month over and the tender plants were nearly withered and dried away; when the regular fall of rain commenced in the middle of July last, which being a little later, was not seasonable but almost evenly distributed. The cultivators were then, with great difficulty, able to sow their lands. The rains thus continued, without a suitable break, till the end of August last i. e. for nearly a month and a half. The soil held excessive moisture and through want of the required heat, the tender crop plants could not thrive, their roots having become rotten. In several places, bajri and cotton seeds had to be sown over again, but in vain. No rain appeared since then and all the crop plants were in a very weak condition. This state of things combined with a crop disease called *Galo* hindered cotton plants from growing up as usual. They began to lose their verdure and most of the flowers and tender balls dropped down. The agriculturists had therefore to suffer a great loss as it was the most valuable yield which was the principal factor in moulding their condition. Tal-talli are considered next in point of valuable grains. But they too proved nearly a total failure. Juari and Bajri are food grains which are generally cultivated to as much extent as are required for their maintenance &c. and their stalks are used as fodder for their animals. The portions of the crops which luckily escaped the above calamity were limited and did not yield as much grains as could be expected, through want of moisture when the ears became full of ripe grains. The agriculturists had thus to undergo expense and labour in sowing operations which hardly repayed them as it ought to be. Through want of latter rains and moisture, gram cultivation was also greatly reduced. The pulse plants though suffered to less extent did not give the outturn in as much quantity as we had it last year. As a whole, the produce of *Agtar* crops may be taken as 4 annas in the rupee.

68. It will be seen from Appendix XVII that the monsoon was not regular and confined to the months of July and August only.

69. As we had plenty rains during the monsoon and sufficient water in wells, we based our hopes on the realization of irrigated crops. Wheat was sown over a large area and their seedlings came out in a thriving condition and gave signs of a good harvest. But during the latter part of winter the atmostpere occasionally appeared to be cloudy and

foggy. This proved to some extent a drawback to the latter cultivation of wheat outturn; and it added misery to the already suffering cotton plants. The latter wheat plants were damaged by red-rust (Geru) which sucked off the juice of the grains reducing them to a lean condition.

70. The total quantity of rain registered during the year under report was inches 23 and cents 15 as against 32 inches and 32 cents in the past year, in addition to the unseasonable 49 cents.

71. There are no rain guages except at the head quarters. It cannot therefore be said with certainty what amount of rain each of the Mahals received. But judging from the outturn of crops, it appears to be evenly distributed.

72. It will be seen that the rain which could really be considered useful for agricultural purposes was just the average rainfall of good years and was sufficient for the crops, had it not been confined to a certain period of the monsoon. The rain averages about 24 inches. From year to year the amount varies between wide limits. In 1906 the Taluka received nearly 1⅓ times, and in 1899 about one eightth the normal amount. The rainfall is practically confined to the period from June to early in October. The rainfall for the year of report comes to just the average of the past five years, which is nearly 20.33 inches. The marginal table gives the rainfall for the past five years. This year, though there were plenty rains, they did not fall at regular intervals which resulted in damaging the *Agtar* and cotton crops.

Year.	Rainfall inches.
1903	26.17
1904	12.52
1905	16.32
1906	32.32
1907	23.15

Area of Crops.

73. Though the rains fell a little later, the cultivators occupied a good area under *agtar* crops. But they had to remove the tender lean plants to make room for winter cultivation wherever practicable. The following table gives the area in acres of the principal crops; but it cannot be taken as a guide in judging of the produce, as in several instances the area has changed crops:—

No.	Principal Crops.	Area in acres. 1907-1908	Remarks.
1	Juar.....	8,175	
2	Bajri	5,033	
3	Cotton...	7,295	
4	Til	2,354	
5	Wheat	971	
6	Gram	610	

On the whole the condition of crops, except to a certain extent wheat, was far from satisfactory.

Locusts and Frost.

74. Luckily there did not appear any swarm of locusts nor was there frost anywhere during the year except frost at a single village of Deroi where it damaged the wheat and cotton plants to a certain extent.

Water supply.

75. At the opening of the official year, there was very little want of water; and happily the rains in June, July and August greatly improved the water supply which is still found sufficient in wells and partly in rivers, so as to meet the next rainfall.

76. The total area of land cultivated for Jirayet was 22, 539 acres against acres 23,174, and for Bagayet or irrigated, 4,058 against 3,647 acres of the past year. The decrease in the former is due to the want of moisture in the land reserved for gram sowing which had to be abandoned on that account. The increase in the latter is due to cotton sown and irrigated in *wadis* as well as to sugar-cane, rice and wheat cultivation over a large area owing to sufficient supply of water in wells.

Agricultural Produce.

77. In spite of sufficient rains, the outturn of crops except wheat has been poor for the reasons mentioned above. The average anna valuation of all the crops taken together may be said to be 6 to 8 annas in the rupee.

Wages and Labour.

78. There was no marked fluctuation in the rates of wages in the State. There is constant demand for labour and the paucity of labourers is hardly able to meet it. The average rate for skilled labour varied from annas 6 to Re. 1, and for un-

skilled labour, from annas 2½ to annas 5, somewhat higher than the last year and due to higher prices of cereals.

Prices.

79. Comparative statement as to prices of staple food grains for the two years is given in Appendix XVIII. The prices in the first part of the year were mostly dearer than those in the preceding year, till about July, when owing to the rains having commenced, they began to go down; but on account of the total absence of the latter rains, they became higher and higher till the next harvest, when they have gone a little lower and have remained stationary during the latter part of the year. Though the cotton outturn is limited as compared with that of the past year, its price has fallen and is not expected to rise in the near future owing to the defficiency of the good quality.

Forests.

80. There is no forest in the State, but necessary encouragement is given to the planting of trees, mainly babul trees and others.

81. Care was taken to keep alive the coronation trees as far as possible and new ones were planted in places of those dying from among them. But time and expense spent over them proved of no avail as the nature of the soil has proved a serious drawback and therefore the selection of another site for the same is under contemplation.

82. But there are several hills which are unculturable waste. In fact they are devoid of trees. Most of this land produces grass and is kept as grass reserves and the rest is thrown open for grazing. It brings in some revenue from the sale of grass, and grazing fees. Of late years, the grass is not sold, but is utilized for the consumption of State animals, and if there be any surplus quantity, it is stored up as provision for future. There was a moderate produce of grass during the year under review. There is no separate department for the reserves. Guards only have to be employed for watching grass &c., and they work under the Revenue Department.

Trade and Manufactures.

83. There is no special trade or industry in this State except the local trade. The chief articles of export are cotton, wool, grains, oil, and molasses. Cotton finds its market to Bhavnagar, Wadhwan, Ahmedabad and Bombay; wool to Jodia Bunder and oil and molasses to Dhoraji, Cutch and Rajkot, and grains to various parts of this province.

84. The imports are cotton fabrics from Bombay. Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar; silk from Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Patan, Dhoraji and other places; and timber from Bhavnagar.

85. There were exports of Rs. 76,300 and imports of Rs. 1,17,725 during the year against Rs. 43,400 and Rs. 96,360 respectively of the previous year.

86. The industry is confined to the weaving of course country cloth called *Khadi* for local use with handlooms generally by Dheds. This *Khadi* is coloured into *Cholia* by Khatries. Some people manufacture country woollen blankets and woollen *dalis* by means of manipulation process.

87. For the poorer classes cotton provides some industry by way of *Ad* wherein indigenous manufacturing of cotton is available partly to them, since of late, this method of ginning is giving way, as there are so many ginning factories at work in the province and one started at Kotda last year.

88. The only other thing which affords some industry is the lime-stones available and dug out from quarries, in some places. But they are not of a quality which can fetch better prices; and hence are utilized in local consumption only.

Public Works.

89. During the year under report, the expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 16,651-6-4 (Appendix XIX) as against Rs. 3,561-4-3 in the year before. It was distributed among the following kinds of work:—

No.	Description.	Amount spent.			Remarks.
1	Original works	15,454	3	10	
2	General Repairs.....	1,197	2	6	
	Total Rs. ...	16,651	6	4	

It will be seen that the amonnt spent was larger as compared with previous year. It was due to the additions made to the Zanana buildings which were badly wanted. Some of the buildings were of old standing and in a dilapidated and tumbling down condition. Besides, the accommodotion

for the Thakore Saheb's two mothers was hardly sufficient when it was found necessary to accommodate his two Ranis and daughters. These additions had been for a long time under contemplation when the state of some of the buildings required that they should be soon removed. The old quarters were so unhealthy and ill-ventilated that hardly a month passed without hearing of the ill-disposition of his Zanana family members. Of course, the old portions were raized to the ground and new ones have been erected in their place with suitable accommodation and ventilation as also equip ped with modern requirements.

90. The Thakore Saheb personally designed and superintended the original works, and others were in charge of the State Overseer.

Post Offices.

91. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod.

Mint.

92. There is no mint in the Taluka. The British coins are current in the State and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes. During the year under review, anna nickel coins have been iu circulation as British coins.

General condition of people.

93. The general condition of people is the same as last year, as no further improvement is possible unless they get plenty of harvests at least for some years to come. Some cultivators have continued to receive the State help, and in some rare instances even well-to-do cultivators had to obtain postponement of a portion of State dues to enable them to pull on till the next harvest. But, on the whole, they have enjoyed from good to fair condition.

94. The condition of the trading and other high classes have been the same as last year. They have experienced some difficulty in their dealings owing to higher prices and the tightness of the money market. However, they have managed their own affairs economically and with care.

95. The case somewhat differs with respect to the labouring classes. Throughout the year there was constant demand for labour, and fair wages had been maintained as mentioned above. Some people engaged themselves in cutting grass and fuel and sold them by head-loads for fair prices and were also employed during harvest time, which supported them so as to enable them to earn their daily subsistence. Their condition has thus on the whole been good.

96. The financial condition of the State is not satisfactory owing of consecutive bad years and low revenue. It had to borrow, during Samvat 1956 and 1958, Government loans and had to exercise economy in all departments.

Condition of the State.

97. Juar, Bajri, Cotton and Tal-talli are the principal rain crops; and wheat, hot weather juar, cane, rice, and vegetables, the principal irrigated crops. There is no irrigational work on a ground scale in this Taluka, but wells and *Orias* which numbered about 392 are utilized for irrigating about 8,032 acres of land. Some of the wells were made *pacca* by masonary. I beg humbly to submit that as far as the Taluka of Kotda-Sangani is concerned, and we are able to see, the physical and geographical conditions of the lands under it are hard ly suited to any other grand irrigational scheme in the whole Taluka, except at a single place at Kotda. But we doubt whether it would be remunerative in proportion to the outlay spent therein. The place is not very far from the river-source and it is not expected to hold sufficient quantity of water. Besides, there are lands of other Talukas in the vicinity and a little land of the State as to benefit directly or indirectly the wells of the State. The water would have to be carried a great way at a considerable expense which, it is feared, hardly would repay any profit on the capital outlay. Thus, it would, according to our humble estimate, prove a scheme of doubtful expense and utility, for which the State is not in a position to incur any additional liability. It would also tell very heavily on its financial condition under the circumstances, when the State is indebted to Government for a large amount of loans. But, on the contrary, wells are the principal and convenient sources of irrigation. In order to encourage well—irrigation, which is the only remunerative system in this part, the State gives necessary encouragement to cultivators by way of cash help in the form of grants-in-aid for digging new wells and towards the stability of the already existing ones; and induces them to work with zeal to secure water-supply for their land. It is a remunerative system. Well-irrigation, as an indigenous method, is more acceptable to the people than any modern system of irrigation. The promotion of well-irrigation in a place, where rainfall is so limited and precarious, does not only increase the value of land and the revenue derivable from it, but it provides, to a certain extent, a reliable safeguard against famine.

Irrigation and soil.

98. The soil is generally of a black and brown colour. Water used to be obtained at a comparatively low depth, but since the last famine it

has gone down. The principal rivers passing through the territories of this State are the Gondali, Vachhakpuri, Karmal and Bhadar. The water of the first three is utilized, where practicable, for irrigational purposes by means of *Orias*, which is not the case with the Bhadar owing to the unsuitable nature of its banks; and *Chibhdas* &c. are grown in their beds. None of the rivers is of great length except the Bhadar which has a very limited area in the State. They attain a good size in the rainy season, but their supplies in the dry season are insignificant and even scarce. The Bhadar in favourable years carries a considerable volume throughout the cold weather, but in years of scanty rain-fall its supply entirely fails; in 1900 it was dry before winter. The water is generally sweet. But the supply fails partially or entirely in years of scanty rainfall.

Sugar-cane.

99. There were 22 sugar-cane plantations during the year against 9 of the year before. They were all in a very thriving condition and the rains of the last monsoon added greatly to their prosperity. The increase is due to the rotation of crops and to the sufficient supply of water in wells. The cultivator finds the crop on the whole more paying than the rest. There is also an additional reason for a forward move in this direction. The land for this crop has to be highly manured and its good effect lasts for at least some years; and therefore it is encouraged by the State as far as the capacity of the cultivator allows. But sometimes they have been left to despair for want of sufficient water. The area under the cultivation was about 107 acres.

Cotton.

100. The total quantity of cotton produced during the financial year was about 315 Khandis as against 250 Khandis in the year before. The increase is due to the good outturn of crops owing to the absence of any natural agency to retard its progress.

Main Sources of State Revenue.

101. The chief resource of the State is the land. The Taluka has chiefly to depend upon agriculture, customs, revenue, &c. which mostly consist of different sorts of grains due to the fall of seasonable rains and to the irrigation by means of wells generally. The trade is carried on on a moderate scale as described above.

Economical condition.

102. Taking into consideration the revenues of lean as well as prosperous years the average would come to about a lac of rupees derived chiefly from the cultivators in the form of cash and kind and from other people as house-tax, customs-duties, &c.

in addition to the judicial income. Trees and grass reserves also partly add to the income of the Taluka.

103. The receipts are spent in administrative charges and house hold and other expenditure of the Chief in addion to the tribute and general contributions.

Agricultural Stock.

104. The number of plough cattle, oxen and other animals is given in Appendix XX. The stock may be considered sufficient for agricultural purposes under the circumstances and shows an improvement over that of the last year. There was, during the year, a leg and mouth disease, called *Kharva*, among cattle; but it was not of a virulent type. There was also small pox among them which proved a little serious and only a few cattle died of the same. The owners of goats had to suffer a little by the disease called *Unkarian* which prevailed to a less extent among them.

Fodder.

105. The grass reserves yield grass to the State which utilizes as much quantity as is required for the feed of its animals; and the surplus is stored up and stacked as provision for future. The agriculturists collect the grass that has grown up on *Shedhas* (i. e. outskirts), of their fields, small grass reserves and waste and unculturable lands which form parts of their holdings and sow during monsoon bajri and juari in their fields, according to the rotation of crops which, besides giving them grains, supply stalks, otherwise called *Kadbi* which is cut, collected and stacked in or near their villages to serve as fodder for their animals. If it falls short of their requirements, they produce green fodder such as *Chhasatia* or irrigated Juari, Bajri, Mung, lucern grass (*gadab*) &c. by means of well-irrigation in order to maintain their agricultural stock. The State encourages them in every way possible to keep the animals alive and in a tolerably good condition. The existing are the measures which the agriculturists avail themselves of.

Immigration and emigration.

106. There were 14 persons immigrated and 7 persons emigrated during the year. They generally belong to the labouring and cultivating classes.

107. Some of the traders of this Taluka, especially of Kotda, go abroad fcr commercial enterprise and establish their shops in distant places, such as, Rangoon, Ratlam, Indore, Bombay, Raipur, Ceylon and other places. They are chiefly Memons, Boras and Khojas.

108. There are in the State 3 shops for the sale of opium and 3 shops of *ganja*, respectively giving Rs. 353 and 11 to the State (Appendix XXI). There is no shop either of country spirit or tari nor allowed to open one as it is considered to affect the health and morality of the people.

Abkari.

Chapter V.—REVENUE and FINANCE.

109. The revenue year in this State commences from 1st November and terminates on 31st October and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII shows the particulars of receipts and expenditure during the year.

110. The gross receipts from every source during this period amounted to Rs. 1,00, 253-6-8 against Rs. 93,092-12-4 in the year before. The increase is generally due to more outturn and higher price of cotton during the revenue year. The amount of receipts does not include the figures of opening balance and recoveries on account of takavi and outstanding dues.

Gross revenue of the year.

111. There is very little improvement in the financial condition of the State. The total expenses came to Rs. 94,525-0-8 against Rs. 92,507-14-3 in the previous year. The amount of expenditure for the year under report does not include several revenue items, the realization of which had to be postponed, and kept outstanding owing to the incapacity of the agriculturists to pay the same, as well as sums advanced in cash to them and other people, and the closing balance.

Expenditure.

112. We had also stored 11,103 maunds of Juari and about 36,050 maunds of hay. Of these about 2,825 maunds of Juari were advanced in takavi, and about 17,625 maunds of hay have been consumed and the rest are in balance.

113. The only State debts are the Government and the Local Fund Loans, which come to about Rs. 1,66,850-0-0 and Rs. 14,403-14-11 respectively at the close of the year. The amount of interest of Government Loan due on the 31st of March 1907 has been paid during the year. The total amount paid during the revenue year was Rs. 15,532-5-1. Had the funds allowed, it would have been possible to pay off more towards the debt, but with such poor prospects the State could not pay the year's

instalment of the loan. This year it hopes to pay off the amounts of interest of both the loans.

114. I also most respectfully beg to state that this State, though expects remittance of its famine years' tribute payments, it has paid off all the tribute amounts uptil now, trusting that Government will kindly remit the same in consideration of the famine years.

Chapter VI.—VITAL STATISTICS &c.

Dispensary.

115. There is a Dipensary here in the town of Kotda, superintended by a qualified Hospital Assistant. It is duly supplied with English medicines and possesses necessary instruments and apparatus for the treatment of patients. Captain Berthon's remarks about the visit to the Dispensary are—"Everything in as good order as can be desired. "

Patients treated.

116. The number of outdoor patients treated at the institution during the year of report is 4,216 against 3,814 in the year before. The increase is due to the disagreeable climate caused by irregular seasons. The daily average of the patients was 34·4 against 33·9 last year. There were no in-patients admitted into the Dispensary as there was no accommodation for them. 16 major and 43 minor operations were performed during the year under report, all of which are reported to have proved successful. The cost of the Department was Rs 1,146-3-4 (Appendix XXIII).

General Health.

117. The general health of the people throughout the year was fair. There was no epidemic; but the prevailing diseases, were, malarial fever, lung diseases such as pneumonia, eye diseases and skin diseases. Skin and eye diseases prevailed throughout the year and lung diseases in monsoon as well as in winter.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

118. The progress of vaccination and sanitation is good. The villages are kept clean and there is not much sickness. The vaccination work goes on well. The total number of primary and secondary vaccination was 311 and 4 during the year as against 319 and 5 respectively of the previous year. The vaccination department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar.

119. The diseases of small pox and measles prevailed among children and grown up people in other villages. They were fortunately not of a virulent type. The total number of people attacked was about 110, as could be gathered from available sources, of which 2 only died from them. The vaccination as well as medical departments were immediately informed of the same and they at once took steps to check them.

Small pox.

120. Number of births and deaths throughout the State is given in the following table for the year of report and the preceding seven years :—

Births and deaths.

Births and deaths.	During the year.								Remarks.
	1900—1901	1901—1902	1902—1903	1903—1904	1904—1905	1905—1906	1906—1907	1907—1908	
Births ...	151	134	229	221	319	358	353	341	
Deaths...	1,378	219	201	146	166	145	140	153	

A comparison of the figures for the year of report with those of the others shows that the year was nearly on a par with the preceding one as showing signs of improvement over the figures of previous years.

121. The birth and death rate per 1,000 of population this year is 38·59 and 17·31 against 39·95 and 15·84 respectively during the preceding year which shows that there was little change in the condition of things as existed the year before. (Appendix XXIV).

122. It is incumbent on the head of the family as well as the midwives to have the births registered at the Police Office in the town of Kotda, and in the mofussil to report them to the Police Patels. As regards registration of deaths the heads of the families have to notify it to the Police authorities. In order to ensure correctness of the registers of births and deaths a penalty of a small fine is imposed upon those who neglect to notify the occurrences of births and deaths. There is no cost under this head as the duty is entrusted to the Police Depart-

Measures for registration of births and deaths.

ment in addition to their usual functions. The Registers for villages are kept with the Police Patels. The village Registers are periodically examined by the Superintendent of Police whose duty it is to keep one for the town of Kotda.

Plague.

123. The State has been luckily free from tho disease of plague. Precautionary measures are always taken for the inspection and examination of persons who come from infected areas.

Chapter VII—EDUCATION.

Schools.

124. Appendix XXV gives particulars as to the schools maintained bp the State. There are in all 4 schools in the Taluka of which 2 schools, one for boys and the other for girls, are situaed in Kotda; and the two boys' schools are located in Ramod and Ardoi. They are all Gujrati and primary schools. The total number of boys under instruction during the year was 284 as compared with 205 of the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 175·82 as against 187·11. The Girls' school is managed by a trained Head Mistress. It has 57 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with 56 girls of the previous year, the average daily attendance being 26·4 as against 24·5 past year. Of the total number of students, 182, were Hindus and 102, Mahomedans. All these schools are Fund Schools.

Attendance.

Standards.

125. The boys' schools at Kotda, Ramod and Ardoi had instruction imparted upto seven standards; while Kotda Girls' school had five standards. New Gujrati Reading Series appear to have been taught. They have all infant classes besides. The drawing and kindergarten systems of teaching seem to have been introduced into all the boys' schools. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical training is given to the boys receiving instruction; while the school boys at Ramod and Ardoi are practised in native sports. Girls have been imparted instruction in embroidery and sewing also.

Examination.

126. The Education Department of the State is under the Supervision and control of the Kathiawar Agency Educational Officer, Rao Bahadur Dhirajram Vishwanath Vyas. He was on leave during the greater part of the year and the Department was then under the charge of Mr. Dayabhai Veniram Mehta. his Assistant, who held the annual examination of the Kotda and Ardoi Schools in February last. The Ramod school only has not been examined till the close of the official year. The percentage of passed students is shown in the subjoined table :—

No.	Name of School.	Percentage of past year.	Percentage of present year.	Numbr of cultivators' children receivnig instruction.		Remarks.
				Past year	Present year	
1	Taiuka School Kotda...	60	62·5	9	7	* Not yet examined till the close of the year
2	Ramod School.....	87·1	*	9	8	
3	Ardoi School.....	69·2	33·3	3	3	
4	Kotda Girls' School....	90·4	75	3	2	
				24	20	

This shows the results of the working of the School Masters and will speak for themselves for their merits. The results of the Kotda schools are good, while the Ardoi school appears to have cut a low figure.

Cultivators' children.

127. There is a falling off in the number of cultivators' children receiving instruction. There are only 20 of them as against 24 of the year before.

Visit of schools.

128. Captain H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant, was kind enongh, during his visit here in January last, to inspect the Taluka and Girls' schools at Kotda and his remarks in the visit books of the the institutions are quoted below. Prizes were then distributed to school children. His remarks are (1) for the Kotda Boys' School:— " Again we distributed the prizes. Some Kindergarten exercises were gone through and the children displayed great interest and intelligence. I tested one or 2 classes in Geography and found it was not only well taught but also intelligently. "...and (2) for the Girs' School :—" Visited. The School is progressing steadily."

Cost.

129. Expenditure on account of tha schools proper amounted to Rs. 1,783-13-11 during the year under review. which together with the Educational *Varad* and the amount of scholarships and other aid afforded brought up the total to Rs. 2,283-11-1 under this head.

130. The Thakore Saheb has been pleased to continue the two scholarships to the students who prosecute and further their studies elsewhere. Besides these scholarships, he gives one scholarship of Rs. 5 per month towards the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

Encouragement extended by the Darbar.

131. There are also Urdu and Khoja Madressas in the town of Kotda. The former is conducted at the expense of a private Memon gentleman of the place and the latter is in existence by the co-operation of the Khoja community. In both the institutions instruction is imparted to the children in their respective religions.

Private institutions.

132. I may also mention here that in order to encourage the Gujrati literature, the Thakore Saheb has become a life—member of the Gujrat Vernacular Society at Ahmedabad formed through the good offices of the late Mr. Kinlock Forbes.

133. Thus it will be seen from the facts and figures that the Thakore Saheb heartily appreciates the value of learning and gives every encouragement possible to promote it whenever opportunity offers.

Chapter VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port.

134. The State has of course no part (Appendix XXIX).

Sadavrat or charity.

135. There are several charity houses, at Kotda and some of the principal villages of the State. They are called Sadavrats which literally mean daily distribution of alms in the shape of flour and pulse or some other article of food to the mendicants, blind old, maimed, infirm and destitute. In Kotda the Sadavrats are maintained specially with the State help; and in villages, by the joint aid of the cultivators. Sadavrat is the most ancient institution of charity in the Native States.

Press and Factory.

136. There is no printing press (Appendix XXXI), silk factory or public library in the State. The old manipulation process of ginning cotton has been in practice, and *ads* had been made for ginning in part the cotton produce, as the remaining cotton was removed mostly to the Ginning Factory at Kotda and partly to the ginning cotton factories at Gondal and Rajkot. The one at Kotda had been last year started and worked by a Parsi gentleman of Rajkot.

Fair.

137. A small fair is held every year for 3 days in the month of Shravan near the Panchnath Mahadev at Kotda. Many people from the surrounding villages flock to it. This is an ancient

custom to make people merry and enjoy themselves. It also gives a stimulus to the local trade for selling sweet-meats and other curiosities, as many temporary stalls are erected during the period. Now-a-days it is sometimes with held especially when the year is a bad one,

Extermination of poisonous snakes and wild animals.

138. There are very few poisonous snakes and wild animals in the State which require any special measure to be adopted for their extermination. However, when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction.

Stables.

139. There is no Paddock in the State, but horses are kept and reared in the State stables under the direct control and superintendence of the Thakore Saheb who has a very good taste for animals. During the year the Stables have been visited by Captain Berthon Political Agent, Halar Prant. He has been pleased to endorse his remarks in the following words:—"I have again seen the Stables and cattle. The colts are developing remarkably well. The usual good order and discipline prevail."

Cattle breeding.

140. There has arisen a great necessity, since the last famine years, to maintain a cattle breeding department which is supervised by the Thakore Saheb personally with a separate establishment and consists of good stock. It supplies the cultivators and others with bullocks and male calves to serve as bull stallions in future. Especially the cows attract the attention of all the visitors and there is constant demand of the same from outside; but cows are not sold owing to religious scruples as also to the upkeep of good breed. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Idar has recenly ordered out some cows to improve the breed on that side.

Conclusion.

141. I may be allowed respectfulfy to tender my warmest thanks to the able and experienced Agency Officers for the very kind and valuable assistance they have always been pleased to render to this State in every way.

142. Before closing this report I consider it my duty to bring to notice the very satisfactory manner in which the Tharkore Saheb conducts the administration of his State and keeps his eye on each and every department, thus securing the good will of the people and bringing about healthy results.

143. I should record here with pleasure that all the subordinate officers have worked in harmony and displayed their sense of duty.

Kotda Sangani
20th April 1908.

Lakhmishankar D. Bidar.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Kotda Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1907-08.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Lakshmishanker Dulabhji Savadia.....	Karbhari.	1st April 1907.	31st March 1908.	
„ Madhavrao Ganpatrao Laud.....	Nyayadhish.	Do.	20th July 1907.	
„ Gopalji Bhagvansing Gohel.		21st July 1907.	31st August 1907.	
„ Valabhdas Madhavji Vora.....		1st September 1907.	31st March 1908.	
„ Manilal Bhanji Thaker.	Medical Officer.	1st April 1907.	Do.	
„ Abhechand Jethabhai Tolia.	Daftari and Treasurer.	Do.	Do.	
„ Vinayekrao Bapuji.	Revenue Nimtandar.	Do.	Do.	
„ Makanji Devji.....	Police Superintendent.	Do.	9th September 1907.	
„ Malubha Devising Jhala.		10th September 1907.	31st March 1908.	
„ Gopalji Bhagvansing Gohel.	Overseer.	1st April 1907.	31st August 1907.	
„ Bhavsingji Panchanji Jadeja.....		1st September 1907.	31st March 1908.	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda Sangani State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Indian Evidence Act (1 of 1872).	The spirit of the enactments from Nos 1 to 7 in force in the Agency Courts as noted in column 2, so far as applicable, and the last Rules (No. 8) guide the Judicial proceedings of this State Courts.	No.	
2	The Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) with amending Acts and Whipping Act No. 6 of 1864.			
3	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. 5 of 1898).			
4	The Code of Civil Procedure (Act No. 14 of 1882).			
5	The Indian Contract Act (No. 9 of 1872).			
6	Limitation Act (No. 15 of 1877 with Agency Rules of Limitation of 1890).			
7	Agency Registration Rules of 1874.			
8	State Stamp Rules of 1872.			

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda Sangani State, 1907–1908.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														This State maintains no military force. *There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisities.
Sappers														
Artillery *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops...														
Total...														

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1907-1908.

Description of office	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent	1	25									
Head constable.	1	12									
1st Class constables.	3	9									
2nd Do. Do.	3	8	3,025	7	0	1	0	0	9	0	
3rd Do. Do.	12	7									
Risala Jamadar.	1	16									
1st Class Risala Sowars.	2	24									
2nd Do. Do.	3	23									
3rd Do. Do.	1	22									

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1907-1908.

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kotda Sangani	14	*20	18	19	18	19	12	17	6	2	66.66	89 47	66.66	89 47	* Out of 20, 17 are committed and 3 remain undetected.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1907-1908.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda Sangani	171—12—0	462-12-0	70-4-0	171-12-0	40.90	37.33 //	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1907-1908

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Robbery. 1 Theft S. 381. 1 Abetment of theft. 1 Receiving stolen property 1 Mischief. 1 Breach of trust 9 Theft S 379. 2 Lurking house trespass. — 17	0	17	17	9	15	19	17	0	2	0	7	8	0	17	2	0	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda Sangani State during the year 1907-1908.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1907-08.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hazur Court.	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court.	~~45~~ 49	50	0	18	7	26	0	0	52	51	30	0	21	0	0	0	
Total.	~~47~~ 51	54	0	19	8	26	0	0	57	53	31	0	22	0	0	0.	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda Sangani State during the year 1907-1908.

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	
Hazur Court	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Kotda Sangani State during the year 1907–1908.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits. under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed off	Value	Average duration	
Hazur Court.	0	1	3	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	2,378-12-3½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,196-15-3½	*y. m. d* 0-0 0	
Nyayadhish. Court.	4	9	48	32	52	41	43	41	9	0	2,378-12-3½	1	28	3	25	7	0	0	0	2	6	2	31	4,196-15-3½	0-2-19	
Total	4	10	51	32	55	42	45	41	10	1	2,378-12-3½	1	28	3	25	7	0	0	0	2	6	2	31	4,196-15-3½	0-2 19	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Kotda Sangani State.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of. 1907-1908			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 moths	
Hazur Court.	1	1	2,638-4-6	1	0	0	~~1~~ 2	1	14,799-11-8 41,141-12-7	1	1	38,503-8-1 2,638-4-6	~~0~~ 1	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court.	51	121	23,703-12-5	130	92		181	213		60	213		121	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	52	122	26,342-0-11	131	92	14,799-11-8	~~182~~ 183	214	41,141-12-7	61	214	41,141-12-7 38,503-8-1 2,638-4-6	~~121~~ 122	0	0	0	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda Sangni State.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m d	y. m .d.
Hazur Court.	0	0	3	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	125-12-3	105-13-0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0-1-24	0-0-13

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1907-1908.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Kotda Sangani	1	3	18	24	21	3.1	2.1	2	625-0-0	m d ~~0.2~~ 3.25	0

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Kotda Sangani State.

Name of State.	DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										DOCUMENTS REGISTERED		VALUE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		DOCUMENTS OF WHICH REGISTRY HAS BEEN REFUSED		DOCUMENTS REMAINING UNREGISTERED PENDING ENQUIRY AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda Sangani	13	11	4	3	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	10	4,764-0-0	3,791-0-0	1	1	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1907-1908.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property			Fees realized.			No of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
1	2	3			4			5	6			7			8
Mortgages	4	1,764	0	0	20	0	0	3	1,625	0	0	15	0	0	
Sale deeds	8	3,000	0	0	40	0	0	6	1,676	0	0	30	0	0	
Wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	490	0	0	5	0	0	
Money bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	12	4.764	0	0	60	0	0	10	3,791	0	0	50	0	0	
Deduct expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1907-1908.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past	Present		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda Sangani.	0	0	0	0	1,234-7-5	1,200-7-6	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Kotda Sangani State during the year 1907-1908.

State.	April 1907.	May 1907.	June 1907.	July 1907.	August 1907.	September 1907.	October 1907.	November 1907.	December 1907.	January 1908	February 1908.	March 1908.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Kotda Sangani.	0 26	0	1.67	15.68	5.80	0	0	0	0	0.23	0	0	23.64	32.32	20.83	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Kotda Sangani State.

Article.		During March (past year).			During March (present year).			Remarks.
		Mds.	Srs.	Ts.	Mds.	Srs.	Ts.	
Wheat	per rupee.	0	23	0	0	21	0	
Bajri	„	0	29	0	0	29	0	
Juwari	„	0	34	0	0	33	0	
Adad	„	0	29	0	0	31	0	
Mung	„	0	24	0	0	32	0	
Gram	„	0	22	0	0	23	0	
Rice	„	0	16/12	0	0	15/10	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public Works, in the Kotda Sangani State during the year 1907-1908

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1 New stables	264-5-1						
2 Additions and alterations in Zanana buildings.	15,189-14-9	———	———	15,454-3-10			
3 Repairs to Ardoi, Rajgadh and Gondal roads.		708-12-4					
4 Miscellaneous Repairs.		488-6-2	1,197-2-6	———	———	———	16,651-6-4

LAKSHMISHANKAR D.SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural stock in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1907-1901.

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Buffaloes	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	01	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kotda Sangani	1907—1908	2,135	748	193	395	17	21	4	109	7,018	943	0	0	394	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1907-1908.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kotda Sangani	0	0	3	353-5-4	3	11	0	0	6	364-5-4	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Kotda Sangani State during the year 1907-1908 i. e. Samvat 1963.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Opening balance	1,654-4-3	
Land Revenue	80,553-14-10	
Taxes from other people	2,408-8-6	
Sayer (i. e. Mandavi, Bham &c).	12,279-10-2	
Judicial	1,060-12-6	
Forests	117-9-4	
Education	127-12-0	
Recoveries on account of Taccavi and outstanding dues	16,005-12-0	
Other Receipts	3,705-3-5	1,17,913-6-11
EXPENDITURE		
Administration.	5,989-9-10	
Police &c.	7,036-3-6	
Jail charges	624-11-7	
Education.	2,038-13-11	

Item.	Rupees	Total.
Medical charges	1,146-3-4	
Public Works.	16,801-0-6	
Dharmada (including allowances)	4,921-15-7	
Pension and gratuities	582-0-0	
Tribute i. e. Peshkashi and Zortalbi.	11,616-0-0	
Municipality	1,200-7-6	
Cattle-breeding and Paega expenses.	9,702-9-9	
Forests, garden and agriculture	1,046-12-0	
Bardasi	324-15-6	
Miscellaneous....	795-4-0	
Darbar charges.	15,166-0-7	
Payment made towards Government and Local Fund Loans	15,532-5-1	
Taccavi and other advances.	22,361-5-9	
Closing balance.	1,027-0-6	1,17,913-6-11

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda Sangani State during theyear 1907-1908.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Kotda Sangani	4,216	0	0	0	0	0	1,146-3-4	34.4	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Kotda Sangani State for the year 1907–1908.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present. year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Kotda Sangani	8,835	353	341	0	12	140	153	13	0	39.95	~~39.7~~ 38.89	15.84	17.31	

XXV

Lakshmishanker D. Savadia

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Kotda Sangani State for the year 1907-1908.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
4	4	Kotda Taluka Gujrati School	125	151	116.7	117.9	0	0	1,783-13-11	
		Ramod Gujrati School.	49	43	40.1	43.6	0	0		
		Ardoi Gujrati School.	31	33	31.3	25.68	0	0		
		Victoria Jubili Girl's School Kotda.	56	57	24.5	26.4	0	0		

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Political Relations A.

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in men and money		Estimated population	Persons being taught	Persons who have been vaccinated	Supposed gross Revenue	Estimated expenditure.	Military Force	Remarks.
		Amount.	To whom payable.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kotda Sangani	11,616-0-0	The British Government and Junagadh	8,835	284	315	1,00,253	94,525	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAYADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXVII.

Political Relations B.

Native Chief of the Kotda Sangani State, Principal male members of his family and principal members of his Courts for the year 1907-1908.

No.	Name of individual State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age	How and where educated	How employed	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kotda Sangani Thakore Mulvaji Togaji Jadeja	Kotda	Kotda Darbar	Jadeja Rajput Hindu.	35	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Administers his State	No.	Yes	No	
2	Mr. Lakshmishankar Dulabhji Savadia of Vankaner.	Do.	Karbhari.	Vadnagara Nagar Hindu.	43	Has passed his Matriculation examination of the Bombay University from the Kathiawar High School, Rajkot. Had made preparations for the Agency Law Examination and has experience of nearly 11 years in the Judicial Department and been the State servant for about 21 years.	Karbhari	0	0	Yes	

LAKSHMISAANKER D. SAVADIA
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIX.

Sea-borne Trade Statistics.

Name of ports.	Export Rupees.	Import Rupees.	Excess value of Exports Rupees.	Excess value of Imports Rupees	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

Imports of Principal Articles.

Names of Ports.	Rice.		Grain.		Cloth.		Metals		Timber	Sugar and Molasses		Bullion (including specie). Rupees	Remarks
	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Bales.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

Exports of Principal Articles.

Names of Ports.	Cotton.		Grain.		Wool.		Bullion (including Specie) Rupees	Remarks.
	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D.SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXXI.

Return of Press worked and Newspapers or periodicals published in Kotda Sangani State during the year ending 31st March 1908.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kotda Sangani.	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA-SANGANI STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

RAJKOT
Printed by
MOHANLAL DAMODAR MEHTA.
Proprietor of the
Rajkot Printing Press.
1909.

INDEX.

PAGE

Chapter I.—GENERAL and POLITICAL.

Area, population, gross revenue and tribute 1
Chief's full name, titles, age, caste, whether he has any heir, and the families with which he has intermarried 1
Important events 1
Political relations 1
Domestic events 2
District tour 2
Visit of the Political Officer 2
Changes in Personnel of Officials 2

Chapter II.—ADMINISTRATION of the LAND.

Survey of lands 2
Land Revenue System 3
Culturable lands 3
Alienations, Boundary Settlements 3
Takavi, Help to people 3
Demand and Collections 4
Coercive measures 4

Chapter III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation 4
Military Force 4
Police 4
Working of the Police 5
Serious offences 5
Stolen Property 5
Village Police 6
Mianas 6
Criminal Justice 6
Criminal cases 6
Criminal Appeals 6
Civil Justice 6
Original suits 7
Execution of decrees 7
Civil Appeals 7

Extradition 7
Prisons 7
Prisoners confined 8
Prisoners' conduct and health 8
Registration 8
Municipal Administration 8
Rural Conservancy 8

Chapter IV.—PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Rainfall 9
Crops 9
Irrigated crops 10
Sugar-cane 10
Irrigation and soil 10
Locusts, Frost and Red-rust 10
Anna valuation of Crops 10
Water supply 10
Wages and labour 10
Prices 11
Forests 11
Trade and manufactures 11
Public Works 12
Post Offices 12
Mint 12
General condition of the State 12
General condition of the people 12
Public Health 13
Economical condition... 13
Agricultural Stock 13
Fodder 13
Immigration and emigration 14
Abkari 14

Chapter V.—REVENUE and FINANCE.

Gross revenue and expenses 14
State debts 14

Chapter VI.—VITAL STATISTICS &c.

Dispensary 15
Patients treated 15
General health 15

Sanitation and Vaccination	...15
Births and deaths	...16
Measures taken to ensure accurate registration ...	...16
Plague	...16

Chapter VII.—EDUCATION

Schools	...16
Attendance	...16
Standards	...17
Examination	...17
Visit of Schools	...17
Cost	...17
Encouragement extended by the Darbar ...	...17
Private institutions	...18

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port...	...18
Sadavrat or charity	...18
Press and Factory	...18
Fairs	...18
Extermination of poisonous snakes and wild animals...	...19
Stables	...19
Cattle-breeding	...19

Appendices	pp. I to XXXI.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA-SANGANI TALUKA

FOR THE YEAR 1908—1909.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani State for the official year ending 31st March 1909 is as under:—

Chapter I.—GENERAL and POLITICAL.

2. *Area*, about 90 square miles; *population*, 8,835 souls; *gross revenue* (*based on average of past 5 years*) *of the State*, Rs. 96,030; the *tribute* payable to Government–Rs. 10,189 and Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating to Rs. 11,616 (Appendix XXVI).

3. The Chief's *full name* is Mulvaji, his *titles* being "Meherbán Dostdàn Thákore." His age is 36 years, and he is a Jadeja Rajput by *caste*, belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He has no *heir*, *natural* or *adopted* (Appendix XXVII). The following are the *families* with which he has intermarried:—

(1)	Gohel	family	of Vala.
(2)	Jhala	Do.	of Sayla.
(3)	Gohel	Do.	of Lathi.
(4)	Vaghela	Do.	of Sanand under Ahmedabad.
(5)	Jhala	Do.	of Bhadakwa under Chuda.
(6)	Gohel	Do.	of Sihore under Bhownagar.

Important events.

4. During the year there was no event of any importance worth noticing.

Political relations.

5. Excepting Rajkot the Political relations with all the neighbouring States have been friendly as before. Some of the disputes with Rajkot in Sardhar have been under the consideration of the Political Agent, Halar, and it is hoped, with the assistance of the

Agency, they will be settled in the near future.

Domestic events.

6. There was no event worth special mention here.

District tour.

7. The Thakore Saheb visited several villages of the State to dispose of questions requiring local inquiry or inspection of places; as also in connection with the condition of the people as well as on other State business; and the people thereof were found happy and contented under the circumstances and had very little to ventilate.

Visit of the Political Officer.

8. The Political Agent, Halar Prant, Captain (now Major) F. deB. Hancock, kindly paid a visit to Kotda, in January last, during his annual tour of inspection, which extended over three days from the 17th to the morning of the 20th idem.

9. During his stay here he was kind enough to visit the Dispensary, Jail, Schools, Court-houses, Darbargadh and Stables; and prizes were distributed to school children. He seemed pleased with everything he saw, and his impressions of the visit he had been good enough to record in the visit books of the different departments, as shown under their respective heads.

Changes in Personnel of Officials.

10. During the year under review, Mr. Manilal Bhanji Thakkar, the Medical Officer, tendered his resignation and was succeeded in office by Mr. Shivram Vishnu Gadre. Mr. Malubha Devising Jhala, Police Superintendent, was transferred to another establishment and was followed by Mr. Jattashankar Bhanji Pathak, though temporarily. The latter officer has an experience of the Police work extending over 15 years in the Mangrol State. There has been no other change in the high officials of the State (Appendix I).

Chapter II—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey of lands.

11. A regular revenue survey has been made of all the State lands and boundary marks have been erected on each survey number. It was commenced in the year 1893 and completed in 1898; and nearly 45,607 acres of lands of Khalsa villages were surveyed and settled under the direct supervision and orders of the Agency Survey Department; and a trained Surveyor has been engaged to preserve the records in tact. The cash assessment system has not been introduced as it has not been found expedient under the existing circumstances, as re-

ported last year in detail. The lands belonging to the Bhayats and Mulgarasssias measure 11,914 acres as per the Giras Survey.

Land Revenue System.

12. As stated in previous reports, Chokhá Bhag system (i. e. levy in kind and cash) generally prevails in the State, since 1874, in which there has been no change during the year. Besides one-fourth share, for the most part, levied in the produce (i. e. in kind), a levy varying from a sum of Rs. 30 to 40 (including Sim Dan) is recovered in cash as 'Santi Vero' per each Santi of land. This sum varies according to the nature and quality of the arable land of a village. Cash assessment system called "Udhad" is resorted to in exceptional and special cases.

13. This Bhagbatai system generally finds favour with the cultivators, more especially under the present circumstances, owing to the unsuitability of seasons; and there are very little complaints against the continuance of the same. The ryots find no difficulty in paying the State's share of the kind, and cash when there is plenty of harvests; the Vaje even in times of scarcity is easily paid, and the Vero of those who are unable to pay it in harder times is suspended to better times; and during hard distress, such as the famine of 1899–1900, the State had to remit the same under certain conditions. Every attention is paid to the prosperity of the cultivating classes who do not appear to be dissatisfied in any way.

Culturable lands.

14. Culturable land does not appear to remain waste nor any waste lands have been taken under cultivation.

Alienations.
Boundary settlements.

15. No alienations or any new boundary settlements were made during the year. But old boundary pillars between the boundaries of different States all round were kept in tact, the fallen or destroyed ones being re-erected or renewed.

Takavi.
Help to people.

16. The system of takavi advances still continues in the form of cash and kind, though to a very limited extent. Generally the cultivator-debtors have been made to repay the advances by instalments without borrowing further loans, and to swim with their own oars, without impairing their condition. The amounts of Takavi given and recovered during the Samvat year were Rs. 3,732 and 3,699 respectively.

17. The loans advanced to and recovered from the Bhayats and Mulgarassias amounted to Rs. 2,102 and 1,736 respectively.

18. In both the cases the recoveries are very small. Those cultivator

-debtors who have not been able to come to the above arrangement are made to repay the advances from the outturn of the harvest, leaving a sufficient quantity for their maintenance for some time to come. The Bhayats and Mulgarassias repay the loans in the same way; and every facility is afforded to them for their maintenance for the whole year. They have therefore not been pressed for further payments.

Demand and Collections.

19. There were no important variations in the demand and collections of revenue neither in the area under cultivation. No remissions were necessary during the year. Revenue cash collections from those who were found, on account of the poor outturn of the harvest, unable to pay the same, wholly or in part, had to be suspended to that extent.

Coercive measures.

20. No coercive measures had to be exercised, suspensions being granted, as said above, to those unable to pay the cash levy.

Chapter III.--PROTECTION.

Legislation.

21. The Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code and Evidence Act introduced with necessary changes and exceptions during the management of the State by the Agency are still in force. They are not very strictly adhered to, but are followed in spirit. The Courts also consult the Indian Contract Act, the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws, the Kathiawar Agency Limitation, Registration, Court Fee and Extradition Rules &c. During the year under report, the Explosive Substances Act of the State was prepared and applied to this State's territories. The State has, besides, framed and promulgated its own Stamp and other rules and regulations as necessity arose (Appendix II).

Military Force.

22. No military force is maintained by the State, which has 4 unserviceable guns without ammuntion &c. There are also no requisites nor gunners (Appendix III). The Bhayats and Mulgarasias of the State are liable to perform military service, when required by the State, under certain conditions. The subject therefore requires no other remarks.

Police.

23. The strength of the Police Force of the State is the same as the last year's, i.e. the body consists of nearly 18 foot and 7 mounted police. The former are armed with smooth-bore muzzle loading police carbines, with bayonets; and the latter

with similar small carbines and swords. They are under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Police of the State. Both have their separate Jamadars or Head Constables. The Police may be said to have done well in preserving peace and preventing and detecting crimes. The body numbers 25 and its cost amounts to nearly Rs. 3,072 as compared with the same number and Rs. 3,025 of the past year.

24. There are three grades of Rs. 22, 23, 24 and 7, 8, 9 in the mounted and foot police respectively. There is no regular system of imparting education. Of the whole number, 10 only can read and write (Appendix IV). They are being trained to drill always except Sundays and holidays. The ratio of police per square mile and per thousand of population is .2 and 2.8 respectively.

Working of the Police.

25. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year under report was 20 as against the same number of the previous year. The number of accused arrested was 24 as against 19 of the past year. All the persons arrested were sent up for trial with the result that 15 were convicted and 9 were either acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions over arrests was 62.5 against 89.47 of the previous year. Of the above, 18 offences were committed for trial and 2 offences remained undetected at the end of the official year. Appendices V, VI and VII furnish particulars of the work done by the Police.

Serious offences.

26. I am glad to be able to report that there was no Baharwattia or outlaw against the State and that no case of murder, dacoity or other serious crime has been committed during the year except 2 of grievous hurt only. The number of thefts and other offences against property was 11 as against 12 of the last year, whereas those of house-breaking and house trespass were 2 and 2 respectively and 1 was miscellaneous. It is satisfactory, however, that most of these offences were detected and the offenders convicted and punished.

27. There were 10 cases of accidental fire, the total damage estimated being Rs. 410 only.

28. One case of suicide and one of accidental death occurred in this State during the year.

Stolen Property.

29. It will be seen from Appendix VI that the value of the property stolen during the year was 486-14-6 as compared with Rs. 462-12-0 of the year before, the percentage of the property to that recovered being 64-79 during the year under report as against 37-11 in the past year. It is satisfactory to note that the re-

covery of such property exceeds that in the previous year, which shows an improvement over that year.

Village Police.

30. For the protection of life and property in the villages, there are village police headed by the Police Patels who are 15 in number. The village police are also occasionally required to do escort duties, &c. They number 149 including 75 Pasaetas, 5 Jivaidars and 69 other Sibandi. All Jiwaidars and several of the Pasaetas hold lands; while others are being paid on service tenure by the State and the Bhayats.

Mianas.

31. As the Mianas of Malia have been often allowed to roam about from district to district in search of their bread and as they are likely to trouble according to their habit more or less the neighbour—hood of their temporary camp, as they have done during the year of report, this State had to remain on its alert with all vigilance for a time when they had this year encamped themselves in the limits of the village of Pipalana under Rajapra and Lonthada under Rajkot as they usually did every year.

Criminal Justice.

32. The State has fourth class powers and there was no increase or decrease in the number of Courts during the year. There are two Courts of Criminal Justice in this State,—the Hazur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The former exercises all the powers of the Taluka and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish. The Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate.

Criminal cases.

33. It will be seen from Appendix VIII that 47 offences involving 52 persons were dealt with and disposed of by the Courts during the year as against 54 and 53 respectively of the previous year. That out of the 52 persons dealt with 26 were convicted and sentenced, 9 were discharged without trial, and 17 acquitted and discharged.

Criminal Appeals.

34. There were only 3 criminal appeals filed and disposed of during the year under report (Appendix IX).

Civil Justice.

35. There was no increase or decrease in the number of Courts during the year. The same two Courts, as mentioned above, did the civil work also. The Hazur Court exercises all the powers of the State, hearing appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish. The Nyayadhish hears civil suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000.

36. Appendix X shows that the total number of suits instituted during the year were 74 as compared with 32 in the year before. All the 74 with the preceding year's balance of 1 were disposed of, leaving none pending at the close of the year, the average duration of suits being 15 days. Of these, 63 related to money transactions, 1 to landed property and 11 to other rights. The total value of suits disposed of amounted to Rs. 9,738-8-6 against Rs. 4,196-15-3 of the year before.

Original suits.

37. Applications for execution of decrees filed during the year numbered 178 against 92 in the preceding year. There was none pending at the close of the last year. All these were disposed of, none remaining in balance at the end of the year (Appendix XI).

Execution of decrees.

38. As regards appellate work, the number of appeals filed and disposed of during the year were 7 of the value of Rs. 524-6-6 as against 2 of the value of Rs. 105-13-0. There is none pending at the close of the year (Appendix XII).

Civil Appeals.

39. Two persons were handed over to other States for offences committed in their jurisdictions. They were extradited through the intervention of the Agency, and surrendered to the Gondal State. Out of these, one, though charged under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, was acquitted on the strength of Section 345, Criminal Procedure Code; and the other, though extradited under Sections 494-114, Indian Penal Code, was discharged under Section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Extradition.

40. Two persons were surrendered to this State through the intervention of the Agency and three direct. Four accused were extradited from Gondal and one from Amreli. Of the former, three, who were charged under Sections 380 and 403, Indian Penal Code, were acquitted, and one was convicted for theft and sentenced to undergo 2 months' rigorous imprisonment only. The latter from Amreli was punished for theft under Section 381, Indian Penal Code, with 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40.

41. This State experienced no want of reciprocity from any quarter in this respect.

42. This State has only one Jail, in the town of Kotda, with 6 cells accommodating 12 prisoners and a kitchen. It is a miniature building well suited for the present requirements of the State. The Political Agent, Captain (now Major) Han-

Prisons.

ck, was pleased to inspect it in January last and to remark :—" I visited the Jail this morning with the Thakore. There was only one prisoner and everything was in good order + +".

Prisoners confined.

43. The number of prisoners in the Jail at the close of the preceding year was 2, and 18 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 20 as against 21 of the previous year, the daily average number being 1·75. Out of these, 19 were released on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment and 1 committed suicide by drowning himself into a well while on out-door work, none remaining in Jail at the close of the year as Appendix XIII shows.

Prisoners' conduct and health.

44. Throughout the year there was no sickness among the Jail population. There was only one death, as stated above. Otherwise every one enjoyed good health. There was no Jail offence of any kind and the prisoners behaved well. They were employed on out-door work.

Registration.

45. As Appendices XIV and XV show, the total number of documents presented was 26, out of which 25 were registered during the year, of the value of Rs. 19,966-12-0, the amount of fees levied being Rs. 125.

Municipal Administration.

46. There is a Municipality here for the town of Kotda. It has no receipts to be collected, as all the taxes are levied by the Revenue Department. It has effected several improvements which have added to the beauty of the town. The municipal establishment consists of a Municipal Secretary, peons, sweepers and cart drivers. Roads and streets are always cleaned and every attention is paid to cleanliness. The town is supplied with lighting.

47. It is purely a department of the State maintained wholly from State revenues. No municipal tax of any kind is levied from the people. The Municipal Secretary is given summary powers for inflicting petty fines for nuisance within the limits of the town. The Department has worked well and has cost Rs. 1,275 during the last revenue year (Appendix XVI).

Rural Conservancy.

48. Arrangements are made with local scavengers for the cleanliness of rural villages. The Vahivatdars of the Mahals and the village police have orders to keep the villages clean.

Chaper IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Water and Rainfall.

49. There was slight rain in the third week of June and it was believed that the monsoon had broken out earlier. But as it soon stopped and was not enough for conducting sowing operations in their entirety, it was taken advantage of by a few.

The regular monsoon did not commence till the beginning of the first week in July. The rain then was sufficient and general throughout the whole State and agricultural operations were in full swing at once. The sowing of cotton, tal and talli, though delayed a little, was soon finished. But as it continued raining without a sufficient break, the cultivators had not time enough for weeding the crops and to carry out the necessary subsequent tilling operations. In spite of plenty rains then, the difficulty was enhanced by the sky remaining over cast with clouds for a long time, by the absence of the required heat and consequently by the soil holding excessive moisture which made the plants diseased and did not allow them to thrive. In August too it rained nearly daily upto the 24th except during an interval of six days. Under these circumstances the crops seemed lacking in vigorous growth. It was after the 24th of August when the rains ceased that weeding and other agricultural operations could be undertaken. There being a long break, the condition of crops seemed to be improving. But unfortunately there was failure of rains in September and October except some showers here and there. The rainfall of the season measured 29·50 inches which, though in excess of the average rainfall (viz., about 24 inches) of the State, was not evenly distributed. There was in addition 0·60 cents of unseasonable rain. Appendix XVII shows the rainfall during the several months of the year. The weather due to easterly winds in the latter part of the season proved injurious to the crop plants and contributed largely to the lean harvest of the cotton and til crops especially,

Crops.

50. The condition of crops was not promising owing to the reasons mentioned above. Cotton and sesamum crops suffered the most from disagreeable weather, and bajri and pulses from excessive moisture in the beginning and thereafter from a long break and absence of latter rains. The rabi crops, though their cultivation was delayed through the abundance of weeds, may be said to fare comparatively

---

+The statistics under this Chapter are given as usual for the official year under report, except the figures of exports and imports (para 62), Public Works (para 66) and Abkari (para 82) which relate to the Samvat year 1964.

better, and it would be no exaggeration to say that if rabi crops had not been good, the year would have been one of scarcity in point of harvest.

Irrigated Crops.

51. The Kharif crops, as mentioned above, being poor owing to failure of later rains and unfavourable winds, and there being sufficient water in wells &c, the cultivators had of necessity to raise irrigated crops. The season was on the whole favourable for the crops and the out-turn was comparatively good.

Sugar-cane.

52. There were 33 sugar-cane plantations during the year against 22 of the year before. They were not in so thriving a condition as last year, owing to the unhealthy easterly winds as above mentioned. The increase is due to the rotation of crops and to the sufficient supply of water in wells. The area under this cultivation was about 130 acres.

Irrigation and Soil.

53. Juar, Bajri, Cotton and Tal-talli are the principal rain crops; and Wheat, hot weather Juar, Cane, Rice and vegetables the principal irrigated crops. There is no irrigational work on a grand scale in this Taluka; but wells and *Oras* are utilized for irrigating land. The soil is generally of a black and brown colour. Water is obtainable at a depth of from 30 to 40 feet.

Locusts, Frost and Red-rust.

54. Luckily there did not appear any swarm of locusts nor was there frost anywhere during the year, except frost at a single village of Deroi where it damaged wheat, cotton and sugar-cane plants to a certain extent. The damage done by red-rust was also not so great as in the last year. It affected later wheat crops and that too in a slight degree.

Anna valuation of Crops.

55. On the whole, the condition of crops, except wheat, was far from satisfactory. The average anna valuation of all crops taken together may be said to be nearly six to eight annas in the rupee.

Water supply.

56. At the opening of the official year, there was very little want of water; and happily the rains in July and August inproved the water supply, though not as last year. It is still found sufficient in wells and partly in rivers, and it is likely to continue so till the approach of the next monsoon.

Wages and labour.

57. Although the year has not been in the end good, the demand for both skilled and unskilled labour has been steadliy increasing and the wages too show the same tendency. The average rate for skilled labour varied from annas 6 to Rs. 1-2-0, and

for unskilled labour, from annas 1½ to annas 6, somewhat higher than the last year and due to higher prices of cereals and the paucity of labourers.

Prices.

58. Comparative statement as to prices of staple food grains for the two years is given in Appendix XVIII. The prices in the year under report were higher than those in the preceding one owing to failure of later rains and the famine conditions obtaining elsewhere. The prices prevailing since then are like those of scarcity and their pressure is beeing keenly felt by persons of fixed incomes, and by men of limited means generally. To many other causes it may be added the increasing exports of the food grains to other countries where they fetch a higher price and thus regulate the prices of those articles.

Forests.

59. There are no forests in the State although a portion of it is hilly and unculturable. No valuable trees can be grown on the land owing to the formation of the soil being of sand and lime-stones. Some plots produce grass and those are kept as grass reserves. Of late years, the grass is not sold, but is utilized for the consumption of State animals, and if there be any surplus quantity, it is stored up as provision for future. Other plots bring in some revenue as grazing fees.

Trade and manufactures.

60. As stated in previous reports, there is hardly any trade worth noticing. No duty is levied on goods exported from this State, that duty having been abolished long since; whereas on the articles imported an advalorem duty of three pies per rupee is for the most part levied except gold and silver which are exempt. The chief articles of export are cotton, wool, grains, oil and molasses. Cotton finds its market to Bhownagar, Wadhwan, Ahmedabad and Bombay; wool to Jodia Bunder and oil and molasses to Dhoraji, Cutch and Rajkot, and grains to various parts of this province.

61. The imports are cotton fabrics from Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Bhownagar; silk from Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Patan, Dhoraji and other places; and timber from Bhownagar.

62. There were exports of Rs. 92,800 and imports of Rs. 1,57,545 during the year against Rs. 76,300 and Rs 1,17,725 respectively of the previous year.

63. The principal articles of manufacture is coarse country cloth called *Khadi*, for local use, with handlooms generally by Dheds. This *Khadi* is coloured into *Cholia* by Khatries. Some people manufacture country woollen blankets and woollen *dalis* by means of manipulation process.

64. The Ginning Factory at Kotda and *Ads* in some places provide the poorer classes with some work.

65. The only other thing which affords some industry is the lime-stones available and dug out from quarries, in some places. But they are not of a quality which can fetch better prices; and hence are utilized in local consumption only.

Public Works.

66. The amount spent on Public Works was smaller than that in the preceding State financial year. The amount spent under this head came to Rs 7,657, as shown in Appendix XIX.

Post Offices.

67. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod.

Mint.

68. This State has no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes. Anna nickel coins have also been in circulation.

General condition of the State.

69. Though strict economy has to be exercised in all departments of the State owing to Government and Local Fund Loan debts, its general condition may safely be termed steadily improving, gradually though.

General condition of the people.

70. The general condition of the people is the same as last year, as substantial improvement can hardly be expected in the absence of successive regular good seasons, though it may be said to be far from unsatisfactory.

71. Some cultivators have continued to receive the State help, though to a very limited extent, and in some rare instances even well-to-do cultivators had to obtain postponement of a portion of State dues to enable them to pull on till the next harvest. This has, on the whole, contributed to keep them in a tolerably good condition.

72. The condition of the trading and other high classes has been the same as last year. They have experienced some difficulty in their dealings owing to higher prices and the tightness of the money market. However they have managed their own affairs economically and with care.

73. The case somewhat differs with respect to the labouring classes. Throughout the year there was constant demand for labour, and fair wages had been maintained, as mentioned above. Some people engaged themselves in cutting grass and fuel and sold them by head-loads for fair prices, and

were also employed during harvest time, and in public and private works, which supported them, so as to enable them to earn their daily subsistence. They could not lay by anything owing to dearness of food stuffs. However, their condition has, on the whole, been good.

Public Health

74. Public health has been good; and no serious epidemic visited the State. The death rate was nearly normal. Further particulars on the subject are given under Chapter VI.

Economical condition

75. The State has to depend principally on agriculture; and its chief resources are the land revenues which are derived from the production due to the nature of the seasonable rainfall and to the irrigation by means of wells. Though the soil is, for the most part, fertile, the production chiefly depends on the quantity of rainfall. The trade is one of the resources, but it is an insignificant item.

76. Taking into consideration the revenues of lean as well as prosperous years, the average may come to about a lac of rupees realized chiefly from the cultivators in the form of cash and kind, and from other people as house-tax, customs-duties, &c. in addition to the judicial income. Trees and grass reserves also partly add to the income of the Taluka.

77. The receipts are spent in administrative charges and household and other expenditure of the Chief in addition to the tribute, general contributions and repayments of debts.

Agricultural Stock.

78. The number of plough cattle, oxen and other animals is given in Appendix XX. The stock may be considered sufficient for agricultural purposes under the circumstances and shows an improvement over that of the last year. There was, during the year, a leg and mouth disease, called *Kharva*, among cattle; but it was not of a virulent type. There was also small-pox among them which proved serious and several cattle died of the same causing immense loss. The owners of goats had to suffer a little by the disease called *Unkariun* which prevailed to a less extent among them.

Fodder.

79. The grass reserves yield grass to the State which utilizes as much quantity as is required for the feed of its animals; and the surplus is stored up and stacked as provision for future. The agriculturists collect the grass that has grown up on *Shedhas* (i. e. outskirts), of their fields, small grass reserves and waste or unculturable lands which form parts of their holdings; and sow during monsoon bajri and juari in their fields, according to the rotation of crops, which, besides giving them grains, supply stalks, otherwise called *Kadbi*, which are cut, collected and stacked in or near their villages to serve as fodder for their

animals. If the same fall short of their requirements, they produce green fodder such as *Chhasatio* or irrigated juari, bajri, mung, ucern grass (*gadab*) &c. by means of well-irrigation in order to maintain their agricultural stock. The State encourages them in every way possible to keep the animals alive and in a tolerately good condition.

Immigration and emigration.

80. There were 7 persons who immigrated into the Taluka from other States, while 11 persons left this Taluka, during the year. They generally belonged to the labouring cultivating, artizan and trading classes.

81. Some of the traders of this Taluka, especially of Kotda, go abroad for commercial enterprise and establish their shops in distant places, such as, Rangoon, Rutlam, Indore, Bombay, Raipur, Ceylon and other places. They are chiefly Memons, Boras and Khojas. But these are not emigrants.

Abkari.

82. There are in the State 4 shops for the sale of opium and 4 shops of *ganja*, respectively giving Rs. 402-5-4 and Rs. 16-8-0 to the State (Appendix XXI). There is no shop either of country spirit or tari nor allowed to open one, as it is considered to affect the health and morality of the people.

Chapter V.-REVENUE AND FINANCE.

83. The revenue year in this State commences from 1st November and terminates on 31st October; and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII shows the particulars of receipts and expenditure during the year.

Gross revenue and expenses

84. The gross total revenue for the year (Samvat 1964) from all sources amounted to Rs. 92,272 as compared with Rs. 1,00,253 of the previous year. The decrease in the year under report was chiefly under the head of the Vaje, due to causes shown in Chapter IV of the last year's Report. The prospects of recovering outstanding arrears are not very promising.

State debts.

85. The only State debts are the Government and the Local Fund loans. The Government debt stood at Rs. 1,66,850 on 31st March 1908. In addition to the payment of interest, accrued due upto that date which amounted to Rs. 6,674, this State repaid during the financial year, Rs. 6,081 towards the reduction of the principal. The Local Fund Loan debt stands at Rs. 14,403-14-11. The interest amount of Rs. 2,244-14-2 due upto last year has also been paid off during the Samvat year, the total payments during that year being

Rs 14,999-14-2. A further sum of Rs 10,000 was repaid in March last towards the principal of the Government debt thus bringing Rs. 24,999-14-2 as the aggregate payment towards the loans upto the end of the official year, the amount of the principal of the Government Loan remaining then due being Rs 1,50,769.

86. It may not, I venture to think, be out of place to respectfully observe here that this State, though in full expectation of their remission and refund, paid off Government tribute &c. due by it, even during the famine years.

Chapter VI:—VITAL STATISTICS &c.

Dispensary.

87. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. It is managed by a Medical Officer who has a wide experience and appears to be a good practical hand. It is duly supplied with English medicines and possesses necessary instruments and apparatus for the treatment of patients. Captain (now Major) Hancock was pleased with his visit to the Dispensary on 18th January last, remarking in the visitors' book:— "Everything is in excellent order and beautifully neat and clean. When funds permit, a little accommodation for inpatients and an operating room might with advantage be added."

Patients treated.

88. The number of outdoor patients treated at the institution during the year of report is 3,274 against 4,216 in the year before. The decrease is due to the less number of diseases this year than the last one. The daily average of the patients was 32·5 against 34·4 last year. The cost of the Department was Rs. 1, 395 (Appendix XXIII).

General health.

89. The general health of the people throughout the year was good There was no epidemic; but the prevailing diseases were malarial fever, bronchial, lungs affection, eye and ear diseases as well as intestinal and skin diseases. Skin and eye diseases prevailed throughout the year, lung diseases in monsoon as well as in winter, and malarial fever in winter and summer.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

90. The progress of vaccination and sanitation is good. The villages are kept clean and there is not much sickness. The vaccination work goes on well. The total number of primary vaccinations was 334 during the year as against 311 of the previous year. There was no revaccination. The vaccination department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar. There was no case of small-pox.

91. The number of births and deaths during the year was 343 and 181 as compared respectively with 341 and 153 of the year before, showing (Appendix XXIV) that the birth rate was the same as last year, and the death rate was slightly higher. The birth and death rates per one thousand of the population were this year 38 82 and 20-48 against 38-59 and 17-31 respectively during the preceding year.

Births and deaths.

92. It is incumbent on the head of the family as well as the mid-wives to have the births registered at the Police Office in the town of Kotda, and in the mofussil to report them to the Police Patels. As regards registration of deaths the heads of the families have to notify the same to the Police authorities. In order to ensure correctness of the registers of births and deaths a penalty of a small fine is imposed upon those who neglect to notify the occurrences of births and deaths. There is no cost under this head as the duty is entrusted to the Police Department in addition to their usual functions. The Registers for villages are kept with the Police Patels. The village Registers are periodically examined by the Superintendent of Police whose duty it is to keep one for the town of Kotda.

Measures taken to ensure accurate registration.

93. No case of plague occurred in this State. Precautionary measures are always taken for the inspection and examination of persons who come from infected areas.

Plague.

Chapter VII :— EDUCATION.

94. Appendix XXV gives particulars as to the schools maintained by the State. There are in all 4 schools in the Taluka of which 2 schools,-one for boys and the other for girls-are situated in Kotda ; and two boys' schools are located in Ramod and Ardoi. They are all Gujrati and primary schools. All these schools are Fund Schools.

Schools.

95. The total number of boys under instruction during the year was 238 as compared with 284 of the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 183·06 as against 175·82. The girls' school is managed by a trained Head Mistress. It has 55 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with 57 girls of the previous year, the average daily attendance being 23 as against 26·4 past year. Of the total number of students, 149 were Hindus and 89 Mahomedans.

Attendance.

96. The boys' schools at Kotda and Ramod had instruction imparted upto seven standards; the one at Ardoi had five standards; while Kotda Girls' school had four standards. New Gujarati Reading Series appear to have been taught. They have all infant classes besides. The drawing and Kindergarten systems of teaching have been introduced into all the boys' schools. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical training is given to the boys receiving instruction; while the school boys at Ramod and Ardoi are practised in native sports. Girls have been imparted instruction in embroidery and sewing also.

Standards.

97. The Education Department of the State is under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Agency Educational Officer, Mr. Dhirajram Vishwanath Vyas. The annual examinations were not held during the year and therefore the results are not shown.

Examination.

98. Captain (now Major) F. deB. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar Prant, was kind enough, during his visit here in January last, to inspect the Taluka and Girls' schools at Kotda and his remarks in the visit books of the institutions are quoted below. Prizes were then distributed to school children. His remarks are (1) for the Kotda Boys' School :—" I visited the school this morning with the Thakore and found everything satisfactory. A few of the children were lacking in cleanliness. As soon as funds permit, it would be desirable to divide the classes off into separate rooms etc, so as to prevent their interrupting each other. " and (2) for the Girls' School :—" I visited the Girl School this morning with the Thakore and was very pleased with all I saw. It is an excellant little building and the whole institution reflects most creditably on the present regime. "

Visit of Schools.

99. Expenditure on account of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 1,932 during the year under review, which together with the Educational *Varad* and the amount of scholarships and other aid brought the total to Rs. 2,481 under this head.

Cost.

100. The Thakore Saheb has been pleased to continue the two scholarships to the students who prosecute and further their studies elsewhere. Besides these scholarships, he gives one of Rs. 5 per month towards the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

Encouragement extended by the Darbar.

101. There are also Urdu and Khoja Madressas in the town of

Private institutions.

Kotda. The former is conducted at the expense of a private Memon gentleman of the place and the latter is in existence by the co-operation of the Khoja community. In both the institutions instruction is imparted to the children in their respective religions.

102. I may also mention here that in order to encourage the Gujarati literature, the Thakore Saheb has become a life-member of the Gujarat Vernacular Society at Ahmedabad formed through the good offices of the late Mr. Kinlock Forbes.

Chapter VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

103. Port. The State has of course no port (Appendix XXIX).

Sadavrat or charity.

104. There are several charity houses, at Kotda and some of the principal villages of the State. They are called Sadavrats which literally mean daily distribution of alms in the shape of flour and pulse or some other article of food to the mendicants, blind, old, maimed, infirm and destitute. In Kotda the Sadavrats are maintained specially with the State helps; and in villages by the joint aid of the cultivators. Sadavrat is, as is well-known, the most ancient institution of charity in the Native States.

Press and Factory.

105. There is no printing press (Appendix XXXI), silk factory or public library in the State. But recently on the 1st of March last, the Khoja community here, by the joint co-operation, opened a private library, or rather a reading room, named " Siâh Imami Ismael Dharmic Library. " This is located in the Khoja Khana itself and is intended exclusively for the use of the community, containing chiefly books &c. relating to their own religion.

106. There is one cotton Ginning Factory at Kotda, as mentioned before ; and the old manipulation process of ginning cotton was hardly resorted to, as the cotton was removed to the Ginning Factories at Kotda, Gondal and Rajkot.

Fairs.

107. A small fair is held every year for 3 days in the month of Shravan near the Panchnath Mahadev at Kotda. Many people from the surrounding villages repair to it. This is an ancient custom to make people merry and enjoy themselves. It also gives a stimulus to the local trade for selling sweet-meats and other curiosities as many temporary stalls are erected during the period. It is sometimes withheld when the year is bad.

108. Of late years, the Khoja community hold a congregation of their own, during 3 days in the month of Falgun in the old garden in the vicinity of the town of Kotda, which the Khojas attend in numbers from different parts of the Province. They there erect a temporary place of worship named ' Khana ' where religious lectures and discourses are held.

Extermination of poisonous snakes and wild animals.

109. There are very few poisons snakes and wild animals in the State which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However, when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction.

Stables.

110. There is no Paddock in the State, but horses in a very limited number are kept and reared in the State stables under the direct control and superintendence of the Thakore Saheb who manages everything with all possible economy. During the year the stables were visited by Captain (now Major) Hancock, Political Agent, Halar Prant. His remarks are :— " I visited the stables this evening and can only say that if I was a horse I should like to be a horse in the Kotda Sangani stables. The Thakore is to be congratulated on the results of his breeding, "

Cattle-breeding.

111. There is a cattle-breeding department on a small scale supervised by the Thakore Saheb personally. It often supplies the cultivators and others with bullocks, and male calves to serve as bulls in future. Especially the cows attract the attention of the visitors and there is constant demand of the same from outside, but they are not sold owing to religious scruples, as also to the upkeep of good breed. The State has not much to contribute to the same.

112. In conclusion, I may be allowed respectfully to tender my warmest thanks to the able and experienced Agency Officers and Government for the very kind and valuable assistance and advice they have always been pleased to render to this State in every way.

Kotda-Sangani,
20th April 1909.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Lakshmishanker Dulabhaji Savadia.....	Karbhari.	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	
,, Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora.....	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
,, Manilal Bhanji Thakker.....	Medical Officer.	Do.	5th June 1908.	The Compounder acted as the Medical Officer in the interval.
,, Shivaram Vishnoo Gadre.....	Medical Officer.	1st November 1908.	31st March 1909.	
,, Abhechand Jethabhai Tolia.....	Daftari and Treasurer.	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	
,, Vinayekrao Bapuji Chandorker.....	Revenue Nimtandar.	Do.	Do.	
,, Malubha Devising Jhala—.....	Police Superintendent.	Do.	31st October 1908.	The Police Jamadar acted as the Police Superintendent in the interval.
,, Jattashanker Bhanji Pathak.....	Police Superintendent.	26th November 1908.	31st March 1909.	
,, Bhavsinhji Panchanji Jadeja.....	Overseer.	1st April 1908.	Do.	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda-Sangani State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes, with suitable changes.	No	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
7	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act.	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substances Act.	,,	Yes	
11	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890.	No.	No.	
12	Agency Registration Rules.	,,	,,	
13	Stamp Rules, Local	,,	,,	
14	Agency Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
15	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency	,,	,,	
16	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
17	Jail Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
18	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
20	Arms and Ammunition Rules.	,,	,,	
21	Extradition Rules.	,,	,,	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State, 1908-1909.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers	Fighting men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Cavalry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This State maintains no military force. ×There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites.	
Sappers															
Artillery +...															
Infantry															
Imperial Service Troops...															
Total...															

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia.

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1908-09.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent... ...	1	25									
Head Constable	1	12									
1st Class Constables	3	9									
2nd Do. Do. ...	3	8									
3rd Do. Do. ..	11	7	3,072	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Risala Jamadar	1	16									
1st Class Risala Swars ...	2	24									
2nd Do. Do	3	23									
3rd Do. Do.	1	22									

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1908-09.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KotdaSangani	20	20 ×	19	24	19	24	17	15	2	9	89.47	62.5	89.47	62.5	× Out of 20, 18 are committed and 2 remain undetected.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1908-09.

State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani	462-12-0	486-14-6	171-12-0	315-7-6	37.11	64.79	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1908-09.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping	Total				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 yrars.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2 Grievous hurt. 2 House breaking. 2 House trespass. 11 Theft and other offences against property. 1 Miscellaneous.	0	18	18	15	14	24	15	0	1	0	6	8	0	15	9	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1908-09.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in* 1908-09.					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of year.	
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hazur Court	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court	50	43	0	23	20	6	0	0	51	49	9	16	24	0	0	0	
Total...	54	47	0	24	22	6	0	0	53	52	9	17	26	0	0	0	

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1908-09

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases																
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	3	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1208-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs 5,000.		*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																										Y. m. d.	
Hazur Court	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	2,200	2-1-11	
Nyayadhish Court	9	0	32	74	41	74	41	74	0	0	7,538-8-6	0	63	11	45	15	3	0	0		6	12	0	56	7,538-8-6	0-0-5	
Total...	10	0	32	74	42	74	41	75	1	0	7,538-8-6	0	63	11	45	15	3	0	0		6	12	0	57	9,738-8-6	0-0-15	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Kotda-Sangani State.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1908-09.			Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Hazur Court.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	121	...	...	92	178	31,946-15-11	213	178	31,946-15-11	213	178	31,946-15-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	122	...	...	92	178	31,946-15-11	214	178	31,946-15-11	214	178	31,946-15-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work–Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court	0	0	2	7	2	7	2	7	0	0	105-13-0	524-6-6	0	2	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0-0-13	0-0-29

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1908-09.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
										Days.	
Kotda-Sangani	1	2	18	21	20	2.1	1.75	0	841	8	One prisoner drowned himself into a will while on out-door work in the garden.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Kotda-Sangani State.

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Saledeeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda-Sangani	11	26	3	9	7	15	1	1	0	0	0	1	10	25	3791	19966-12-0	1	1	0	0	22

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-1909.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	No. of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			No. of deeds.	Value of property			Fees realized.			
Mortgages	3	1,625	0	0	15	0	0	9	14,973	0	0	45	0	0	
Sale deeds	6	1,676	0	0	30	0	0	15	4,993	12	0	75	0	0	
Wills	1	490	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Money bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Total	10	3,791	0	0	50	0	0	25	19,966	12	0	125	0	0	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVI

Receipt and Expenditure of the municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1908-1909.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks.
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	...	...	1,200-7-6	1,275-0-11	...	...

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1908-09-

State.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	1-47	18-68	8-53	0-52	0-10	...	...	...	0-60	...	30-10	23-64	22-2	29-50 Seasonable 0-60 Unseasonable

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar. Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Kotda-Sangani State.

Article.	During March (past year).			During March (present year).			Remarks
	Mds.	Srs.	Ts.	Mds.	Srs.	Ts.	
Wheat per rupee	0	21	0	0	20	0	
Bajri " "	0	29	0	0	24	0	
Juvari " "	0	33	0	0	28	0	
Adad " "	0	31	0	0	21	0	
Mung " "	0	32	0	0	25	0	
Gram " "	0	23	0	0	21	0	
Rice " "	0	15/10	0	0	13/10	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year, 1908-09 i.e. Samwat 1964.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1 Guest House in the Garden.	2,961						
2 Kitchen rooms in the Darbargadh	1,499		4,460				
3 Repairs &c. to Rajgadh. Gondal and Ribda Station roads.		1,562					
4 Miscellaneous Repairs.		1,635					
			3,197				7,657

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1908-1909

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks
		Buffaloes.	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kotda-Sangani	1908-09	2,216	752	139	415	10	17	8	164	6,315	955	0	0	382	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1908-09.

Nam of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kotda-Sangani	0	0	4	402-5-4	4	16-8-0	0	0	8	418-13-4	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1908-09 i. e. Samvat 1964.

Item	Rupees	Total
RECEIPTS.		
Opening balance	1,027-0-6	
Land Revenue	74,065-8-6	
Taxes from other people	2,273-1-2	
Sayer (i. e. Mandvi, Bham &c.)	12.876-3-11	
Judicial	1,310-14-7	
Forests.	228-11-0	
Education.	133-0-0	
Other receipts.	1,385-0-4	
Recoveries on account of Takavi and outstanding dues. ...	5,435-9-6	98,735-1-6
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration.	5,324-1-8	
Police &c.	7,502-10-0	
Jail charges.	841-8-10	
Education.	2,157-2-4	
Medical charges.	1,395-9-1	
Public Works....	7,911-7-6	
Dharmada (including allowances).	6,099-5-0	
Pensions and gratuities.	632-0-0	
Tribute i. e. Peshkashi and Zortalbi.	11,616-0-0	
Agency Contributions &c	1,928-4-10	
Municipality.	1,215-0-11	
Cattle breeding expenses.	3,479-8-8	
Paega expences.	4.669-8-11	
Forests, garden and agriculture.	911-0-3	
Bardasi.	2,051-8-11	
Miscellaneous....	3,274.0-11	
Darbar charges.	15,267-0-11	
Payment made towards Government and Local Fund Loans ...	14,999-14-2	
Takavi and other advances.	5,834-12-5	
Closing balance.	1,564-5-5	98,735-1-6

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1908-09

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Kotda-Sangani	3,274	0	0	0	0	0	1,395-9-1	32·5	

LAKSHMIBHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1908-09.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Kotda-Sangani	8,835	341	343	2	0	153	181	28	0.	38·59	38·82	17·31	20·48	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani for the year 1908-09

Number of schools		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school.	Secondary.	Primary	
	4	Kotda Taluka Gujarati School	151	163	117.9	121·9	0	0	1,932-2-4	
		Ramod Gujarati School.	43	45	33·5	36·1	0	0		
		Ardoi Gujarati School.	33	30	25·68	25·06	0	0		
		Victoria Jubilee Girls' School.	57	55	26 4	23.	0	0		

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDXI XXVI.

Political Relations A.

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in men and money		Estimated population	Persons being taught	Persons who have been vaccinated	Supposed gross Revenue	Estimated expenditure.	Military Force	Remarks
		Amount.	To whom payable.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kotda-Sangani	11,616	The British Government and Junagadh.	8,835	238	334	92,272	91,335	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXVII

Political Relations B.

Native Chief of the Kotda Sangani State, Principal male members of his family and principal members of his Courts for the year 1908-09.

Number.	Name of individual State and families to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste of race, and religion.	Age	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kotda-Sangani Thakore Mulvaji Togaji Jadeja.	Kotda	Kotda Darbar	Jadeja Rajput Hindu.	36	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Administers his State	No.	Yes	No	
2	Mr. Lakshmishanker Dulabhji Savadia of Vankaner.	Do.	Kamdar	Vadnagara Nagar Hindu.	44	Has passed his Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University from the Kathiawar High School, Rajkot and studied laws.	Kamdar	0	0	Yes	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIX

Sea-borne Trade Statistics.

Name of ports.	Export Rupees.	Import Rupees.	Excess value of Exports Rupees.	Excess value of Imports Rupees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Imports of Principal Articles.

Names of Ports.	Rice.		Grain.		Cloth.		Metals		Timber	Sugar and Molasses		Bullion (including specie) Rupees	Remarks
	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Bales.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA.

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

Exports of Principal Articles.

Names of Ports.	Cotton.		Grain.		Wool.		Bullion (including Specie) Rupees.	Remarks.
	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees.	Cwts.	Value Rupees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXXI.

Return of Press worked and newspapers or periodicals published in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year ending 31st March 1909.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Publication thereof	Remarks.
				Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kotda-Sangani	0	0	0	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

00134815

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020